Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV.....NO. 13,632. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1895.—TWO PARTS.—16 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NICARAGUA WOULD YIELD

But Great Britain's Fleet Must Quit Corinto Harbor at Once.

SERVICES OF BAYARD AND MEDINA

The Longer the Troops Remain in the Little Republic the Stronger is the People's Resolution Not to Pay.

LONDON, April 30.—Managua advices state that President Zelaya and his Cabinet will agree to pay the $77,500 smart money demanded by Great Britain in London within fifteen days, but ask as a further condition that the British ships be first taken out of the harbor of Corinto.

This preliminary is strongly insisted upon on account of the condition of feeling in the country, which otherwise might render compliance with the ultimatum, even in its modified form, impossible. Great Britain's answer to the request has not yet been given.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Salvadorian Minister to England and France, Mr. Medina, who also acts as a friend of Nicaragua, has been notified of Nicaragua's willingness to compromise the difficulty with Great Britain as outlined in the despatches from Managua.

He has been asked to lay the matter before Lord Kimberly, with a view to securing his consent that the ships be withdrawn from Corinto and the indemnity paid in London. Should Lord Kimberly accept the proposition, instructions will be cabled to the British Admiral to leave the coast temporarily.

Although such a course would be contrary to Great Britain's usual policy, it is hoped that this course will be adopted, particularly as such action would be greatly appreciated by the Government of the United States. While the United States have been rigidly neutral in the affair, as Minister Guzman has repeatedly informed his Government they would be, both Secretary Gresham and President Cleveland are disposed to secure some modification of Great Britain's course in order to show their friendly interest in the little Southern republic.

The whole matter is now in the hands of the British Foreign Office, to reject or accept, as they see fit. No one here can predict what the result will be should Great Britain insist upon a payment of the indemnity under the cover of her guns. All the dispatches from Managua state that the continued presence of British forces at Corinto is deeply irritating to the Nicaraguans, and that the longer they remain the stronger becomes the determination of the Nicaraguan people not to yield.

Nicaraguan dispatches say that the British Consuls at the various ports in the republic are protected by the local troops, but it is feared grave troubles will follow if the present tension is not relaxed.

AMERICAN INTERESTS AT STAKE.

Imports from Nicaragua More than Threefold Those of Britain.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—When a document now in process of completion at the State Department appears it will surprise many people to learn the importance of our trade in Nicaragua, as compared with the commerce enjoyed by European merchants.

Last year the imports from Nicaragua to the United States amounted to $1,400,236; those to England to $422,961. The exports from this country to Nicaragua amounted to $937,859, and from Great Britain to $377,271.

An officer of the department familiar with the conditions in Nicaragua said to The New-York Times's correspondent to-day: "With all the disadvantages under which we labor in our trade seekings, it should be remembered that our imports from Nicaragua are more than threefold those of Great Britain, and that our exports to Nicaragua are greater than all Europe combined."

There are a number of New-York houses having representatives at Managua, Corinto, and Greytown. The business directory of the republic contains many American names, the occupation of most of them being indicated as merchants and importers.

The traffic is mostly in coffee, deerskins, hides, rubber, cedar, mahogany, indigo, and bananas, in which latter fruit alone in six months more than $250,000 worth was handled.

There are many cloth manufacturers of New-England and New-York who have customers and agents in Nicaragua, and there are a number of Americans who have by their business in the cities of that country accumulated property which would be injured in value, if not ruined, by an unchecked revolution.

INTERESTS OF THE CANAL SAFE

Senator Morgan's Opinion of Great Britain and Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Senator Morgan, who has always been the champion of the Nicaragua Canal, said to-day that the pending trouble in the country did not warrant the belief that danger would ensue to the canal.

The recent agitation would have the good effect, he thought, of teaching the American people the value of such a canal, and would bring them to a realizing sense of its importance. Concerning the possible aggression of Great Britain in her present policy, Mr. Morgan gave utterance to the following:

I will say emphatically that I do not think for a moment that the canal project will be endangered by the present state of things in Nicaragua, or by any other complication that may ever arise there. I believe that Congress, at its next session, will effectually and finally stop the aggressions of Great Britain, and absolutely prevent her gaining a foothold at this most important point on the American Continent. Congress, in my opinion, will checkmate the whole game.

Senator Morgan said, further, that he believed there was more at stake than the Monroe Doctrine or the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The present case had gone beyond that, and rested upon higher grounds than any doctrine ever enunciated or any treaty ever made.

A compact had been made between the Governments of the United States, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, and Great Britain, with a domineering spirit of aggression characteristic of her, had made a demand upon Nicaragua that she did not expect would be complied with, and solely with the hope that she might be able to exercise a sovereignty over the territory and control the future developments of the canal and its traffic. The act of Great Britain was, as Mr. Morgan expressed it, a violation

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THE HUGUENOTS OF OLD BOSTON

The Rev. M. C. Julien Would Have It that Priscilla Came from France—Heresy About John Alden Also.

There was a wholesale destruction of old Puritan household traditions at the meeting of the Huguenot Society of America in Assembly Hall, 105 East Twenty-second Street, last evening.

The society listened to a delightful paper upon "Huguenots of Old Boston," by the Rev. M. C. Julien of New-Bedford, Mass., in which that gentleman claimed for the Huguenots the credit for much that is important in New-England history and tradition. He used a stereopticon to prove some of his assertions.

The great affinity between the Huguenots and the Puritans, people entirely dissimilar in characteristics and education, he said, was that both had been persecuted for the sake of righteousness.

He gave the history of Priscilla, the alleged typical Puritan maiden. One family of Huguenots—a father, mother, and two children took passage on the Mayflower, according to Mr. Julien, and it was the daughter of these people, the English version of whose name was Mullen, who became the heroine of Longfellow's poem.

"Heresy begets heresy," the speaker said, "and I am inclined to think that John Alden was also a Huguenot. I have not been able to find the name of Alden in English records until after the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and we know that John Alden was taken on the Mayflower at Southampton. He was a cooper, and was urged to take passage, the little party being pleased, you will remember, by his peculiarly attractive manners, [Laughter,] and he was to be allowed to return if not suited with the new country, a privilege not granted to the rest of the little band."

The well-known picture of the Huguenot lovers, was thrown upon the screen, and then the two lovers hitherto considered representative Puritans, a picture Mr. Julien suggested as a companion piece, his listeners applauding.

The majority of the Huguenots who had come to New-England, he said, had come from the colder parts of France. He thought it probable Huguenots had directed the course of the Mayflower.

The illustrations showed scenes in Boston during the days of the first Huguenots, portraits of some of them, pictures of original documents, and an old French Bible, presented by Queen Anne.

Dock Square, the oldest landing place in Boston, was illustrated. The location of the Latin School, in which the first Huguenots were allowed to worship, was indicated on a site just opposite the School Street entrance of the Parker House of the present day. The street derived its name from the school.

The first Huguenot church was on the opposite side of the same street, farther down. A portrait of the last Huguenot pastor and a reproduction of some of his sermons still extant were given.

In those days the present aristocratic Beacon Street was called "A lane that leads to the almshouse."

The richest citizen of Boston was Andre Faneuil, whose residence was a beautiful mansion surrounded by terraced grounds. Peter Faneuil, his nephew, who inherited his fortune, was baptized in the first Huguenot church in New-York, which stood on the present site of the Produce Exchange. It was he who presented to Boston the famous Faneuil Hall.

"A Huguenot family gave to New-England its Cradle of Liberty," said Mr. Julien, with significance.

This same Faneuil, he said, was one of the most prominent of the founders of King's Chapel, for which he gave the largest amount of money.

The Old Corner Book Store, which is still standing, was shown as one of the structures upon which the eyes of Huguenot refugees had gazed.

A venerable member of the society rose at the close of the lecture to state that there would probably have been no Mayflower but for the Huguenots, as he believed they contributed the greater part of the money for its construction.

The evening closed with a collation. Hearty thanks were voted to the Rev. Mr. Julien.

SUICIDE AT NIAGARA FALLS

A Baltimore Man Takes a Fatal Dose of Laudanum.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., April 30.—A man who registered as W. B. Jackson, Baltimore, Md., took a dose of laudanum in his room at the Hotel Imperial at an early hour this morning, which resulted in his death this afternoon.

Jackson arrived here Sunday night. He said he was traveling in the interest of an iron firm and wanted to see the Superintendent of the State Reservation. He evidently contemplated suicide, as he had taken pains to remove all evidence that might lead to his identity. A piece had been cut out of his hat where his name or initials might have been, and in the crown a piece of the lining where the trade-mark of the maker evidently was had been removed. Not a scrap or card could be found among his effects. The advertising mater on the top of two small pill boxes had been carefully torn and scraped off. He was well dressed in a black diagonal suit, and the seal gray overcoat had the mark of Owen Brothers, Utica, on the collar. His underclothing was marked "W. 37." He was about fifty years old and had gray hair and mustache. He said that his wife's maiden name was Rollins, and spoke of his wedding trip here a number of years ago. His cuffs are marked "W. L. C.—162."

Coroner Slocum took charge of the remains, and had them removed from the hotel to the morgue.

Twin Brothers Charged with Murder.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 30.—The Grand Jury, this afternoon returned a true bill against Dallas T. and Harry P. Hyams, twins, charged with the murder of W. C. Wells, two years ago. The Hyams, who came from New-Orleans, where they have wealthy relatives, carried on a business, and Wells was their bookkeeper. Wells's life was insured for $40,000, in favor of his sister, who subsequently became the wife of Harry P. Hyams, and, it is alleged, that Wells was killed for the insurance on his life.

Killed the Man Who Insulted Her.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 30.—At the York County Criminal Assizes this afternoon Clara Ford, a tailor, was placed on trial for the murder of young Frank Westwood on Oct. 6 last. Late that night Westwood was called to the door of his father's residence and fatally shot. On Nov. 20 Clara Ford was arrested and charged with the crime, and after a preliminary investigation, committed for trial. The woman afterward confessed to the police, claiming that she shot Westwood because he had insulted her on the street.

College Waiter Girls on Strike.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 30.—About a dozen waiter girls employed in the Southwestern State Normal College, at California, Penn., have gone on a strike, leaving only two girls to serve 300 or 400 male and female students. The cause of the trouble is orders issued by the new steward that the girls could not have their male friends visit them at the college, and that they should wear white aprons and caps, so they would be distinguishable from the female students.

Cannot Vote for the Constitution.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 30.—The Constitutional Convention yesterday, after a long debate, decided that women could not vote next November, when the instrument is to be submitted to the people, but that their first exercise of the franchise would be in 1896. An effort to reconsider the action of the convention making restrictions on insurance companies will be made to-morrow.

The Stoneware Trust Broken Up.

AKRON, Ohio, April 30.—The Akron-Canton Stoneware Agency, comprising thirteen factories, which has sold for the last twelve years three-fourths of the stoneware in the United States, was dissolved at a stormy meeting here to-day. A lively war in prices will be inaugurated at once.

THE COMING POLICE BOARD

Messrs. Roosevelt, Grant, Parker, and Andrews to Compose It.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S DECISION MADE

He Resigns His Office as a Member of the Civil Service Commission—Makes a Statement of His Plans.

Mayor Strong has selected for Police Commissioners Theodore Roosevelt and Col. F. D. Grant, Republicans, to succeed Charles H. Murray and Michael Kerwin, Platt Republicans, who will be removed; Andrew D. Parker, Democrat, to succeed James J. Martin, Tammany, who is now the President of the board, and Commissioner Andrews, Democrat, who will be retained in office. The bi-partisan character of the board will be retained through these selections.

The report that Mr. Roosevelt had resigned as Civil Service Commissioner was received at the City Hall yesterday afternoon from Washington. It was then in a vague form. Mayor Strong was asked if Mr. Roosevelt had accepted the Police Commissionership, and he said:

"Well, I see that he has accepted in Washington."

The Mayor intimated that there was a thorough understanding on the subject between Mr. Roosevelt and himself, and that Mr. Roosevelt would be ready to enter upon his duties as a Police Commissioner as soon as it should be necessary.

The official announcement of the Mayor's selections will not be made in all probability until the fate of the Bi-Partisan bill shall be definitely settled.

The selection of Andrew D. Parker as the new Democratic member of the board doubtless has been recommended by ex-Sheriff James O'Brien. Mr. Parker is a member of the O'Brien Democracy. He was Assistant District Attorney in John R. Fellows first administration as District Attorney, but he was not retained in office under District Atorney De Lancey Nicoll, owing to objections against him made by Mayor Grant.

Col. Grant, son of Gen. Grant, was United States Minister to Austria under President Harrison. He was recommended to Mayor Strong, among others, by Thomas C. Platt, for Commissioner of Public Works.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The resignation of Theodore Roosevelt as a member of the Civil Service Commission was received at the Executive Mansion to-day.

Mr. Roosevelt this evening, replying to inquiries, said: "Yes, it is true that I have resigned as Civil Service Commissioner. Mayor Strong has requested me to take the position of Police Commissioner, and I have accepted.

"I do not know what our powers will be under the new legislation, and so it is, of course, impossible to say what I think the board can accomplish. All I can say is that whatever ability I have I shall give to the work, and that as Police Commissioner I shall act solely with a view to the well being of the city and of the interests of the service, and shall take account only of the efficiency, honesty, and records of the men. Neither in making appointments nor removals shall I pay any heed to the political or religious affiliations of any one. Outside of the position of Police Commissioner, I remain, as I always have been, a strong Republican."

There were general expressions of regret among officials and employes of the commission at the retirement of Mr. Roosevelt. Commissioner Proctor, President of the commission, said that his retirement was a personal affliction.

CHANGING THE COMMISSION.

Lyman Will Also Retire, and Rice May Be His Successor.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—When Commissioner Roosevelt will sever his connection with the Civil Service Commission and undertake his new duties with the New-York Police Commission is not yet known, but it is assumed that the date set by Mr. Roosevelt in his resignation as Civil Service Commissioner will be acceptable to the President, and that he will be free to enter upon his new duties with the coming month of May.

Mr. Roosevelt has been a Civil Service Commissioner for about six years. He was appointed by President Harrison to succeed John Oberly of Illinois. During his incumbency there have been a number of changes in the personnel of the commission, he holding on while Commissioners Eaton, Oberly, Thompson, Edgerton, and Johnson were retired.

Mr. Roosevelt, it is believed, will not depart unaccompanied from the Civil Service Commission. A reorganization of that body has long been in contemplation. Mr. Roosevelt's much-regretted retirement, it is said, will be followed by the not entirely voluntary withdrawal of Commissioner Charles Lyman from further service.

Mr. Lyman could not be found to-night. His associates on the commission were reticent when approached on the subject of Mr. Lyman's alleged resignation. There are apparently but two who know why the resignation of Mr. Lyman had been asked for—Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Lyman—and but one man—Mr. Lyman—who knew whther it would be tendered. There was a feeling on the part of those who knew Mr. Lyman, and who had some acquaintance with the history of the earlier attempts of the Chief Executive to draw from Mr. Lyman his resignation, that there would be strenuous objection to adopting the Presidential suggestion. It was believed that the agencies which had successfully warded off the request, which amounted to involuntary release from office in former times, would again be employed to once more combat the wish of the President.

There was also the impression that the time had come when the influence of the past had perhaps lost its potency, and that the President was now determined to have a Civil Service Commission after his own ideas. It is clearly understood that the appointment of a successor to Theodore Roosevelt is being given consideration by the President in connection with the further question of a successor to Mr. Lyman. It is said that Mr. Roosevelt has been invited to suggest one or two names, and that he has mentioned ex-Congressman Bellamy Storer, who represented the First Ohio District in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses as a Republican, and also Mr. Rice of Albany, N. Y., whose name has heretofore been published in this connection. The President, however, is very apt to make his own selection.

Indian Skeletons Unearthed.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., April 30.—Workmen engaged in building the Electric Railroad through the Niagara Gorge from this city to Lewiston unearthed several skeletons of Indians to-day, near the Lewiston end of the road. They also found a number of arrow heads of flint, stone pipes, and other crude relics of the early part of the last century.

Fishermen Elude British Captors.

PORT COLBORNE, Ontario, April 30.—Four Buffalo fishermen, who were captured by officers of the British protective fleet and brought here, charged with fishing in Canadian waters, made their escape to-day in a small boat. Their fishing equipment has been confiscated by the Government.

REFUSES TO PAY STATE TAXES

Long Island City's Treasurer Says Albany Legislators Do Not Legislate to Suit Him.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., April 30.—Long Island City owes to Queens County $147,000 in taxes. Included in that amount is $19,875, representing the city's share of the $65,552.07 school tax that the county has to pay the State.

County Treasurer Joseph Dykes appeared before the Board of Supervisors in this city to-day and made a statement of the case. He cannot receive from the State Treasury the county's apportionment of school money, amounting to $78,000, until the county's school tax has been paid to the State. He said that Long Island City's delinquency caused the delay.

Supervisor Theodore Koehler of this city was at once appointed a committee to wait upon the city's Treasurer, Mr. Knapp, and request his presence at the meeting of the board. Mr. Knapp was not at his office, in the City Hall, and Supervisor Koehler was continued as a committee to see him and find out the cause of his delay in paying over the tax.

County Treasurer Dykes stated that he had spoken to City Treasurer Knapp about the matter, and that Mr. Knapp had said that the leaders of the party at Albany were holding up his bills, and, therefore, he would not pay any money over to the State.

Treasurer Dykes said that he told Mr. Knapp that he would have all the school teachers in the county after him, and that Mr. Knapp replied that he would be only too glad to see them.

It is generally believed that Treasurer Knapp has some other reason than his interest impeding legislation for not paying over the money to the county. It is probable that he will be asked to appear before the board and explain his delay.

Should he refrain from paying over the taxes very long, the county will either have to borrow the money to pay the school teachers, or they will have to wait for their salaries. Should money be secured by a loan, it is probable that an effort would be made to force this city to pay the interest on it.

The Board of Supervisors reorganized for the year to-day. Martin V. Wood of Hempstead was re-elected Chairman and Robert Seabury Clerk. The latter is a Democrat. Five of the seven members of the board are Republicans, and it was expected that a Republican would be appointed Clerk. There were twelve applicants for the place. The selection of Mr. Seabury was a surprise to those seeking the position, and the party leaders will be called upon to explain.

CHANGES IN ARMY DEPARTMENTS

All General Officers of the Service Given a Command Except Gen. Ruger, Who Is on Special Duty.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Secretary Lamont to-day announced the following changes of, and assignments to, command in the United States Army, ordered by the President:

Major Gen. Thomas H. Ruger is relieved from the command of the Department of the Missouri, to take effect upon the arrival at its headquarters of Major Gen. Merritt, and will then proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Secretary of War for special duty, with station in that city.

Major Gen. Wesley Merritt is relieved from the command of the Department of Dakota, to take effect upon the arrival at its headquarters of Brig. Gen. Brooke, and is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri.

Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke is relieved from the command of the Department of the Platte to take effect upon the arrival at its headquarters of Brig. Gen. Coppinger, and is assigned to the command of the Department of Dakota.

Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton is relieved from the command of the Department of Texas, to take effect upon the arrival at its headquarters of Brig. Gen. Bliss, and is assigned to the command of the Department of the Colorado.

Brig. Gen. Zenas R. Bliss is assigned to the command of the Department of Texas.

Brig. Gen. John J. Copping is assigned to the command of the Department of the Platte.

This order makes a change in the heads of all the departments except those of the East and California.

The recent appointments created an additional Brigadier General, for which there was no department. This difficulty will be removed in September next, when Gen. Schofield retires. The grade of Lieutenant General, created by an act of the last Congress, and conferred upon Gen. Schofield, will be done away with when he retires, and this will give the general officers of the army each a command. Until that time Gen. Ruger will remain at Washington on special duty in connection with a revision of the drill regulations.

LORD DOUGLAS SEEDY AND PENNILESS

Says His Father Wouldn't Care if He Married the Variety Actress.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 30.—Lord Sholto Douglas was at the races at the Bay District track yesterday afternoon with a reporter, though his Lordship did not know that he was with a newspaper man. Lord Douglas is short of money. He did not have the price of a sandwich, and, after the newspaper man had bought two drinks, his Lordship apologized for not standing treat, saying that he was without funds.

He said he expected that his sweetheart, Miss Addis, would arrive soon. He said that he would meet her at the Midway Plaisance, the concert hall where she is engaged to appear next week. His Lordship was shy of speaking on the subject of his reported engagement to Miss Addis. He would not say whether he intended marrying the young California beauty.

"My father does not care about social lines," he said. "He thinks that if two people love each other they should marry, if they wish."

Lord Douglas looks shabby. His clothes are well worn, and he had an overcoat yesterday afternoon that had been ripped across the front from the top pocket to the side and then sewed up, very clumsily. He is living at a very cheap hotel.

Monument to Archbishop Hughes.

A meeting was held last evening at the residence of William Kelly, 317 West Fifty-first Street, with the object of raising a fund for the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Archbishop Hughes, in his native town of Omagh, Tyrone, Ireland. The proposed monument will be a marble high altar, in the New Church, at Omagh.

Mr. Kelly will leave for Ireland this month. A concert and ball will be given in aid of the memorial on May 7, at Murray Hill Lyceum. Mr. Kelly will give $5,000 toward the memorial—he having, like the Archbishop, been born in Omagh.

Transportation Club Incorporation.

The certificate of incorporation of the Transportation Club was filed yesterday in the office of the County Clerk. The purpose of the club is to promote sociability, literature, and art, and to maintain a dining room, library, and reading room.

Those interested in the club as Directors or corporators are Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Edward V. W. Rossiter, Charles F. Cox, George H. Daniels, Nathan Guilford, Ira A. Place, H. Walter Webb, Edgar Van Etten, Thomas L. James, Ashbel Green, Frank Loomis, George B. and Frederick W. Schoonmaker, John A. Dutcher, Percy R. Todd, Samuel Barton, and others.

To Build on the Delavan's Site.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 30.—The site of the Delavan House, which was burned last December, was purchased to-day by a Chicago syndicate, represented by Philo D. Beard, which intends to build a ten-story building. Mr. Beard says that work on the building will begin immediately, and that the hotel will be finished by next January. The building will be fire-proof, with steel frame.

GOV. BROWN'S SON KILLED

Shot By Fulton Gordon, Whom He Had Wronged, in Louisville, Ky.

THE SAME DEATH FOR MRS. GORDON

The Husband Followed the Pair to a Resort—A Terrible Duel in Which Brown Fired Without Effect.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 30.—Archie Brown, the Governor's son and Secretary, was shot and killed to-day for improper conduct with another man's wife. The wife shared the same fate, the wronged husband—Fulton Gordon—shooting both in the room in which he had surprised them.

The tragedy took place in a resort at 1,025 West Madison Street.

Brown, with Cordon's wife, went to the place at noon. They repaired immediately to a room which had been previously engaged. The husband went to the house thirty minutes later, and was admitted. He also engaged a room.

Within a few minutes a commotion was heard above, followed by a succession of pistol-shots. Then Mrs. Gordon came running down the stairs. A few more shots were fired, and she fell dead on the porch in the rear yard.

Gordon left the house immediately. A few moments later Brown's body was found in the up-stairs room. The following telegram was taken from his pocket:

"Louisville, Ky., April 28. Archie D. Brown, Governor's Private Secretary, Frankfort, Ky.—Don't write any more. Come Tuesday. Meet me at S., 10 A. M. —P. M."

It was because of this telegram that Brown met Mrs. Gordon this morning.

It was a short but sanguinary battle that was fought in the room occupied by Brown. As soon as Gordon gained admittance a duel evidently began. Brown had a thirty-eight-calibre revolver, which was found empty after the tragedy. Gordon fired with two pistols, six bullets having pierced Brown's body and three that of Mrs. Gordon.

The slayer of Brown and Mrs. Gordon, when arrested, exclaimed: "I shot both of them! I caught them! They are both dead! Come with me and I'll show you where they are!"

Gordon said to a policeman that he had suspected the couple for some time, and about a week ago he found that his suspicions were correct. He said he fired five shots at Brown before the Governor's son had his own pistol in play. Brown fired two shots at Gordon. Then the latter grappled with him, and took his pistol away from him, and shot at him with his own weapon. After shooting at Brown he shot at his wife as she was going down the steps, striking her just as she reached the bottom.

A woman employed in the resort says that Brown and Mrs. Gordon had been accustomed to visit the house on Saturday of each week for some time.

Mrs. Gordon was Miss Nellie Bush of this city. Her family is one of the most prominent in the State. Her mother was once State Librarian, and her grandfather was Judge Zacariah Wheat, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky.

Fulton Gordon, at the time of his marriage, was one of the best known men about town. He was then clerk at the Galt House of this city, and had acquaintances in every portion of the country. He eloped with Miss Bush about ten years ago. Shortly afterward they moved to Frankfort, where he became proprietor of the Kenyon Hotel. This he continued to run until the World's Fair began, when he sold out his establishment and moved to Chicago, where he became manager of the Turkish baths in the Palmer House.

The Coroner held an inquest this afternoon, and the jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide. It is understood, however, that Gordon will be held for a formal preliminary examination.

The body of Brown will be taken charge of by his father, and will be taken to Henderson, the Governor's home, for burial.

Gov. Brown Overcome with Grief.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 30.—The news of the tragic death of Archie Brown, son and private secretary of the Governor, reached here by telegraph shortly after 1 o'clock. A telegram from Dr. John Young Brown, Jr., conveyed the intelligence to Gov. Brown, who was at the time sitting in his office, quietly conversing with Secretary of State Headly and Commissioner of Agriculture McDowell.

Gov. Brown was completely overcome. He was as devoted to his son as it is possible for a father to be. The Governor's grief was uncontrollable, and he gave way to the most piteous lamentations. With Secretary Headly he left at 3 o'clock for Louisville.

WHOSE LITTLE BOY IS THIS?

Supposed to be from Brooklyn and Given to the Gerry Society.

There is a bright boy in the care of the Gerry Society who was separated from a relative and in a sad manner.

He was in the company of a well-dressed woman, believed to be his grandmother, who was taken suddenly ill at the Barclay Street Ferry on Sunday night and died a short time later in Hudson Street Hospital. The boy was kept in the hospital until yesterday afternoon, when he was taken to the Tombs Police Court and turned over to Officer Babcock of the Gerry Society.

The boy is about five years old, and says his name is Herman Miller, and that his father is employed in a drug store in Brooklyn. He does not know where his home is.

Bishop Littlejohn Returns.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., April 30.—The Right Rev. Bishop A. N. Littlejohn, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, returned to-day from Kingston, Jamaica, where he and his family have been sojourning during the past two months. Previous to his trip to Jamaica the Bishop's party returned from Europe, where eight months had been spent in England, Constantinople, Naples, Rome, Athens, and Genoa. Bishop Littlejohn's health is greatly improved. He will resume his diocesan duties at once.

Says His Wife Robbed Him.

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 30.—John F. Dunker, a saloon keeper at 38 Newark Street, to-day made public the fact that his wife left home last Friday, saying she was going to Brooklyn.

Mr. Dunker alleges that instead she eloped with John Vogel, and that they are now in Boston or Chicago. He also charges that his wife robbed him of $1,300. Mrs. Dunker is forty-eight years old.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunker celebrated their silver wedding two weeks ago.

A Post Office for Manhattan Beach.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Postmaster General Wilson to-day issued an order establishing May 4 next a station of the Post Office of Brooklyn, with general mail facilities, to be known as "Manhattan Beach" Station.

OLD BANQUET WINS IN ENGLAND

One of the Most Popular Horses in America Won a Race Yesterday for Michael F. Dwyer of Brooklyn.

LONDON, April 30.—The Croker-Dwyer combination scored the second victory of its English campaign to-day. It was the opening day of the Newmarket first Spring meeting, and was, as usual, a great social event, with the Prince of Wales and the members of his set in attendance.

Banquet II., as the famous American gelding by Rayon d'Or-Ella T. is called, was the horse which won for the American contingent. Messrs. Croker and Dwyer backed the horse heavily, as did a majority of the Americans in attendance. The race in which the holder of the mile-and-a-quarter record was a starter was a selling stake, known as the Two Thousand Guineas Trial Plate, run over the Rowley mile, a course of one mile and eleven yards. Under the conditions Banquet would have been compelled to carry 144 pounds, but, as he was entered to be sold for two hundred guineas, the bottom price, he got a 32-pound allowance, and was ridden by Sims at 112 pounds.

There were seven starters in the race, and Banquet was favorite in the betting at 5 to 4, with Max Labaudy's Esmond, four years, 120 pounds, second choice, at 3 to 2. The race proved to be a very easy one for Banquet, as Sims got away well with him, and ran second to Chiblabos until the bushes were reached. Then Sims sent Banquet to the front, and it was an easy thing for him to win by three lengths from Baron de Hirsch's Legal Tender, four years, 109 pounds, ridden by Madden. The latter was the only horse that ever got near enough to Banquet to give him even the semblance of a challenge. Banquet had no trouble in shaking him off, however, and easily outran him to the finish. At the end Esmond closed on Legal Tender, and was only beaten a half length for the second money. Lord Durham's Pot Luck was a good fourth. The other starters were L. Brassey's Chiblabos, three years, 90 pounds; J. Hammond's Macar, four, 109, and G. Houghton's Fordham, five, 90.

Banquet is one of the best-known and most popular horses that ever raced in this country. While not of the first class, yet he was one of the most honest and consistent horses that ever ran here, and his victories were always popular ones, as the general public backed him every time he started in a race after he reached his four-year-old form. He was bred by the late Col. W. L. Scott, at the Algeria Farm, Erie, Penn., and ran in the colors of that erratic but yet popular breeder until his death. Then M. F. Dwyer bought him for $6,700, and he proved one of the best of the "over-night handicap" horses in the country, though he could never win one of the classic events. The nearest he ever came to it was to run second to Ramapo for the Suburban of 1894. The same pair later ran a dead heat in a handicap at Sheepshead Bay, Sims doing some foul riding with him, which the Stewards, apparently, did not see. In the run-off Banquet won, as Ramapo pulled up lame. It was this race that brought about a quarrel between David Gideon and Philip J. Dwyer, which resulted in the former bringing a libel suit for $60,000, which is still in the courts.

On July 17, 1890, at Monmouth Park, Banquet, then a three-year-old, carrying 108 pounds, ran a mile and a quarter in 2:03¾, over the straight course, which is a record for the distance, the 2:05 of Salvator, four years, 122 pounds, over the Sheepshead Bay track, and the 2:05 of Morello, three years, 117 pounds, over the Washington Park (Chicago) track, being the nearest approach to it.

Taken as a whole, Banquet's record of five years on the American turf is a most remarkable one, for, while he never won any of the very rich stakes, yet the aggregate of stakes and purses won by him will reach between $20,000 and $100,000, he having won over $20,000 each in 1890, 1891, and 1892, and fell but little short of that the following year.

PRAISE FOR COMMISSIONER WARING

City Improvement Society Notes that Streets Are Cleaner.

The City Improvement Society, the objects of which are "to promote the improvement and beautifying of the city, and to assist and stimulate the authorities in enforcing the laws relating to such objects, sent out the following yesterday:

The City Improvement Society, after a careful inspection of the streets of New-York, desires to thoroughly indorse the statement of Charles G. Wilson, President of the Board of Health, made a short time since. For the first time in many years the whole city, north, south, east, and west, has indeed been subjected to a system of "model street cleaning," with most gratifying results.

The society also calls attention to the action being taken in regard to the gigantic, unharnessed truck nuisance, against which the City Improvement Society has been struggling for more than three years. When the present Commissioner of Street Cleaning went into office he found upward of 50,000 of these vehicles stabled in the streets of the city, entirely contrary to law. Relentless war is being waged on this nuisance by the Commissioner, who hopes soon to have it permanently suppressed.

A determined effort is also being made by the Street Cleaning Department to enforce the ordinances against throwing paper and other refuse into the streets, and this society again urges all citizens to aid the department by abstaining from this bad practice. Other important reforms in regard to the separation of ashes, garbage, and refuse are in contemplation and will, it is stated, be speedily carried into effect.

Plan for Better Foreign Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Postmaster Carr of Philadelphia and Postmaster Sullivan of Brooklyn called at the Post Office Department to-day to confer with First Assistant Postmaster General Jones in regard to matters concerning their offices. Postmaster Carr suggested to Gen. Neilson, Second Assistant Postmaster General a plan to meet the foreign mails at Quarantine in New-York Bay and bring them up to the city, so as to secure better time. The department will look into the matter.

Looking for a Tramp Who Is an Heir.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 30.—A tramp known as "Sam" Johnson is the object of a search by the police of this city. It is not for any offense that he has committed, but he has fallen heir to an estate. Relatives in Brooklyn have asked the police to look for him, so that he may go to Brooklyn and claim the estate. When last heard of by his relatives, Johnson was in Chicago and said he was going to come to this city.

Cost of Four Profane Words.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 30.—For using a profane epithet four times, John Hoffman, a contractor, was fined $2.68—67 cents for each time—by Alderman Donovan to-day. Hoffman and one of his tenants had a dispute, in which vile language was used, and the Alderman imposed the fine as laid down in the act of the Assembly.

Women "Moonshiners" Arrested.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., April 30.—Over one hundred "moonshiners" have been arrested in the mountains of the interior within the last few days. The Federal officers brought them to this city this morning. Many of them are women. They will be tried at Charleston next week. The Marshals had trouble in getting some of the men, and in one case a prisoner was mortally wounded.

On the Palisades Commission.

Gov. Morton has appointed J. James R. Croes of 68 Broad Street as one of the Commissioners of the State for the acquisition of the Palisades of the Hudson by the United States.

POLICE BILLS IN ALBANY

Senate Changes to the Magistrate Measure Accepted.

BILL NOW COMES TO MAYOR STRONG

The Ainsworth Act to Increase the Power of Supt. Byrnes Also Passed by the Assembly Yesterday.

ALBANY, April 30.—Both branches of the Legislature have been considering the New-York reform bills to-day. The sluggish Senate has made no progress further than to give some evidence that it is worried over the situation, while the Assembly, with a promptness which makes the contrast greater, disposed of two measures in brief order.

It agreed to the Senate amendments to the Police Magistrates bill, and that measure now goes to Mayor Strong. It also passed the Ainsworth bill, which increases the powers of the Superintendent of Police in New-York City, making him almost an autocrat.

Some of the Senators are suffering from an acute attack of remorse in relation to reform legislation. Whether it is too late for anything more substantial than this is not known yet, but the statesmen here who have been delaying four months without any noticeable degree of anxiety to give the people of New-York some reform in the Police Department have suddenly professed great eagerness to do so. They may have heard something drop in their respective districts.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton spoke more plainly on the subject to-day than he has at any time before since the session began. He said that the Republican Senators have been wasting time on the theory that their own constituents were not especially interested in reforms in New-York, but they have now found out that they were mistaken. He said this in an interview as to the possibility of passing the Police Reorganization bill. Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee has been here two days trying to induce Senator Coggeshall to support the measure. Possibly he, too, has "seen a great light."

"The Lexow committee," said Lieut. Gov. Saxton, who was a member of it, "had power to investigate other departments than that of the police, but it confined itself to discovering how much truth there was in the rumors of corruption in that department, for this seemed to be of paramount importance.

"The committee devoted the whole Summer and part of the Fall to this work. The result was that the department was found to be permeated with corruption and to be composed in a large measure of men totally unfit to be guardians of the lives and property of the people of New-York. The clear duty of this committee was to suggest a remedy.

"This was done. The committee submitted it to a Republican Senate, and this Senate, pledged to correct the evil, has done absolutely nothing so far in this direction. Valuable time has been wasted. A lack of interest at the beginning of the session was manifested, and now the reorganization bill is tied up in a hard knot.

"The purpose of this bill is simply to make effective the work of the committee. Unless it becomes a law the labor of the committee has been wasted, and this Republican Legislature will adjourn without giving to the people the very legislation that they demand above everything else.

"I confess that the delay attending this measure is inexcusable, but it should not be fatal. I have known for a long time that there is a strong sentiment through the State in favor of this measure. A few of the Senators have an idea that nobody cared anything about it, except the people in New-York, and that, therefore, they were at liberty to pursue their own way in reference to it. These Senators have had brought home to them very forcibly the fact that their own constituents want this bill enacted into law, but whether this knowledge has come to them in time to correct their position I do not know."

In reply to a question on the "boodle" stories, the Lieutenant Governor said:

"I do not charge that money is at the bottom of this opposition, but I do charge that the Senate has wasted so much time that now some of the Senators find themselves in the uncomfortable position of not seeing their way clearly to taking a different attitude toward it, and this is unfortunate. I think there is some hope for it. Senator Wolfert will be here this afternoon, and a motion will probably be made to-morrow to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill. There will surely be sixteen affirmative votes, which will carry the motion. Then there will be a caucus, at which this measure only will be considered. Two-

without a peer the whole world around," said the Republican leader. "I believe he outranks the best of Scotland Yard, or any other place. It was largely due to his efforts that there was an honest election in New-York City last Fall."

Mr. Wilds said he thought the special corps of watchers at the polls had something to do with that, and Mr. Ainsworth admitted that they did.

"Why didn't Superintendent Byrnes do the same thing before?" asked Mr. Foley. "He had the same power that he had last Fall."

"He didn't have the authority to do so when he issued the order last Fall," rejoined Mr. Ainsworth.

"My friend is misinformed," said Mr. Foley. "I know of my own personal knowledge that the Superintendent has always had authority to detail policemen on election day."

Then the bill was passed, with but few votes against it.

The Police Magistrates bill, as the Senate had amended it, was agreed to with hardly a flurry in the Assembly. Speaker Fish handed it down early in the morning session, and Mr. O'Grady at once gave notice that he would move a call of the House when it came up. A little later it was made evident to Mr. O'Grady that there were Republican votes enough to agree to the Senate changes, and so he moved to suspend the rules and do so. There was a protest at some of the rulings from Mr. Foley, but it was useless, and the rules were suspended and the bill passed by a vote of 86 to 17.

This is the measure which Gov. Morton urged in his special message. It was drawn by Louis L. Delafield of New-York, in his capacity as a member of a sub-committee of the Seventy. When it has been before Mayor Strong, and signed by the Governor, the story is that the Police Justices whose heads are to come off will attack it on the ground that it is unconstitutional. If this contention be not maintained, Divver and Koch and Grady and the others will have to go.

The Senate to-day passed Assemblyman Bell's bill, which provides for a school census. There has been wide discussion of the measure in various parts of the State. Under the bill, which was to-day sent to the Governor, the census of public school children is to be taken once in two years. The work is to be done under the supervision of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the school machinery is to be brought into use so that there will be slight expense and little outside talent needed.

The Senate to-day by a vote of 18 to 6 passed the bill of Assemblyman Schulz, extending by three years the term of service of City Clerk Benjamin of Brooklyn. Senator Bradley opposed the bill. He said it looked as if the Legislature had determined to legislate out of office Democrats and extend the terms of Republicans. If the bill becomes a law, Mr. Benjamin's term will not expire until 1899.

The Senate ordered to a third reading a bill which will be of interest to all members of the National Guard of this State. It provides that the Governor shall at once appoint a commission of three to examine, test, and recommend a magazine breech-loading rifle for the use of the Guard. They are to test guns only of American invention and manufacture, and when they make their selection the Adjutant General is directed to purchase enough to equip the State Militia. Under the terms of the bill, he may purchase 15,000 of these guns at not exceeding $20 each.

Senators McMahon, Mullen, and Parker opposed the measure, holding that the Krag-Jörgensen gun had been found by an army board suitable for the regular army, and the State Militia should have the same arms. Under the terms of the bill, this would be barred out of the competition because not of American make and invention.

Senator Coggeshall favored the bill.

It is said that there is a gun factory in Syracuse which expects to compete if the bill becomes a law. In spite of the explanations and protests, a motion to recommit to the Finance Committee was voted down, and the bill was advanced.

CONTESTS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Democrat Blake Must Give Way to the Platt Republican Morey.

ALBANY, April 30.—Two contests for seats in the Assembly are to be taken up Thursday. The session is within two or three weeks, at the outside, of an end, but it has been thought wise by certain Platt Republicans to settle these contests, and, according to good information, one Democrat is to be unseated. This is not done because any increase in the Republican majority in the Assembly is needed, nor because the grounds on which the contest is brought are particularly strong, but, as it seems to the parties most directly interested, because Thomas C. Platt wants to make it comfortable for a section of his machine in New-York City.

The two contests are those of McKeown against Wagstaff in Brooklyn, and Morey against Blake from the Twenty-fifth Assembly District of New-York. Wagstaff and Blake are the sitting members. It is understood that the report of the committee will favor Mr. Wagstaff, and he will accordingly serve out his term.

In the New-York case it is different. Mr. Blake, who has been occupying the seat thus far, is a Democrat. Morey, who is making the contest, is a Platt Republican. Little Abraham Gruber, the Platt spokesman from the Twenty-third Assembly District, is his counsel. It has become a necessity to do everything possible to brace up the Platt machine in New-York City, and this is said to be the latest move. According to private information passed around among the friends of the two men interested, Mr. Blake is to go, and Mr. Morey is to be put into his seat. By this exchange Mr. Blake will draw his pay for such time as he has served, Mr. Morey will draw pay for such time as he has been "unjustly deprived of his seat," and Abraham Gruber will get his counsel fees.

Many Republican members of Assembly have assured Mr. Blake that, so far as they can learn, he is entitled to his seat. Still, if the committee reports against him, they will have to help complete the deal.

Assemblyman Stanchfield of Chemung will lead the fight against the proposed turning out of Mr. Blake.

The Twenty-fourth District in New-York had a three-cornered fight last Fall. J. A. Hennebery was the State Democracy candidate against Messrs. Blake and Morey. If Blake is put out and Morey seated, Platt Republicans expect the action will help the Platt faction in the Twenty-fourth District in the local fight.

THE ONONDAGA SALT SPRINGS.

Report of the Senate Committee in Regard to Their Sale.

ALBANY, April 30.—The special Senate committee which has been inquiring into the disposition of the Onondaga salt springs submitted its report to-day. It recommends that a commission of three members be appointed by the Governor, who shall examine the question and report to the State Commissioners of the Land Office by next Fall as to whether the salt lands shall be sold or leased, in whole or in part, or otherwise disposed of. The office of Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs, the report recommends, should be abolished, and the report provides that the commission shall look after the property until it is disposed of.

Senator Pound, a member of the committee, joins in the report, except that he is of the opinion that the Onondaga Reservation and the salt springs situated thereon can be disposed of without injury to the interests of the State, in like manner as other lands owned by the State of New-York and in accordance with the method heretofore employed in disposing of salt lands without the creation of a new commission for the purpose, and to that end he recommends as follows:

First—That the office of Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs be abolished forthwith, and that the powers and duties of said Superintendent devolve upon the Commissioners of the Land Office, pending the sale of the aforesaid property.

Second—That the salt springs, with the salt water existing on the reservation, the lands contiguous thereto, and the public works thereon, be sold by the Commissioners of the Land Office to the highest bidder, or temporarily leased to the highest bidder, as may be deemed most expedient.

Third—That the salt lands be appraised and sold and conveyed in fee by the said Commissioners of the Land Office, giving the occupant prior rights of purchase at the appraised valuation, and that said Commissioners appraise the damages, if any, resulting to the occupants of said lands by the sale thereof, following as near as may be the policy and practice now laid down in Sections 43, 45, and 46 of the salt springs law relative to sale of salt lands.

Fourth—That the Commissioners of Statutory Revision be instructed to draft and report forthwith a bill to provide for carrying the above recommendations into effect.

The report was ordered printed.

BROOKLYN CHARITIES BILL.

Gov. Morton Must Veto It To-day or It Becomes a Law.

ALBANY, April 30.—Gov. Morton returned from New-York City to-night, and went at once to the Executive Mansion.

To-morrow is the last of the ten days in which he may consider the bill reorganizing the Brooklyn Charities Board. If he does not veto it to-morrow, it will become a law without his signature. The bill is calculated to put the control of the board in the hands of ex-Senator Worth, who is Thomas C. Platt's partner on the Brooklyn side of the East River. It is said here that Mayor Schieren saw the Governor while he was in New-York, and asked him to veto it; also that Mr. Platt said a word in favor of it.

The Governor has not indicated what he intends to do with the bill.

Mr. Frederick T. Fay is the proprietor of the oldest drug store in Lowell. It was established in 1827, and is still conducted under the old firm name of Carleton & Hovey. Mr. Fay says, March, 1895:

"Hood's Sarsaparilla is beyond any question the best selling medicine and by far the most prominent blood purifier before the public. Its sales, compared with any other preparation, are as five to one. Other medicines have been advertised and have sold for a short time, but Hood's Sarsaparilla sells all the time and is as staple as cotton cloth. Many of our customers have told how much they have been benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye to-day. It feeds the nerves, tissues, and organs on pure blood, and thus gives perfect health.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

POSTPONED BY THE RAIN

Dedication of Washington Arch Will Now Be Made Saturday.

GORGEOUS UNIFORMS UNINJURED.

Hoboken, Scene of After-Dark Riding Rehearsals, Bewailed the Loss of the Expected Great Pageant.

The formal dedication of the Washington Memorial Arch, which was to have taken place yesterday, has been postponed until next Saturday, when it is expected that the programme as arranged for yesterday will be carried out in full.

The change of day was due to the rain, which fell steadily yesterday as long as daylight lasted. It was not a violent rain, which came and went in gusts, but an even, monotonous downpour of strongly penetrative quality, despite the confident and sanguine predictions of Forecaster Dunn to the contrary.

Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, who was to command the two brigades as a division, saw Gov. Morton at the Hotel Renaissance at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and remained in consultation with him for nearly two hours. The General was the first to suggest that it would be a pity to order out the regiments of the National Guard in this neighborhood to get drenched to the skin for purely ceremonial observances.

The Governor concurred with this view, and at 11 o'clock, there being at that hour no signs of the weather clearing, orders were dispatched to the various armories in New-York and Brooklyn to dismiss the troops assembled.

A conference at the Mayor's office followed the issuing of this order, between William Rhinelander Stewart, Mayor Strong, and Col. Archibald Rogers, who represented the Governor, to decide whether the dedication ceremonial, without the military parade, should be held in the Judson Memorial Church, on the opposite side of Washington Square from that on which the arch stands.

It was finally decided that if Gen. Fitzgerald could see his way to ordering out the troops again Saturday the whole ceremony would be postponed until then, and the original programme carried out in its entirety. Gen. Fitzgerald, after consideration, agreed to this course.

The postponement was a cause of great regret to the subscribers to the arch fund and their friends, as well as to the general public. Expressions of disappointment were heard on every side that those patriotic citizens who had worked so hard to procure for New-York City this beautiful structure should be deprived, by the inclemency of the weather, of their opportunity of transferring it to the public with inspiring and appropriate ceremonial, on the one hundred and sixth anniversary of Washington's first inauguration.

Notwithstanding repeated announcements that the ceremonies and parade had been postponed some 2,000 persons stood out in the rain in Fifth Avenue, below Fourteenth Street, as far down as the arch itself. Many of these were obstinate persons of ripe age, who had selected good situations on the curb on either side of the avenue, and there kept craning their necks to the northward under shelter of their umbrellas, wondering why the procession did not appear for an hour after it was due.

Many of the residents of Lower Fifth Avenue seemed no better informed than outsiders, for they kept their silk Stars and Stripes out in the rain, and sat with their friends in gala costume in their parlor windows, evidently waiting for the passing of the parade.

There was much excitement in the corridors of the Hotel Waldorf as long as the question of carrying out the dedication exercises was in doubt, owing to the presence of the Governor and his staff, who had made the hotel their headquarters.

With the exception of Adj. Gen. McAlpin, who appeared in mufti, and of Col. John Jacob Astor, who did not appear at all, the remaining members of the staff were seen to great advantage in their handsome and expensive uniforms by the guests of the hotel. As soon as it was known that a complete postponement had been arranged the members of the staff sought their carriages and drove away.

GREAT SORROW IN HOBOKEN.

From the Scene of After-Dark Rehearsals Comes a Wail of Anguish.

There was great sorrow in Hoboken, N. J., yesterday when it was learned there, over the telephone, that the dedication of the Washington Arch had been postponed. There would have been 110 Hoboken horses in the military parade. Not only the Governor's staff, but nearly all the regimental staffs, would have ridden before the populace on gayly caparisoned Hoboken horses.

A large number of merchants and well-to-do citizens of that secluded place flocked under their umbrellas to the ferries early in the day and were transported to New-York. There were many Hoboken ladies in the throng that came across the river, and they one and all voiced with satisfaction their anticipation of the delectable spectacle of 110 gallant and gorgeously apparelled New-York officers of the National Guard mounted on 110 fiery, long-tailed, dark-bay colored Hoboken horses.

The New-York Times published yesterday the news that the members of Gov. Morton's staff had a quiet drill after dark Monday night, in Alexander's Riding Academy, in Hudson Street, Hoboken.

It is not generally known that this is not the first Governor's staff that has drilled in Hoboken after dark, before appearing on military parades, nor has it been even suspected in Brooklyn that the Colonels of some of the regiments in that city have been stealing by night, with their staffs, for years, to far-away Hoboken, there to practice horseback-riding in seclusion.

The charm of Hoboken as a retreat of this nature is further illustrated by the discovery that Senator David B. Hill, during his long occupancy of the Gubernatorial chair, frequently practiced the riding of the horse upon which he might, before appearing in New-York in military parades. The last appearance of Mr. Hill in this city on horseback was in the parade of the Columbian celebration. The Senator rode well. He rode a Hoboken horse, after a brief period in the training in Hoboken.

There are many large riding schools in New-York and Brooklyn, but somehow the soldiers of the New-York National Guard, including the Governor's staff, prefer to do their practicing in Hoboken. For this reason most of the horses that have appeared in parades in New-York and Brooklyn for years have been Hoboken horses. The Hoboken horse prevails every year at the State camp, at Peekskill. The characteristics of the Hoboken horse are his long, sweeping tail and his dark bay color.

There are only three members of Gov. Morton's staff who have horses conforming to the Hoboken standard of beauty, to-wit, the dark bay color and the long tail aforesaid. These are Brig. Gens. McAlpin, Wiley, and Carroll. Col. Astor, for instance, has a black horse, and Col. Turner has a milk-white steed, while Col. Marvin and Col. Rogers have each an iron gray nag. It was to prevent this kaleidoscopic appearance of the Governor's staff on horseback that the Hoboken horse was chosen for the parade yesterday.

It was learned at Hexamer's Riding Academy yesterday that the Brooklyn officers of the Guard were frequent practicers there by night of the art of riding the horse. The name of Col. John N. Partridge, who was until recently in command of the Twenty-third Regiment, was mentioned. He is a good horseman now. The late Gov. Abbett of New-Jersey, it was said, was one of those who chose to drill in Hoboken.

Mr. Hexamer and his amiable son were full of pleasant memories of Senator Hill. As near as could be gathered, it was not the prevailing belief at the stable that the Senator was in the front rank of horseback riders, but this was ascribed to his restlessness. "The Senator is a determined man, full of pluck and perseverance," it was said.

Kind things were said about Gov. Morton's staff, and Mr. Hexamer declared the members of the staff would fill the eyes of New-Yorkers with pride whenever they appeared in public on their Hoboken horses. The horses had been in training for the parade for weeks. They had been taught to dance gently to music, so as to cause the beautiful plumes of the Generals and Colonels to float up and down in the air in rhythmic measure.

Especial care had been taken of their tails, their long, sweeping tails, and they had been combed and combed, and rubbed until they were glossy. There were men who did nothing else but comb these dark-bay horses' tails and curry the horses and teach them to be just fiery enough, and to dance to music.

There were no mishaps at the final drill Monday night. It was a quiet affair. There were no invited guests, and all spectators were cleared from the academy. The members of the staff were taught to ride single file and in platoons of four and eight; they were taught to wheel, and they were posted as to how to dismount without incurring the danger of running their swords through the sidewalk.

All of the staff had had at least some previous practice, it was said, as was evidenced by the fact that they all got on their horses without assistance. This was all the more a matter of felicitation because the staff were in their stiff uniforms and were hampered by their swords.

The nearest approach to excitement was when Col. James's horse jumped about ten feet through the air and brought up finally on the opposite side of the tan-bark inclosure. Col. James kept his seat, although it required nerve and skill to do so. It was supposed the tip of Col. James's sword tickled the spirited horse on the leg.

Gov. Morton's staff rode to the drill in Hoboken in cabs Monday night. There were sixteen members of the staff and there were eight cabs. Each cab thus carried two members of the staff, and, in addition, there were in each cab two of the splendid new uniforms. The staff drilled an hour and fifty minutes, and drove back to New-York.

It was learned yesterday at Hexamer's that some of the staff were in favor of black horses. There were not enough black horses in Hoboken. The suggestion to ride black horses did not prevail.

It costs New-York State $6 a day to mount the officers of the National Guard on Hoboken horses. Mr. Hexamer said yesterday that, considering the trouble in training Gov. Morton's staff, and the care with which the horses had been selected and trained, he would expect about $10 for the use of each horse for the day by the staff. They were extra fine horses, he said, born and bred in Kentucky, from which State came all the Hoboken military horses, according to Mr. Hexamer.

COLONIAL DAMES MEET.

Members Present from Most of the States of the Union.

The first annual meeting of the Colonial Dames was held yesterday afternoon to celebrate the one hundred and sixth anniversary of the inauguration of Washington as President of the United States. The meeting was held in the ladies' annex of the Metropolitan Club.

Mrs. Gracie King presided. Delegations were present from most of the States, an especially large number being from the thirteen original States.

Among those present were Mrs. H. Irvin Keyser, Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mrs. George Phillips, Mrs. Jesse Tyson, Mrs. J. S. Frick, Miss Emma Johnston, Mrs. Ernest Monson, Mrs. Hancock, Miss Penn, Miss Hale, Miss Beudinot, Miss Julie Livingston Delafield, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. W. B. Lawrence, Miss Hamilton, Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd, Mrs. Sackett Barclay, Mrs. J. J. Townsend, Mrs. Vanderpoel, Mrs. George Cabot Ward, Mrs. J. W. Ward, Mrs. R. Duval, Mrs. George A. Robbins, Mrs. J. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Timothy M. Cheesman, Miss Effie Borrowe, Mrs. Philip Sands, Mrs. Herman Livingston, Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mrs. Montgomery Bailey, Miss Julia Wells, Miss Mary Trumbull Morse, Mrs. Walter Oakley, and Mrs. Gardiner.

The report of the historian showed that the literary efforts of the members have been very commendable. Family papers that would not have been trusted to strangers have been carefully looked over. A number of interesting essays have been written on these papers. Mrs. Henry Hancock has published a very interesting history of the Penn family, and Miss Mary Trumbull Morse one on a family of one of the Salem witches. Some valuable papers on the descendants of Alexander Hamilton have recently been placed in the hands of the society.

The library, which is constantly increasing, is soon to have a permanent home.

After the meeting a luncheon was served for the visiting members and distinguished guests. Among the latter were Mrs. Henry Potter, Mrs. John Hone, Miss Colmit, and Mrs. Irving Kent.

SHARKEY ACQUITTED OF MURDER

The Jury in Three Minutes Finds the Flushing Boy Not Guilty of Poisoning His Mother.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., April 30.—It took all of yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Justice Brown presiding, to get a jury to try Charles J. Sharkey, twenty years old, of Flushing, on a charge of murder in the first degree, and it only took the jury about three minutes to-day to acquit the defendant, without even hearing the evidence for the defense.

Young Sharkey was accused of poisoning his mother, Mary A. Sharkey. She died on April 27, 1894, after eating some oatmeal and milk for breakfast. The boy was arrested during the inquisition held by Coroner John F. Corey of College Point. He has been in jail ever since.

He was defended by Lawyer John J. Merrill of this city, and Lawyer Lyman L. Settle, law partner of Assistant District Attorney McIntyre of New-York.

Prof. John A. Mandel, who was an expert witness in the Meyer murder trial in New-York, was the next witness. He testified to being present when two doctors removed the vital organs from Mrs. Sharkey's body in the cemetery, and described in detail his chemical analysis of the organs and the oatmeal found in the two bowls. The professor testified that he found arsenic in the vital organs and some in the oatmeal. The quantity found in the vital organs was not sufficient to cause death, but, in his opinion, it indicated the presence in other portions of the body of enough of the poisonous drug to produce death.

The next witness for the prosecution was Ottile Schlo, the Hungarian servant girl. Her evidence, however, related merely to the ordinary household incidents that occured on the morning of the day Mrs. Sharkey died.

She was followed by John Sharkey, father of the accused boy. Mr. Sharkey described the last illness of his wife, and her intense suffering from the time she partook of the oatmeal until her death, and the efforts made to save her.

He was followed by Eugene Lowerre, a clerk in Hepburn's Flushing drug store. This witness stated that about two months before Mrs. Sharkey's death he had sold to young Sharkey a box of rat poison, and that about every two or three months for the two years preceding his mother's death, young Sharkey had bought a box of the same kind of poison.

Then Mr. Sharkey was recalled to the stand, and in answer to questions, testified that he and his wife had been sick several times with symptoms something like those that preceded Mrs. Sharkey's death. His testimony ended the case for the prosecution.

The Justice directed the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal. It found the defendant not guilty.

The verdict was no sooner announced than the accused boy sprang into his aged father's arms, and both wept as they repeatedly kissed each other. The audience in the courtroom stamped their feet in approval. Lawyer Merrill moved for the boy's discharge. Justice Brown granted the motion, and together father and son left the courtroom.

Receiver McNulta Files Five Bonds.

PEORIA, Ill., April 30.—Receiver McNulta filed his bond as manager of the Great Western, Monarch, Woolner No. 8, Peoria and Northern Distilleries of Peoria, in the sum of $100,000 each, to-day. He will shortly file bonds in a similar amount for each of the twenty-nine distilleries of the Trust, making in all $2,900,000. He will also file a bond for each of the warehouses. The entire amount will be between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000. Two trust companies are on the bonds, but which the receiver refuses to state.

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HONOR TO WASHINGTON

Provident Union Celebrates His Inauguration Anniversary.

JOHN A. PALMER MAKES A SPEECH

He Tells of the Heroism of the American People—The South Loves Its Defenders—Many Other Speakers.

The National Provident Union inaugurated its new President and Vice President last night, at the Lenox Lyceum, and at the same time celebrated the one hundred and sixth anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States.

President Cleveland, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army; Postmaster C. W. Dayton, Gen. Horace Porter, and Gen. Fitz John Porter were invited to attend, but, being unable, sent regrets.

Judge Roger A. Pryor, who was to have made an address on "George Washington, Our First President," was ill. His place was taken by Thomas H. McKee of Virginia, an ex-member of the Confederate Army.

Gen. John A. Palmer, Secretary of State of the State of New-York, was selected to act as Chairman of the meeting and celebration, and in consenting to act said:

"I esteem it a great honor to be chosen to preside over an organization that has for its motto, 'Patriotism, Our Homes and Country.' No duty of the hour more sternly presses itself upon the American people than the consideration of the vital questions which affect the peace, prosperity, and happiness of our homes and country, and the responsibility falls with a double force upon those who have striven not only to be good citizens of the country, but who, in a moment of its mighty peril, willingly offered up their lives for the integrity and the liberty of the land.

"The war of the rebellion showed unmistakably that there was a fibre of heroism running through the American people, by no means restricted to any one section; it was as native to the South as to the North, to the East as to the West, and, because of this fact, it was that the civil conflict was so full of nerve and endurance. The gallantry of the two armies reflected credit upon American valor, and to one section of the country did the final results of the war bring greater blessings and prosperity than to those States who were mistakenly in opposition to the war for the preservation of the Union.

"Over the ashes of that romantic land of slavery industry has reared her temples, and in them turn the wheels of commerce, and over them floats the Stars and Stripes, with not a single star dimmed. The same flag that floats over and protects the conqueror, protects equally as well the conquered, and to-day we glory in the fact that they share in all we fought to preserve, and, with all the intense loyalty and devotion of the Union veterans, there is no tinge of bitterness against those whom they fought for four long years, but only best wishes for their future prosperity and happiness.

"The Union veterans admired the gallantry of the men they conquered as only those can admire them who tested their endurance and valor upon many bloody battlefields. If there is one thing more than another for which the South deserves great credit, which I learned from observation and experience during my visits there, it is their love and veneration for the men who were willing to offer up their lives for a cause in which the fortunes of war decided against them. Let some dilettante go South and speak of the Confederate soldiers as bummers, and, from my four years' experience with those men, the defamer would wish that he had never been born.

"If was the wonder of the world how two great armies could confront each other for four long years, where 3,000 battles were fought, and a million of men on one side and the other laid down their lives, and when the great contest was ended they each laid down their arms, resumed the peaceful vocations of civil life, and the Nation moved on once more in a career of unparalleled progress, prosperity, and happiness. The men who fought out the rebellion averaged twenty years of age, from fields of carnage they returned to their homes and broken family circles, to begin life again, with nothing but their patriotic hearts and strong arms, fortified by the courage that had sustained them on the battlefields.

"They falsified the prediction that the American volunteer soldier would never again become a good American citizen. They were better citizens for having been soldiers, and in all the years since the close of the war they have gone on in the even tenor of their way, quietly and loyally performing any duty required of them as good citizens. Stepping from broken ranks to the field, the workshop, the desk, and professions, into the halls of legislation, the councils of the Nation, called to preside over this great Republic, each was obedient to authority, mindful of duty, true to the interests of the people, brave in disaster, loyal to law and order—in a word, fortified with all those qualities which lie at the foundation of all our success. To characterize such men as 'bummers' means that loyalty to country is no longer to be regarded as a virtue, and degrades all that deserves to be remembered with whatever belongs to the liberty, prosperity, and renown of our country.

"Any one who has read of the recent revolting Armenian atrocities, where women and children were assaulted and shot down in cold blood, let him think for a moment that, while war makes men cruel and blunts their finer feelings, when the Union soldiers entered the towns and cities of the Confederacy, and the women were left entirely to their mercy, there is no record of a time during that great struggle when a Union soldier assaulted a woman. Ask any Confederate soldier, and he will corroborate all I say. Had the Union Army been made up of the material referred to by a city official, what would have become of these defenseless women?

"This of itself speaks volumes for the loyalty, the patriotism, and the manhood of the American citizen soldiers. The security of the American Republic depends upon the loyalty of its toilers, and just such men who have been defamed by a city official of this great metropolis are the bulwarks of our American institutions; they are the producing cause of all its prosperity, who bring peace, happiness, and contentment to our homes and our families.

"We are a nation of toilers. We may not all be entitled to the dignified calling that this undignified city official has arrogated to himself, because we belong to that class which the lamented Lincoln was pleased to call the common people, and upon the patriotism of the common people depends the prosperity of the American Nation, and any man with or without a military title who designates the men who fought the battles of the Union as a lot of 'pension bummers,' has a very limited sense of truth, and still less of honor; he has a limited knowledge of the character and standing of the vast majority of those who wore the blue, and has none of the feelings of comradeship, without which he is, as a soldier, poor indeed.

"The proudest distinction a citizen of this Republic can bear to-day is not that he was a Colonel or a General in the army, but an honorably discharged soldier, and he who attempts to besmirch the good name of the defenders of the Nation's honor is unworthy the name of American citizen.

"In 1892, 80,000 Union veterans marched down Pennsylvania Avenue in the capital of the Nation; they were the representatives of 500,000 survivors of the war. In the ranks were Rutherford B. Hayes, Gov. McKinley, Gens. Butler, Rusk, Slocum, United States Senators, members of Congress, the brains and best men of the country, the representative men of the two great political parties, marching and touching elbows with men denominated 'pension bummers,' who seem to be offensive to the delicate nerves of the Cincinnatus of Newport.

"This great body of citizen soldiers was welcomed and reviewed by the present Governor of the State, then Vice President Morton, who stood for eight hours upon the reviewing stand, watching the great columns of patriotism pass by. It was a revelation to the foreign Ambassadors, who were his guests on that occasion, to see an army of 80,000 men who had faced shot and shell for four long years, gathered at the capital of the Nation, not ordered there by the Government, but men, some of whom had traveled for a week, at their own expense and of their own free will, to demonstrate to the American people their love of country and fidelity to duty upon which rests the honor, the dignity, and the prosperity of the American Republic.

"The patriotic utterances of Abraham Lincoln, at his second inauguration as President, will forever echo through the corridors of time. He said on that occasion that the Nation would care for him who had borne the heat of battle, his widow, and orphans.' May a little of the charity, the sympathy, the loyalty, the honor, and the manhood of Lincoln be vouchsafed to him who, by an inscrutable Providence, has been omitted in the distribution of these virtues.

"Permit me once more to thank you for the honor of having been permitted to preside over this gathering, and ask that you will accept my best wishes for the future success and prosperity of your organization. I will now ask the pleasure of the meeting."

Gen. Palmer then introduced Corporal James Tanner, who repeated the speech that he made in Brooklyn at the dinner in celebration of Gen. Grant's birthday.

Thomas H. McKee of Virginia was the next speaker. He spoke of the fraternal feeling that now prevails over the Union, and said that the feelings of animosity toward the men of the North that formerly prevailed in the South have been obliterated. Mr. McKee closed with a plea for harmony and unity throughout the Nation.

Edward S. Peck of this city and George W. Marter of Philadelphia, Penn., were then inaugurated as President and Vice President, respectively, of the National Provident Union, after which the floor was cleared for dancing, which continued until long after midnight.

The affair was managed by James Younie, Samuel G. Hayter, E. B. Rodgers, James C. Prior, John Magill, Albert G. Wilson, William F. Parr, H. L. Carr, George Sangster, Harmon Thatford, W. H. Ballantine, A. T. Wyckoff, John T. Allan, E. P. Brook, T. H. Tunison, John P. Lane, Oliver B. Moss, William McCutcheon, W. F. Paul, Solomon Solomon, J. A. Petersen, Percy T. Elphick, William Miller, W. N. Searles, Jr., W. J. Clark, Frederick Heins, Charles H. F. Mahler, Herman F. Wintrich, J. H. Skillman, Louis Fernheimer, D. A. O'Mara, and Preston N. Morris.

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ALL VISIT THE GOVERNOR

Mayor Strong and Mr. Platt Among His Callers.

BOTH COME AWAY IN GOOD HUMOR

Mr. Platt Has Something to Say About Harmony—Busy Day for the Chief Executive Receiving His Visitors.

Gov. Morton had a busy day of it yesterday, although the Washington Arch celebration, for which he came from Albany, was postponed until Saturday.

From early in the day until 4:30 P. M., when he left for Albany with Ashley W. Cole, his Private Secretary, he was constantly entertaining visitors either at the Hotel Renaissance, in West Forty-third Street, or at the office of his banking firm, Morton, Bliss & Co. He spent most of the day, however, at the hotel.

The Governor had no sooner finished breakfast than Thomas C. Platt's card was brought to him, and Military Secretary S. E. Marvin, Jr., escorted Mr. Platt to the Governor's rooms. They talked for about an hour. Pending legislation was discussed.

"Gov. Morton," said Mr. Platt, afterward, "is a Republican, and not a non-partison."

Mr. Platt pretended to be very well pleased with his visit. Soon after Mr. Platt's departure, Mayor Strong arrived, and had a long talk with Gov. Morton. They discussed reform legislation much to the satisfaction of the Mayor.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn also called at the hotel, and saw the Governor. They talked about the Greater New-York bill, and the Mayor is understood to have opposed it in its proposed form.

Senator Warner Miller and Chauncey M. Depew also called, not together, but during the forenoon. Thus Gov. Morton saw all of the members of the Republican State Committee's Advisory Committee, Messrs. Platt, Miller, and Depew.

Mayor Strong said, as he came out of the hotel, that he had not changed his attitude in any respect.

With loud voices the Platt men were declaring again last night that Gov. Morton's visit here had not produced any more harmony than had existed before. The fact is that they now know that Mayor Strong will make no pledges to them, and, of course, they are trying to put all the responsibility, for the factional discord on the Mayor.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. Bayard Cutting, William A. Stewart, and ex-Secretary White of the United States Legation at London, also called on the Governor. Church matters, in which the Governor is jointly interested were the subjects on which most of these gentlemen talked with the Governor.

Early in the afternoon Gov. Morton went to the office of Morton, Bliss & Co., and spent two hours there. It is said that Thomas C. Platt had another talk with him down town. Mr. Platt was asked by a reporter if any progress had been made toward Republican harmony in this city. Mr. Platt said that he never had a pleasanter interview with the Governor, and he added:

of harmony in the city or that the Governor's visit has anything to do with any local matters other than the presentation of the Washington Arch.

"The talk of harmony comes from a meeting between Mr. Lauterbach and Mr. Brookfield, as Mr. Lauterbach was on his way to see me. They shook hands, and on this foundation was built the story of reconciliation.

"As to the significance of my visit to the Governor, I must refer you to him. I could scarcely deny that we did talk politics."

"Of a municipal or national character?"

"I do not see how they could very well be of a national character. I do not see that any national issue is at stake just now."

Gov. Morton will return to this city on Saturday. His Military Secretary, Mr. Marvin, will remain here until then.

That the Bi-Partisan Police bill will be signed immediately by the Governor if Mayor Strong approves it is certain, and it is also certain that Gov. Morton is anxious for the passage of the Police Reorganization bill.

It was claimed last night by some of the Platt men that if the Police Magistrates bill is passed in its present form there will be no clerks or assistant clerks or stenographers to man the courts when the new magistrates enter upon the duties of their offices, on July 1.

If this turns out to be so, however, a supplemental bill can easily be passed, and it is certain that the Platt people would not attempt to prevent it for political reasons.

A Negro Wife-Murderer Lynched.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 30.—John Coleman, a negro, who lives about ten miles from here, shot and mortally wounded his wife on Sunday because she did not make soup to suit him. Coleman was arrested, and last night, while being brought here to be placed in jail, he was taken from his guards by masked men and riddled with bullets. It is said that negroes participated in the lynching.

Appointed Director of Education.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 30.—Mayor Wanser appointed Benjamin S. Stowe of the Seventh Ward a Director of the Board of Education yesterday. Two more Directors are to be appointed.

COL. WARING WILL NOT RESIGN

He Writes a Letter to a Brooklyn Veteran Explaining the Remark Objected To.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning, declared most emphatically yesterday that he had not sent his resignation to Mayor Strong, and that he had not the slightest intention of resigning.

Col. Waring made the statement in answer to a rumor that was revived yesterday to the effect that he had sent in his resignation to the Mayor, with the request that his successor be named immediately.

The Commissioner said there was no truth in the rumor, and that he knew no reason why he should think of resigning. He added that he had become very tired of constantly denying such rumors.

Col. Waring's attention was called to a letter written by William Van Rensselaer, in which Mr. Van Rensselaer said that Col. Waring had made a great mistake in applying the term "pension bummers" to Grand Army men. Mr. Van Rensselaer also said he invited Col. Waring to attend the meeting of George Washington Post, Grand Army of the Republic, last Friday evening, to explain his language. Mr. Van Rensselaer claimed he did this because he felt "charitably disposed" toward Col. Waring.

Col. Waring seemed to consider Mr. Van Rensselaer's language rather patronizing. He said:

"Van Rensselaer served under me during the war, and he ought to know me. He should know that Col. Waring never takes anything back. I am weary of this Grand Army discussion, and I want my name mentioned no more in connection with Grand Army affairs. I want no charitable sentiment to soothe me. I only want to be saved from my sentimental friends."

Commissioner Waring has written the following letter to Marvin D. Savage, a prominent member of Horace Greeley Post, G. A. R.:

New-York, April 29, 1895.

Marvin D. Savage, Esq., 142 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: I have your letter of April 27. It is now some ten days since the unjustifiable and incorrect report of my private conversation was given to the public, and I think I see with a tolerably clear head the merits and demerits of both sides of the question.

"I have probably made the mistake to which mankind is so prone of supposing that I was better known than I am, and of trusting to my own character to limit the application of my words to those who are properly subject to the condemnation expressed.

"You say: 'A plain statement from you even now of what you really did mean—that you did not wish to imply that the organization at large were "a lot of pension bummers"—will save you from a great deal of further denunciation.'

"Escape from denunciation in a matter of this sort is of no consequence to me except on general principles. But I do see that my words have struck much wider and deeper than I intended. I know, of course, that very many in the Grand Army are in no sense tainted with the active virus with which so many of its members have been inoculated by the claim agents; I know that many of them have remained members from motives of noble charity and true patriotism.

"Knowing this, I deeply regret that in the excitement of an impassioned discussion I did not stop to think very far beyond the particular individual who was in front of me; also, that when I was forced to make my public declaration I was still under the influence of indignation rather than of calm consideration. To this extent I should qualify my remarks if I had to make them over again, and this qualification I do make now.

At the same time, even those charitable and patriotic members must acknowledge either that they are in a hopeless minority in the Grand Army of the Republic and are unable to control its councils, or else that, being in the majority, they have at least disregarded the duty of all good soldiers and of all good citizens to save their country from being robbed and its people from being demoralized; that they have stood silently by while this robbery and demoralization were going on in the name of an organization which they were numerous enough to control. Yours very truly, GE

NEW PUBLICATIONS

PRESIDENT HYDE'S BOOK.

OUTLINES OF SOCIAL THEOLOGY. By the Rev. Dr. William De Witt Hyde, President of Bowdoin College. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

One of the unmistakable signs of the times indicates that the Christian Church will have something to say about the political and social problems of the day before they are solved. There is no indication that a union of the Church and State is coming about, nor even that the Church will subject itself to criticism for "offensive partisanship," but there is a strong indication that the influence which the Church commands will be exerted more and more, as the years shall go by, in behalf of good citizenship, good government, reform legislation, and political philanthropy.

Men outside the Church and men inside the Church are pointing to a field for practical Christianity which up to the present has been neglected. Works which aim to impress upon the Church the duty of getting into this field are coming from the publishers every week. They all say, each in its own way, that there is no power in the world so great as that of the Church, and that it should be applied to political and social works. President Hyde voices the almost universal sentiment of the Church when he says:

The divine life does not consist in preaching and praying and singing psalms, though these are important and worthy means of keeping it alive and promoting its extension. The spiritual life is composed of sterner stuff than cadences and candles, music and millinery, though these may serve for its decoration and embellishment. If the Church is the form, the family, industry, economics, politics, education, society, constitute the solid substance on which that form must be impressed and in which it must be realized. This glorious work of helping to complete God's fair creation, this high task of making human life and human society the realization of the Father's loving will for all His children—this is the real substance of the spiritual life, of which the services and devotions of the Church are but the outward forms.

Speaking more specifically President Hyde says:

The kingdom of God is here and now. It is made of just such stuff as human life is made of. It is the co-ordination and correlation of the appetites, impulses, passions, pursuits, interests, affections, and aspirations of men. Happy homes, cheerful schoolrooms, faithful work in honest trade, wholesome food healthful dwellings, beautiful parks, beneficent government, public-spirited citizenship, official integrity, good books, public libraries, beautiful pictures, refined social intercourse, vigorous outdoor life, abundant recreation—these are some of the positive elements that are essential to the realization of the kingdom of God.

This book is primarily a theological work. Its author is sensible of the tendency within the Church toward a "reunion of vital religion with rational theology." Exactly what "rational theology" is he does not undertake to determine; he simply "aims to point out the logical relations in which the doctrines of theology will stand to each other when the time shall come again for seeing Christian truth in the light of reason and Christian life as the embodiment of love."

In this sort of millennial period to which President Hyde looks forward, forms and creeds, he believes, will be of far less account than they are now. A creed, he says, is only the "general sense of the majority," and should not be regarded as "binding on the conscience of the individual." It must not be a barrier to the progressive thought of the present. "When belief in a dead creed is substituted for faith in the living God the Church relapses into stagnation and decay."

Another doctrine that will be established in this coming good time is that a man's relations to his fellow-men determine his relation to Christ and God. "For the will of God, the life and work of Christ, has for its end and aim the wellbeing of men who are the children of God and the brethren of Christ. Hence our serviceableness to our fellow-men is the exact and infallible measure of our acceptableness to God."

There is no doubt that this was the religion of Christ and His Disciples, and there is no doubt that the tendency of the Protestant Church, for which alone President Hyde speaks, is to cast off the valueless and sterilizing things that have been grafted on this simple religion, and to make the work of the Church more in consonance with the teachings of its Founder.

DR. HAHNEMANN'S TOIL AND TRIUMPH

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF DR. SAMUEL HAHNEMANN. By Dr. Thomas Lindsley Bradford. 8vo. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel.

Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of homeopathy, no doubt was astonished more than once in later years when he heard of the spread of homeopathy throughout the civilized world, and when he took note of his celebrity as a practicing physician and of the great rush of the sick to his doors. He could think of the time when he used to help his wife wash the family clothes, rubbing them with raw potatoes in place of the soap he could not afford to buy; of the time, too, when he barely provided food enough to keep the members of his family alive. He allowanced the bread every morning, carefully dividing it by weight, so that each should be sure to get his share. These days of extreme poverty came after he had abandoned the practice of medicine according to the methods of the school in which he was taught. He might have earned a handsome income if he had continued to practice after the fashion of his time, but he was bent on discovering a new plan of treating the sick.

When at length he was ready to practice his homeopathic principles he encountered opposition that made him for many years a wanderer on the face of the earth. The apothecaries hated him, for they saw that the more he should prosper the smaller would be their receipts. They wanted no doctors around who could make one grain of belladonna answer for 24,000,000 doses and single grains of other drugs go quite as far. The doctor had no trouble in finding patients wherever he went, but repeatedly, after having built up extensive clientages, he was forced to pack up his household goods, and, with his wife and eleven children, move away to begin life anew. It was not until he settled in Coethen that he found peace. He had lived in a dozen places before that from which he had been compelled to remove on account of the hostility of the apothecaries. Even Hamburg and Leipsic had turned him away.

He must have thought of these things when his friends crowded his house in Paris year after year to celebrate his birthday, and have been startled by the contrast between the beginnings of his career as a homeopathist and the estate to which he had attained. Unless his friends were deceived, Hahnemann was supremely happy in his old age. He was in full possession of his faculties until his fatal illness came in his eighty-eighth year. His practice was never more extensive than in the last few months before he was brought to his deathbed. He had grown beyond his greatest expectations, and his medical system had acquired a stronger hold on the world than he had hoped it would gain in his lifetime. He felt that he had triumphed in a good cause.

There was another element in his happiness, and that was furnished by his second wife. It may be that Mme. Hahnemann had an "eye to the main chance" when she married the doctor and dragged him away from his family in Germany, but there was no harm in that if she meant to treat the old man well. Then, too, the years in Paris were Hahnemann's great years, the crowning of his career. His renown increased tenfold while he lived in France. It was then that they made busts of him, painted pictures of him, wrote poems about him, made a lion of him.

Dr. Bradford, in his life of Hahnemann, gives a vast amount of information about the great homeopathist. Being himself a homeopathist it may be assumed that he has a great admiration for the founder of his school; but he has written a fair biography in spite of his partisanship. Certainly in matters pertaining to the personal life of Hahnemann he has done satisfactory work, for, though his book is by no means perfect as a literary production, and is more or less jumbled in its arrangement, it tells in its way a graphic story of the trials and triumphs of Hahnemann, and does full justice to the romantic and picturesque incidents of his career.

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GEN. BOYNTON'S GUIDE TO CHICKAMAUGA

THE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK—CHICKAMAUGA—CHATTANOOGA. An Historical Guide, with Maps and Illustrations. By Gen. H. V. Boynton. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke Company.

No man living is better qualified to handle the subject of the great battles of the war of the rebellion that took place within sight of Chattanooga than the accomplished author of this book. Himself a participant, the commandant of an Ohio regiment, in a brigade (Van Derveer's) and division—Brannan's at Chickamauga, Baird's at Chattanooga—that has left a record for masterly, soldierly qualities and for sanguinary fighting, Gen. Boynton has made of these memorable battlefields a lifelong study. He writes with all the intelligence of a trained newspaper man and the conciseness of a soldier. His admiration for Gen. Thomas, the "Rock of Chickamauga," crops out almost in the first sentence of the book. Thomas is to Boynton—as he was to every other soldier of the Army of the Cumberland—the embodiment of all that is great in a General and heroic in war. History has not yet meted out to Thomas the full justice his work merited.

The publication of this work at this time is appropriate, coming as it does in advance of the dedication of the great national park, Chickamauga-Chattanooga, which is to take place Sept. 19 and 20, on the thirty-second anniversary of the battle of Chickamauga, under ceremonies that will bring to Chattanooga more distinguished persons than have gathered there at any one time since the armies were clustered around her environment. President Cleveland, Col. Lamont, Secretary of War, and other Cabinet officers; Gov. Morton of New-York, the Governors of other States and their staffs will attend, and many of the survivors of Bragg's and Rosecrans's and Grant's armies will renew associations that have been held in abeyance for over thirty years.

Gen. Boynton's book contains matter of the most interesting nature to those who were fighting on these fields over a generation ago, and of the most instructive character to those who will visit them for the first time. With this book in his hand, the old soldier will without difficulty find the place his command held, advanced to, or retreated from, and the novice will be enabled to follow the surging lines and constantly changing phases of the conflict with ease and understanding. Like the great battle of the East—Gettysburg—Chickamauga was purely accidental. It began in a way never contemplated by the Confederate or Federal commanding Generals, and it was fought, as was Gettysburg, by detached commands, mainly divisions or corps, making or resisting assaults.

Gen. Boynton's descriptions are unusually clear and always accurate, as was to be expected from the historian of the National Park Commission. He not only narrates particularly the position of each brigade, division, and corps, but in conducting the visitor over the field carefully points out each of the now historical positions and what took place at or about them. He shows the difference in the topography of the country as it exists to-day and at the time the battle was fought. He gives a carefully prepared roster of the Union and Confederate Armies, compiled by the Hon. J. W. Kirkley, Board of Publication of War Records, and a number of illustrations and maps that will be of incalculable value to any one contemplating a trip to the park. The area within the park is fifteen miles. All this land has been acquired by the United States Government through the National Park Commission. Every member of the commission participated in the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga.

The creation of the Gettysburg Commission undoubtedly led to the creation of the Chickamauga Commission. But where Gettysburg was purely sectional, Chickamauga became national. Like all great projects, its existence is due to accident. In June, 1888, Gen. Ferdinand Van Derveer, a gallant soldier and fighter, visited the field with Gen. Boynton. The latter sounded the keynote of the project in a series of letters he wrote to a newspaper of which he was the Washington correspondent. A few weeks later the annual meeting of the Army of the Cumberland was held at Chicago, and the project took a firm root. In the language of Gen. Boynton "there was no more magnificent fighting during the war than both armies did at Chickamauga. The percentages of its casualties are found to exceed those of Napoleon's most noted battles, as well as those of all the fields of later Europe." Rosecrans's loss during the two days at Chickamauga was 16,179, including 4,774 missing. Bragg's loss, from the best sources obtainable, was 17,804. "Thus," says Gen. Boynton, "the total loss for each army was over 25 per cent. of the entire force of each, and it will be found to average about 33 per cent. on each side for the troops engaged."

Longstreet lost 41 per cent., nearly all on the second day, and the greater part in an hour and a half. On the other hand, Steedman and Brannan's Divisions, which resisted a part of Longstreet's assault, lost, the first, 49 per cent. in four hours; the second, an average of 38 per cent., while one brigade, Van Derveer's of Brannan's Division, lost only a small fraction less than 50 per cent. The National Park was established in 1890 by an act of Congress that appropriated $125,000 toward obtaining the 7,600 acres to be embraced in the park. Since then over $600,000 additional has been appropriated by Congress, aside from the assistance rendered by the twenty-seven States whose troops participated in the battle, and the organization of whose commissions is unquestionably due to Gen. Boynton. New-York State had no troops at Chickamauga, but a plenty at Chattanooga. It was a New-York General, Gordon Granger, who saved Gen. George H. Thomas's army at Horseshoe Ridge, and Thomas, who saved Rosecrans's army, married a New-York woman and is buried in New-York soil.

DR. DORCHESTER'S WORK REVISED

THE PROBLEM OF RELIGIOUS PROGRESS. By the Rev. Dr. Daniel Dorchester. 16mo. Revised edition, with new tables and colored diagrams. New-York: Hunt & Eaton. $2.75.

This is an old work, overhauled, reconstructed, and enlarged, and the author is inclined to think that it is quite up to date. The original work has had a wide circulation in the last dozen years or so, and has been valued highly by those whose wish has been to believe that Christianity, and particularly Protestantism, is a vital and strengthening force, and by those whose business has been, in part, to defend what is known as the Evangelical Church against the assaults of those who have persisted in rating it as moribund. Protestant ministers have made great use of Dr. Dorchester's work. It has been an anchor to their faiths, an unfailing source of inspiration, and a grand bulwark of defense.

The present edition is published in response to a demand that the work of 1882 be modernized. To meet the attacks of 1895, the statistics, diagrams, summaries, and general outlook of thirteen years ago were not altogether adequate. Dictionaries and cyclopedias get behind the times, and so do works like Dr. Dorchester's. Indeed, if we stop to think for a moment, we see that there have been great changes in the religious thoughts and habits of the world in the last thirteen years—great changes in the manner in which the religious organizations of the world have exerted their influences. The moral and social status of the world has changed, too, and changed so much that conclusions drawn in 1882 are practically worthless now, while at the same time new problems are before the world which had not been dreamed of in the earlier time.

It would have been better, perhaps, if Dr. Dorchester had thrown away his old work and written an entirely new one. The revision of the old work must have been difficult, and the author must have been hampered all the way through. The rebuilding of a book is like the reconstruction of a house. Unless there is a sentimental reason for making use of the old structure the man who wishes to have a modern house to live in will find it the cheaper and the better plan to build from new foundations. The same thing is true of literary works, and is especially true of works which deal with current philosophical and religious problems. We have Dr. Dorchester's word for it that he has revised his old work thoroughly, and this undoubtedly is true, but a revision is a revision, and can be nothing more. The doctor would have conferred a greater favor on his friends in the Protestant Churches if he had cut loose from the arguments and conclusions which he published so long ago, and written something entirely new.

We do not intend, however, to intimate that the new edition of the doctor's old and highly-esteemed book will not prove of great value to those to whom it naturally appeals. In spite of the fact that the doctor might have given us something better than his old book modernized, what he has given us is without doubt the best work of its kind that has been published.

LITERARY NOTES

—Ruth Putnam's "William the Silent, Prince of Orange; the Moderate Man of the XVI. Century" will be published at once by G. P. Putnam's Sons in two volumes, with many illustrations. The work is said to be the result of labor for a series of years, which has included the examination of original documents in the collections of Holland and North Germany, and records in Geneva of the Protestant correspondence with Holland during the period of the great fight of Dutch Protestantism for existence.

—From The Athenaeum we learn the following particulars concerning the writings of R. L. Stevenson that remain to be published posthumously: 1. A volume of "Fables," composed during the author's residence in the Adirondacks in the Winter of 1888, for the publication of which arrangements were completed at the time with Messrs. Longman, but which the author kept back for further revision and had still by him at the time of his death. 2. "St. Ives," being a romance of the adventures of a French prisoner escaping from Edinburgh Castle in 1813; on this the writer had been engaged at intervals during the last two years of his life, and it is completed all but the two or three concluding chapters. 3. "Weir of Hermiston; or, The Lord Justice Clerk," a tragic story of Scottish provincial life, also laid in the year 1813, the principal character of which is partly modeled on the historic figure of Lord Braxfield; this was unfortunately left half finished. 4. "The Northern Lights; or, a Family of Engineers," intended to be a full biographical history of his own family, but carried down, at the time of his death, only as far as the period of the building of the Bell Rock Lighthouse.

—Under the title of "A Colonial Wooing," J. B. Lippincott Company will soon issue a novel by Dr. C. C. Abbott, the writer of popular books on natural history. The story is founded on documents pertaining to the settlement of Crosswick's Creek, in Burlington County, N. J., in 1695. Dr. Abbott has chosen for his heroine his great-great-grandmother.

—G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation "Wild Flowers of the Northeastern States," drawn and described from life in familiar language by Margaret C. Whiting and Ellen Miller.

—A volume of verse by Frederick Tennyson, the surviving brother of the Poet Laureate, will be issued soon, with the title "Poems of the Day and Year."

—The last volume devoted to Shakespeare in the late Henry Morley's "History of English Literature," has been completed by Prof. Hall Griffin.

—Charles Dickens, the younger, has succeeded the late James Sime as a literary adviser to the house of Macmillan & Co. in London.

—The sale in England of Dickens's works is now, says The Westminster Gazette, "about three times as great as it was twenty years ago—indeed, there were four times as many copies of 'Pickwick' disposed of in 1892 as in 1869, the year before the author's death." From the London publishers that paper has obtained the following figures of the sales of "Pickwick" within the dates given: Original edition—(July, 1862, to March, 1891,) 7,250; library edition, (16s.,)—December, 1857, to June, 1884,) 14,500; popular library edition—(June, 1879, to May, 1890,) 7,750; Charles Dickens edition, (4s.,)—(May, 1867, to November, 1891,) 219,750; illustrated library edition, two volumes, (20s.,)—(July, 1878, to March, 1891,) 7,000; crown edition, (5s.,)—(March, 1890, to June, 1892,) 12,000; cabinet edition, (3s.,)—(December, 1879, to December, 1888,) 32,000; two-shilling editions, —(June, 1865, to 1891,) 250,250; household edition, (5s.,)—(1873 to 1891,) 118,000; pictorial edition, (3s. 6d.,)—(March, 1891, to June, 1892,) 5,000 édition de luxe, (limited to 1,000,) (42s.,) 1,000.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTIONS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA. By Charles Borgeaud. Translated by Charles D. Hazen. With an Introduction by John M. Vincent. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.

A LOST ENDEAVOR. By Guy Boothby. With illustrations by Stanley L. Wood. Iris Series. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

THE BEST PLAYS OF THE OLD DRAMATISTS. Ben Jonson. Vol. III. 12mo. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

A HISTORY OF EGYPT FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE XVITH DYNASTY. By W. M. Flinders Petrie. Vol. I. With numerous illustrations. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.25.

FRANCATELLI'S MODERN COOK. A Practical Guide to the Culinary Art in all its Branches. By Charles Elmé Francatelli, Chief Cook to her Majesty Victoria, Queen of England. Reprinted from the twenty-sixth London edition, with large additions. 8vo. Philadelphia: David McKay. $2.

NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE for the Years 1893 and 1894. 8vo. Topeka: Hamilton Printing Company.

LOCAL TAXATION AND FINANCE. By G. N. Blunden. 12mo. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

EARLY VENETIAN PRINTING. Illustrated. Folio. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $7.50.

JULIAN, PHILOSOPHER AND EMPEROR, AND THE LAST STRUGGLE OF PAGANISM AGAINST CHRISTIANITY. By Alice Gardner. 12mo. Heroes of The Nations Series. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

ONE FAIR DAUGHTER. HER STORY. By Frank Frankford Moore. 12mo. Chicago: E. A. Weeks & Co.

SECRETARY LAMONT'S PROJECTED JOURNEY

He Will Make an Extended Tour of Inspection in the Northwest.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Secretary Lamont will make an extended tour of inspection this Summer. The plans for the trip are not complete yet, but he probably will start late in May, proceeding in a northwestern direction, visiting some of the posts along the Canadian border. The limit and duration of the trip have not been determined, but the Secretary very likely will be absent from Washington for a month, and possibly longer, making the trip by easy stages.

Mr. Lamont never has taken a trip along the Northwestern posts, and it is usual for a Secretary of War to visit the main posts of the army in the course of his period of office. The Secretary may be accompanied by his family on this inspection trip. He probably will be joined by Major Davis, his military secretary.

A special car will be engaged, the cost of which will be borne by Secretary Lamont himself. Major Davis, of course, will receive mileage, as is usual in the case of army officers who are traveling on official business, but Secretary Lamont prefers to meet out of his own pocket the cost of his trips, even those taken in the interest of the public service.

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was a living skeleton; the doctor said he was dying of Marasmus and Indigestion. At 13 months he weighed only seven pounds. Nothing strengthened or fattened him. I began using Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites, feeding it to him and rubbing it into his body. He began to fatten and is now a beautiful dimpled boy. The Emulsion seemed to supply the one thing needful.

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May 21, 1894. Cave Springs, Ga.

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EVA HAMILTON'S PARDON

The Jersey Investigating Committee Shows How It Was Obtained.

GOV. ABBETT HAD COUNSEL CHANGED

Lawyer Heppenheimer Got $1,000 from Mrs. Hamilton, and Then the Parole Was Granted by the Court.

TRENTON, N. J., April 30.—Counsel Corbin of the Voorhees committee this afternoon, after an interesting day's session, shifted the trend of evidence to Eva Hamilton's famous case, and, despite the efforts of Senator Daly and Allan McDermott to save the name of their dead friend, Leon Abbett, the committee probed deep into the facts surrounding her pardon.

Mr. Corbin gave a history of the Court of Pardons. The proceedings of the court were mostly secret until 1887, when, by legislative enactment, they were made matters of public record. Rumors, the counsel said, had been current that there were scandals connected with the court.

Executive Clerk Fox, who has been in that position for so many years, and served so many Governors that the date of his appointment is almost forgotten, and who holds more secrets of the inner workings of the State executive departments for a quarter of a century than any other man, was the first witness called. He said the petition of Eva Hamilton for a pardon was presented in 1890. It was passed over at the March term. The June term passed and it was not taken up, but at the November term it was granted.

John H. Patterson, head keeper of the State prison, was asked if he remembered being sent for by Gov. Abbett in regard to the pardon. He said he did.

"Mr. Corbin, does this apply to anything between this witness and Gov. Abbett?" asked Senator Daly.

"It does," replied Mr. Corbin.

"Then, gentlemen," said Mr. Daly, "I want to enter an earnest protest. I don't want to besmirch the dead. I do not feel we should go into the grave for scandals."

"Proceed, Mr. Patterson," said Mr. Corbin. "You were sent for to come to the Executive Chamber, and on going there met Gov. Abbett—"

"Hold on a minute," came in a loud tone from the body of the chamber, as Allan McDermott strode to the front. Mr. McDermott said:

"I may be interrupting the proceedings of this committee, but I desire to ask permission at this time, if it is the intention to assail the memory of my dead friend, one who was a dear friend, that I be allowed to cross-examine all witnesses who may testify in this matter."

"The rule was laid down at the outset of this committee that no counsel be allowed. However, any questions you may want to ask will be put by Mr. Corbin," said Mr. Voorhees.

"Proceed, Mr. Patterson," said Mr. Corbin.

"I came to the Governor," said Mr. Patterson. "He said he understood Eva Ray Hamilton sought a pardon. I said yes. He said he understood she had engaged Counsel Hoffman and Fuller. I said she had. 'You had better tell her,' said the Governor, 'that she had better retain Col. William C. Heppenheimer. I don't believe she will be successful with her present counsel.'"

"What did you do then?"

"I declined to tell her."

Mr. Patterson said that when he returned to the prison he found that Mrs. Hamilton appeared to know what was expected of him.

A few days later Mrs. Hamilton requested him to draw on her money, of which he, as keeper, was custodian, to the extent of $1,000, and give it to Mr. Heppenheimer. The witness said he did as she desired, and paid the money to Mr. Heppenheimer. The money was paid by check.

Col. W. C. Heppenheimer testified that his first knowledge of the case was when Col. Fuller called on him. He was asked to become counsel in the appeal for a pardon, and named his retainer as $1,000. He admitted having spoken to Gov. Abbett, both before and after he had been retained. He neither visited nor communicated with his client before the pardon was granted. He did some work for her in New-York afterward. Before the pardon he saw the Judges of the Court of Pardons. The thousand dollars was all for his own use, and he gave no one else any of it.

Col. Fuller admitted that he had been told by Judges Brown, Smith, and Whittaker to change counsel in the Hamilton case, because the Governor was a stumbling block, and would be so, unless Heppenheimer was retained.

Mr. Corbin then left the Hamilton case and called witnesses from the Secretary of State's office to show that, by Gov. Abbett's direction, unsigned certificates of parole for the Hudson County ballot-box stuffers were filled up before the Court of Pardons took any action in their cases. Mr. Corbin characterized the paroling of these men as a general jail delivery of men who had committed the greatest crime possible against the State.

The early portion of the day was taken up with the probing of the map business brought up a week ago. The fact that Col. Van Cleef, Clerk of the State Board of Assessors, had refused to testify relative to the imputations made that he had benefited through the ordering of large numbers of State maps which were not often used, caused the committee to summon before it about every one who could possibly know anything of the business.

Cyrus Loutrell of New-York, whose firm, that of Francis & Loutrell, furnished some of the maps, was the first witness. He said his firm had printed 1,000 maps. Mr. Corbin showed that the State had paid for double that number.

John L. Murphy of Trenton testified to printing the reports of the Assessors for three years, and admitted that no maps passed through his hands, although he charged for them. The money he received for the maps, less 10 per cent., went to Col. Van Cleef, although he thought either A. G. Cattell or Mr. Bettle ordered him to include the maps.

Col. Van Cleef appeared before the committee and asked permission to make a written statement of his acts while an officer of the State. He was granted that permission.

W. A. Barcalow, a representative of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, was called to identify vouchers of the company proving that, while Col. Van Cleef was Secretary of a board charged with assessing taxes of railroads, he was in receipt of fees from the railroads. The period was fees from the railroad. The period was from 1887 to the present year. The fees amounted to an average of a little over $200. Mr. Corbin said there seemed to be nothing wrong in accepting the fees, as he was only keeper of records for the board, but he would show that in addition to collecting from the company the Colonel had also collected from the State for the same work.

Mr. Corbin then summed up. He said the testimony thus far taken showed that the State had paid for 41,000 maps; 10,000 had been printed, and about 8,000 delivered.

Says Abbett Got None of It.

Col. Heppenheimer, who is mentioned in the dispatches from Trenton, has an office at 229 Broadway, although he is a resident of New-Jersey and the Controller of the Treasury of that State. He is living temporarily at the Hotel Majestic, Seventy-second Street and Central Park West. He said last night:

"There is no truth whatever in the insinuation that the late Gov. Abbett was paid $1,000 or any other sum for a pardon for Mrs. Eva Ray Hamilton. It is an absolute falsehood, made out of whole cloth, for the purpose of libeling one who is now dead and for political effect.

"I was counsel for Mrs. Hamilton, and appeared for her in the courts here and in New-Jersey. Russ my partner, had nothing to do with the case at all."

EVA HAMILTON'S VARIED CAREER

Convicted of Stabbing a Nurse Who She Thought Had Betrayed Her.

Eva Mann Hamilton is the reputed widow of Robert Ray Hamilton, a member of one of the best families in this city. He at one time was the Republican Assemblyman from the old Eleventh District. He became the husband of Mrs. Hamilton, and it was alleged a child was born to them in Atlantic City, N. J.

Joshua Mann, the woman's first husband, and from whom she was never legally divorced, followed Mrs. Hamilton to Atlantic City. Hamilton objected to the presence of Mann, and quarreled with his wife about it.

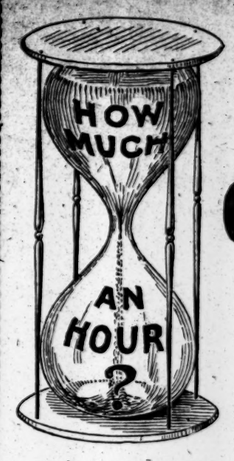
Mrs. Hamilton in August, 1888, attempted to stab her husband. He caught hold of her and prevented her doing him an injury. During the struggle a nurse entered the room. Mrs. Hamilton broke away from her husband, and, rushing at the nurse, whom she suspected of having given her husband information about her, stabbed her in the abdomen. It was thought for some time that the wound would prove fatal, but the nurse finally recovered. Her assailant was convicted of an atrocious assault, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

With commutations for good behavior, her term would have expired in May, 1891, but she was pardoned by the Court of Pardons and released from prison Nov. 25, 1890.

While she was in prison Hamilton brought a suit for the annulment of the marriage on the ground that the woman, Eva Mann, was still the wife of Joshua Mann when she was married to him. She was also charged with conspiracy in foisting a child which she had obtained from a midwife upon him as his own.

Before these suits came to trial Robert Ray Hamilton was found drowned in the Snake River, Idaho, where he owned a ranch.

After Eva Mann's release from prison she contested the will and demanded her dower right in the property left by Hamilton. This was a failure. To prevent further trouble a compromise was made with her, and it is said she received quite a large sum of money. She became an actress, but did not make a success on the stage, and she now is said to keep a boarding house in this city.



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A RUSH FOR OYSTER GROUNDS

One Thousand Acres of Ground in Shinnecock Bay to be Thrown Open to the Public.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., April 30.—Many baymen will anchor their oyster boats tonight in Shinnecock Bay, and before daylight to-morrow morning will be seen headings for the oyster grounds, which will tomorrow be declared free to inhabitants of the town of Southampton by its Trustees. A general scramble for land is expected.

Oyster men have been quietly prospecting in the vicinity of the land which is to be thrown open, and endeavoring to obtain an insight as to where the best grounds are situated. The tract to be made public is nearly 1,000 acres in extent, and consists of oyster ground that renters have failed to pay for during the year 1894.

There are several thousand acres of land under oyster cultivation in Shinnecock Bay. Renters pay $5 an acre per annum, which brings a large revenue into the Town Treasury. The entire bay, until a few years ago, was free to all who cared to cultivate there, and, as a natural consequence, bivalves became so scarce that baymen were obliged to give up the business and seek other employment. The Trustees of Southampton Township, in which Shinnecock Bay is situated, three years ago decided to stake off natural-growth oyster land, and rent it in four-acre plots to inhabitants of the town only. This idea gave a new impetus to the oyster business in the town, and lots were eagerly sought for by baymen, who planted large quantities of seed, and to-day they are enjoying a good income from their claims.

The recent canal connections with Peconic Bay have been a great aid to propagation of oysters in Shinnecock Bay. Previous to the opening of a low-water way there were no means of obtaining a fresh supply of salt water except through a small inlet into the ocean, which was open but a short time each year and could not be depended upon to remain running any length of time.

Shinnecock oysters have grown rapidly in favor during recent years, and for delicacy of flavor they have no superior, if even an equal, in the world. Shippers at Quogue, Good Ground, West Hampton, and other villages near the bay filled many European orders during the last season, and many thousands of barrels found their way into home markets.

OYSTERMEN TO APPEAL TO LAW.

The Alleged Pirates Will Raise a Fund of $2,500 to Fight With.

GLEN COVE, L. I., April 30.—A fund of $2,500 is to be raised by oystermen who dredge in the Long Island Sound to test the right of the Legislature to ratify leases of natural-growth ground of oyster beds made by the Fish Commissioners.

This decision is the outcome of the recent oyster war waged by oystermen from City Island and other points on the oyster beds of the Matinnecock Oyster Company of Oyster Bay and was arrived at yesterday when one of the alleged oyster pirates, Augustus D. Merritt of City Island, was arraigned before Justice Henderson, in this village, on a charge of poaching on the oyster beds of the Matinnecock Company. Merritt admitted the charge, but set up the claim that the beds are what is known as free ground. He was willing, however, to reimburse the company for the oysters taken and the case was adjourned and will be settled outside of the court.

A meeting of the oystermen was held, and it was decided to take steps to carry the dispute to the United States courts if necessary, although the general feeling is that the Matinnecock Company will relinquish its holdings at the expiration of its present lease.

It was shown on the survey made by Engineer Ford of the State Commissioners that the company had not encroached outside of the grounds defined in the lease. The company asserts its determination to defend its claim.

"People who are not reading Prof. Sloane's biography in The Century are missing a rare intellectual treat."—Beacon, Boston.

"The opening chapters seem to make a new Napoleon live before us."—Australian Weekly.

The May CENTURY

contains richly illustrated chapters in the Napoleon history, describing

NAPOLEON
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The Unfolding of Bonsparte's Imperious Spirit (1796-97)—Rivoli and the Capitulation of Mantua—Humiliation of the Papacy and of Venice—The Peace of Leoben—The Fall of Venice.

In this number are printed first chapters of a new romantic serial of girl art-life in Paris,

"The Princess Sonia,"

by Julia Magruder. Illustrated by Charles Dana Gibson.

IRRIGATION
Explained and Illustrated.

"THE CONQUEST OF ARID AMERICA," by William E. Smythe, editor of "The Irrigation Age."

"The conquest of the continent is only half accomplished. * * * The nation halts and falters upon a mysterious boundary line. * * * Beyond it sleeps an empire incomparably greater and more resourceful than the empire that has been conquered. Here lie the possibilities of a twentieth century civilization."

The Heart of Dr. Livingstone.

An interesting discovery, with photographs taken in Africa.

"Rubinstein: the Man and the Musician"; "A Chapter of Municipal Folly: The Squandering of New-York's Public Franchises"; "The Close of Lincoln's Career," by Noah Brooks; stories by Richard Malcolm Johnston, and Langdon E. Mitchell, &c., &c., and chapters in

"CASA BRACCIO,"

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Union Square, New-York.

HARD TIMES AND INCOME TAXES

To These President Barker Attributes the Rush to Swear Off Personal Assessments.

The time allotted for the "swearing" off of personal taxes expired yesterday. The clerks in President Barker's office, in the Stewart Building, closed their books at exactly 4 P. M., and leaned back with a sigh of relief, thankful that the rush was over. President Barker himself, though fatigued with the week's work, was willing to say a few words in explanation of the exceptional rush this year.

"In the first place," said he, "there are added each year a number of new names to the books. This is the natural increase caused by the growth of the city. Then the Thurber-Whyland case, claiming exemption from personal taxes for persons living abroad, decided in our court last year, is responsible for a considerable part of the rush. As soon as any one can prove that his residence is in foreign parts his name is stricken off, and, no matter how much personal property he may own here, he is not assessed one dollar.

"Another point that is sometimes forgotten is that the business depression of 1893 was not felt until 1894, and the consequent depression in values was not apparent on the tax list until this year. Personal taxation includes the taxation of all moneys, bonds, mortgages, notes, and debts that are due—everything, in fact, with the exception of stocks of corporations and real estate. It was claimed by many that their debts, incurred by the slump of two years ago, overbalanced their personal wealth.

"The income tax, however, was, in my opinion, the principal cause for the rush. Nearly every one who came in broke out in bitter invectives against it. They seemed to think themselves justified in swearing off everything in order to evade being taxed twice. They knew that the income tax collectors could refer to our books, which would check any deception; so they made it a point to cover up their tracks as best they could here, and the city is the loser.

"I am not at liberty to make use of any names in this connection, but there were certainly some great surprises. Some of the subterfuges resorted to to evade a full taxation were really remarkable—almost pitiful. I believe we had the greatest trouble with the lawyers who manage the big estates in the city. They resort to almost any means to lessen the taxation of their clients. This office is a great place to study humanity.

"I am not at liberty, either, to say anything regarding the amounts of taxation in particular cases. I can only say that we kept the $10,000,000 of the Goulds, who tried to escape by claiming a residence in Lakewood, and we lost Hetty Green's assessment, because she proved to the satisfaction of the court that her residence was in another State."

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Publication.....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,289 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy-Lysberg.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-28th St—8:15—La Perichole.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Fatal Card. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The Derby Mascot.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Aladdin, Jr.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:30—Stoddard's Illustrated Lecture—Norway.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville. Matinée, 2:30.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:30—The Importance of Being Earnest. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Captain Paul. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby. Matinée.
GARRICK, Broadway 35th St—8:30—Prince Karl.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:00 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Food Exhibition.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Two Orphans. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Devil's Deputy.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Pudd'nhead Wilson.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling and The Man Up Stairs.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Annual Exhibition.
ORTGIES GALLERIES, 5th Av-34th St—8:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M. and 8:00 P. M. to 10:00 P. M.—Art Loan Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Matinée.
POLO GROUNDS, 157th St-8th Av—4:00—Baseball—New-York vs. Philadelphia.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—Bohemian Girl.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	47	47	8:30 P. M.	62	57
6 A. M.	47	48	6 P. M.	59	59
9 A. M.	56	50	9 P. M.	57	58
12 M.	61	54	12 P. M.	55	58

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Showers, Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1895.

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TWO KINDS OF FRIENDS.

It is to be remembered that Mayor Strong has many Republican friends who are not members of the Committee of Seventy, nor in sympathy with it. They are not admirers of the principle of non-partisanship in city government. They believe in protection, in Force bills, in getting all the offices and keeping them, and in the other articles of the Republican creed.

These stanch Republicans, many of them, are among our most prominent and respected citizens. They have the Mayor's confidence. They are his intimate friends. They have more or less influence with him. While the Seventy pull one way, they pull the other. It is a veritable tug-of-war, and to many disheartened reformers the partisans appear to be prevailing over the non-partisans. Certain it is that as the great contest of next year approaches they will pull longer and stronger and all together. How far the Mayor, with the help of the Seventy, will be able to resist them cannot be foretold.

This resolute partisan influence probably accounts for Mayor Strong's most unsatisfactory attitude toward the Bi-Partisan Police bill. Mr. Fish has said that the Legislature would have sent a single-headed commission bill to the Mayor if he had asked for it. He didn't, and now he has before him a bad, dishonest, and dangerous bill.

We hope he will be persuaded to disapprove the Bi-Partisan bill, but we are not confident that he will. It is in principle and purpose hostile to everything Mayor Strong officially stands for in this community. If he approve it he will violate not one of his pledges, but all of them in a bunch, and the reformers who put him in office will henceforth have no confidence in him, or only a modified and imperfect trust.

The Bi-Partisan bill was devised to give to the Republican Party the political use of the Police Department, including the Bureau of Elections. Mayor Strong knows very well that no political party can use such power without abusing it. It is as bad politics as it is bad morals to grasp this power for party behoof. Tammany was ruined by it; the Republican Party in the city will be damaged in proportion to the success of its predatory designs on the department.

Civil service reform and non-partisanship have not prospered overmuch under Mayor Strong. The appointment of 400 laborers by the Republican Dock Commissioners two days before the registration system of the Municipal Civil Service Board goes into effect is quite in the old Tammany manner. The exhuming of "Clint" Wheeler, a relic of the Arthurian period of city politics, for the purpose of making a Dockmaster of him, and the appointment of "Shiner" Simpson and many more like him by Mr. Brookfield are sufficient to give the cause of reform a black eye. Besides, we hear of important and unfit appointments to be made by the Mayor to-day.

On the whole, we think he will have need of all the credit to be derived from an emphatic disapproval of the Bi-Partisan Police bill.

THE CITY CENSUS.

The President of the Board of Health, in submitting to the Mayor the result of the recent police census of the city, states that not only that enumeration, but the one taken by the police in October, 1890, is "approximately correct." This is justified by the normal percentage of increase shown and by the comparisons with other statistics constantly kept by the Board of Health. Incidentally it confirms the conclusion long ago reached that the Federal census of 1890 was grossly inaccurate, and shows that the State census of 1892 was imperfect. The latter overstated the population of the city materially. Another incidental indication is that the population of the Greater New-York would exceed 3,000,000, placing it next to London among the cities of the world.

The census just taken, compared with that of October, 1890, shows an increase from 1,710,715 to 1,849,886, or about 30,000 per year. The Federal census of 1890 made the population of the city only 1,515,351, and put out of joint all the calculations of the Board of Health. For all statistical uses it was simply worthless, and its purpose, under the direction of Superintendent Porter, was to reduce the Congressional representation of this State, especially the Democratic end of it. The Supervisor who had charge of the enumeration is now a Police Commissioner, and has an opportunity to contemplate the demonstration by the Police Department of his failure in the former capacity.

It is to be admitted that the State census of 1892, taken for the purpose of apportioning representation in the Legislature, shows up rather unfavorably, too, and there is ground for a suspicion that it was intended to give advantage to the city in the matter of Senators and Assemblymen. A curious feature of the table of population by Assembly districts is the great inequality in the number of inhabitants. This number ranges all the way from 41,405 to 89,736. The apportionment for these districts was made less than three years ago, and the inequality in the growth of population cannot have been anything like what appears in this table. In fact, the most populous district is down town, on the east side, where there would seem to be little chance of increase. All this may be corrected by the apportionment to be made in June. The present Constitution allows little latitude in this process. The Senate districts are fixed, and each will have to contain three Assembly districts, except that of the smallest population, which will contain only two, as there are thirty-five Assembly districts to be divided among twelve Senate districts, without overlapping their boundaries.

DIRECT TAXES IN 1787-94.

It is singularly unfortunate that the moot question concerning the meaning of the "direct taxes" of the National Constitution has been left for discussion to lawyers and Judges by the historical writers of America. It is even more unfortunate that this purely historical question should become the battle ground of party passion and sectional strife. As logical results of these two conditions, we have the Hylton and Springer decisions, together with the more recent indecision, which is, if anything, more humiliating to the American bench and people than the erroneous but consistent prior decisions. In explanation, we are told that economists disagree as to what constitutes a direct tax, and that the framers of the Constitution used the words without attaching any clear meaning to them.

As to the economists, since they are still quarreling over the meaning of the words "wealth" and "value," it is idle to waste time on their definitions. But the framers of the Constitution were practical men, and that they used the words with definite meaning can be demonstrated by citing their own evidence.

The eighth section of the Constitution declared that "Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises * * * but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

In this section, then, four words were used to cover the whole taxing power of the new Government, and three of these were to be "uniform." The nature of these latter was clearly understood. "Imposts" were the equivalent of our customs duties, and were well settled in definition by public discussion. "Excises" were held to be taxes on "consumption," such as on wines, and on manufactured goods of any kind. "Duties" we have clearly explained to us by a member of the convention, (Luther Martin,) who wrote: "The members of the committee were requested to inform us what they meant by the word 'duties' in this section, since the word 'imposts' extended to duties on goods imported, and by another part of the system no duties on exports were to be laid. In answer to this inquiry we were informed that it was meant to give the General Government the power of laying stamp duties on paper, parchment, and vellum." ["Genuine Information Delivered to the Legislature of Maryland. Philadelphia, 1788." Page 45.] Thus it is evident that the words had been most carefully considered and chosen, and that the word "taxes" was the general term employed in this section to cover all assessments of a direct character, clearly showing what the convention meant to include when in Section 2 of the Constitution it employed the term "direct taxes." In corroboration, Gouverneur Morris, in the convention, in proposing the insertion of the word "direct" in this section, distinctly drew the same line by referring to "indirect taxes on exports, imports, and on consumption," to which the rule would be inapplicable. ["Madison Papers," Page 1,080.] Unfortunately, the records of discussion are so fragmentary and meagre that no further evidence of the actual opinions of the framers in convention is extant.

Other evidence of almost equal value is, however, plentiful in the discussion over the adoption of the Constitution, and from a careful study of the whole literature of this epoch, it is not merely evident that the distinctions above noted were well understood, but that furthermore there was practically no confusion of the terms.

The most important of this evidence to study is to be found in the debates in the various conventions which discussed and voted on the adoption of the Constitution. In that of New-York, Hamilton, (a member of the Federal Convention,) after alluding to direct taxes, outlined as indirect taxes the impost and excises, discussing at length excises "on articles of the growth and manufacture of the United States." ["Debates of the Convention of New-York," Page 118.] Even more specific was John Jay, who cited as direct "a tax of twenty shillings on all coaches." [Ibid, 126.] In the Virginia Convention, George Mason ["Debates in Convention of Virginia," (Elliott,) Page 265,] (a member of the Federal Convention) held land and poll taxes to be direct. Grayson [Ibid, 285,] argued that so, too, would be one on slaves, and Madison [Ibid, 307,] (a member of the Federal Convention) held that that latter tax was no menace to Virginia, because, being direct, it must be apportioned by population, Mason [Ibid, 459,] agreeing with him as to the nature of the tax, but disagreeing as to its possible equalization. In the Convention of North Carolina, Spencer defined a direct tax as "a poll tax, assessment on land or other property." ["Debates in Convention of North Carolina," Page 77.] Luther Martin (a member of the Federal Convention) reported to the Maryland Legislature that the new Government "may proceed to direct taxation on every individual, either by a capitation tax on their heads or an assessment on their property." ["Genuine Information," Page 47.] Finally, the address of the dissenting minority of the Convention of Pennsylvania argued that, under the direct tax clause, Congress may tax "land, cattle, trades, occupation, &c." ["Pennsylvania and the Federal Constitution," Page 479.]

Scarcely less important is the controversial literature. In The Federalist [No. xxxvi.] Hamilton divided internal taxes into direct and indirect, and the former into "duties" and "excises on consumption," and argued on the objections to these latter. He then discussed the direct tax, classing in this "real property, houses, and lands, and, in another part of the work, "polls." In the chief anti-Federal publication, The Federal Farmer, [Page 79,] Richard Henry Lee pointed out the danger of direct taxes, including in them taxes on "polls, lands, houses, labor, &c.," and with true prescience urged that they would be employed "unduly to ease some descriptions of men and unduly burden others." Another great anti-Federalist, as also an able jurist, Robert Yates, (a member of the Federal Convention,) distinguished under this head "a poll tax, a land tax, a tax on houses and buildings, on windows and fireplaces, on cattle and all personal property," at the same time carefully classing under the words "duties, imposts, and excises" the several articles to which these could be extended. ["Letters of Brutus," No. V.] John Winthrop advised the passing of an amendment to the Constitution, forbidding to Congress the right to "levy any direct tax on polls or estates." ["Letters of Agrippa." Noah Webster, already more of a philologist than politician, adopted the distinction of the four words intended by the convention. ["Examination of the Leading Principles of the Federal Constitution, Philadelphia, 1787," Page 32.] George Clinton argued that under direct taxes there "will be a capitation or poll tax, window lights, &c.," as the great landlords would successfully prevent a direct tax on land. ["Letters of Cato," No. VI.] While the Harrisburg Convention, guided by Albert Gallatin, suggested an amendment dealing with "direct taxes," granting to Congress the power "to assess, levy, and collect the quota" of each State "upon the inhabitants and estates therein, in such manner as they shall by law direct, provided that no poll tax be imposed." [Ford's "Harrisburg Convention of 1788," Page 37.]

So much for contemporary opinion on the meaning of the words "direct taxes" in the Constitution, at the time of its framing. Only seven years later (1794) the first attempt to pass such a tax was made in Congress. Theodore Sedgwick held that "a capitation tax and taxes on land and on property and income generally were a direct charge." ["Annals of Congress," Page 644.] John Nicholas defined direct taxes as such as "are paid by citizens without being recompensed by the consumer." [Ibid, 646.] Madison protested against a carriage tax being considered as anything but a direct tax, and urged that it was a blow at the Constitution to make it anything else. ["Madison Correspondence," II., 14.]

Such were the opinions of the men who framed, discussed, and established the Constitution. Opposed to their views, as here given, no contemporary opinion has been found in rebuttal. It is therefore both unfair and inaccurate to fasten upon the statesmen of that time the confusion of the economists and jurists of to-day.

THE CHINESE SILVER INDEMNITY.

It appears to us that too much has been made in some quarters of the probable effect of the payment in silver of the Chinese indemnity upon the price of silver. The indemnity is, if correctly reported, 200,000,000 taels. The tael is 580 grains, or, approximately, 1 1-5 ounces. The indemnity is to be paid in five annual installments of 40,000,000 taels, or 48,000,000 ounces, each. If this meant that an entirely new demand for silver to this extent were to be created, it might still exist without seriously counteracting other influences affecting the price of silver. The United States locked up 54,000,000 ounces a year for some three years, and silver fell steadily.

But the silver for the Chinese indemnity will not be locked up. It will be gathered by one silver-using country and paid over to another silver-using country, which will probably spend the greater part of it with considerable promptness. It is expected, not unreasonably, that Japan will use the indemnity in replacing and increasing her war material and in strengthening her navy. Devoted to such a use, the silver will stimulate the industries supplying the needs of Japan, but there will be no marked addition to the general trade of the world. War is destructive, not productive, and in the long run its effect is to retard, not to promote, trade, except through the political and social advancement which may indirectly result from it. In this particular instance that result may be considerable, but it will be a long time in making itself felt, and in the meanwhile the price of silver is likely to be determined by many and complex forces, in which the payment of the indemnity will play but a small part.

EUROPE SHOULD SHUT THE GATE.

Cholera, which was reported a few days ago to be prevailing at the pilgrim quarantine station of Kamaran, near the southern end of the Red Sea, has since appeared at Mecca. The Kamaran station, which is on the route from India to Meeca, is in such condition that it serves to breed the disease, and it speedily becomes, after cases have been brought to it, a centre from which infection is distributed.

The reports forwarded every week to the sanitary authorities at Washington from Constantinople show how futile have been the attempts of the European powers to induce the Turkish Government to take measures for the sanitary improvement of the holy cities on or near the coast of the Red Sea. It appears that for many years each pilgrim has been required to pay a tax of 10 piastres, and that this tax was collected to be used in the sanitary administration of the holy district. The money, however, has been diverted to other uses, and the treatment of pilgrims landing at Jeddah (the seaport of Mecca) is determined by bribery rather than by any regard for sanitary laws. The International Sanitary Commission which exists continuously at Constantinople appears to be a useless body, so far as its relations to sanitation are concerned.

Representatives of Great Britain have recently proposed, at Constantinople, that if the Ottoman Government be unable or unwilling to set up sanitary safeguards in the holy district, the Government of Egypt shall undertake not only that work, but also the entire sanitary service of the Red Sea. This would insure great improvement, for the Egyptian sanitary service at the northern end of the Red Sea has been fairly good. But it is by no means probable that the Ottoman Government will permit such interference with the holy district in Arabia. England should first enforce sanitary laws on the water route from India to Kamaran and Mecca, which she practically controls, and over which cholera has repeatedly been carried—as it has been this year—to the holy district, from which it has afterward been distributed through Southern Europe.

ONE MORE STEP.

The Mayor having accepted the bill amending the Rapid-Transit act, there is no doubt it will be approved by the Governor and speedily become a law. As it was carefully prepared by the counsel of the Commissioners and contained all they asked for in the way of modification of the law, it presumably clears the way for their further progress.

The only tangible ground of opposition presented at the hearing was the increase of $5,000,000 in the issue of bonds authorized, and the arguments on that were more earnest than convincing. The increase was asked for to meet the possible requirements of property damages.

The Commissioners, having got the law to suit them and having adopted plans, are now in a position to obtain the necessary consents and proceed to business, the change in plans having made new consents necessary. The way is long and wearisome to the rapid-transit goal, and anybody that obstructs should be considered a public enemy.

MAC CARTHY AND EUROPEAN NOBILITY.

Mr. MacCarthy of the Assembly of Illinois proposes to put that body on the right side, if he can, of what to him seems a burning question. He thinks it is a giant evil and a monstrous wrong that citizenesses of the United States should expatriate themselves by marrying foreigners. Particularly it saddens him that they should marry titled foreigners, and he has introduced a joint resolution for the purpose of warning them that, if they pursue that course, they cannot look for the approval of the Legislature of Illinois. According to the resolution, the Legislature invites the daughters of Illinois not to give their hands in marriage to any person who is not a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and expresses its conviction that the daughters of Illinois ought to show themselves patriotic in their sentiments and disdainful of the titles of nobility of any foreigner whatsoever.

This amusing proposition was amusingly referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, since which we have not heard of it. Whatever the Legislature of Illinois may have done or may do about it, MacCarthy has freed his mind and cleared his skirts. It will not be his fault if the daughters of Illinois rush madly on their fates, in the shape of titled foreigners. But it is not easy to see what has excited MacCarthy so much about them, unless Miss MacCarthy, if there be a Miss MacCarthy, has avowed a shameless intention to marry a Duke. It is true that a daughter of Illinois has just been espousing the heir to a British barony. But at present the title of the groom is only "Hon.," which is also MacCarthy's own title, though, to be sure, there is a difference of meaning in the two cases. The daughters of Illinois, however, have not been conspicuously recreant to their duty as citizenesses and patriotesses. Their non-recreancy may be due to their own indifference to titles or the incumbrances, or it may be due to the indifference of the cumberers of titles to them. An American is simply an American in European aristocratic circles, and a European who has made up his mind to marry an American is no more concerned about her social standing in her own country than if she were a Japanese. The aristocracies of Europe mostly hold about American money, as Vespasian held about all money, that it is inodorous, and would receive the daughter of a hog-products king with the same acquiescence as the daughter of a man who has been on the right side of Wall Street or of the proud proprietor of a bonanza. But as a matter of fact, the Atlantic and Pacific slopes have been the happy hunting grounds of the British matrimonial tourist, and the prairies have been comparatively neglected.

The protest of MacCarthy thus appears to be a manifestation of that early and provident fear which is said to be the mother of safety. It remains to be seen how far the daughters of Illinois who might otherwise be in danger from the wiles of titled foreigners will be dissuaded from their purpose by the knowledge that in pursuing it they will incur the disapprobation of MacCarthy. This resolution is, as it were, a blank cartridge fired across their bows, but we fear that moral suasion will not meet the case, and that more stringent measures will be necessary. A bill declaring the estates of all fathers of girls who marry foreigners, titled or other, forfeited to the State, and another bill making the marrying of a foreigner a misdemeanor, seem to be indicated as necessary to the fulfillment of the purpose of the patriotic MacCarthy.

Some days ago we called attention—sorrowfully—to the fact that of Judges there were three kinds—Judges, Brooklyn Judges, and Judge Watson of Brooklyn. The genus is simpler now. The third division resigned in a body yesterday, and, as the gentleman quoted by Mr Weller said, after cutting his little boy's head off, things judicial are much more "compact and comfortable."

According to the police census, thirteen wards in this city number more women than men among their residents. In the Twenty-third Ward the feminine majority is 10,434 in a total population of 81,958. Away down at the other end of the city, in the Second Ward, there are 10,742 superfluous representatives of the less gentle sex. These figures suggest several things, but consideration for the feelings of owners of up-town real estate is sufficient reason for not stating them definitely.

A Denver lawyer has found out, by some strange accident, that there was once a Frenchman named Charles Nodier and that he wrote stories about bugs and fairies and many other interesting creatures. The discovery seems to have caused wild excitement in literary circles—at Denver—and with that impulsiveness which is the most charming of Western characteristics, a dispatch has been put on the wires warning the inhabitants of "two continents" to brace themselves against something strong and prepare to undergo a "sensation." This is really delightful! Sensations are exactly what the world is yearning for, in these dull drab days of the expiring century, and there is no doubt that Denver has given it one—not, indeed, of exactly the kind Denver believes, but none the less real or the less enjoyable on that account.

The so-called sense of humor is simply the sense of proportion, an appreciation of relative values. Without it the maintenance of dignity is impossible; with it, easy and sure. Many thoroughly good people lack this most valuable faculty, and, viewing the world through eyes that make small things seem as large as great ones, expose themselves, on frequent occasions, to the ridicule of folks immeasurably less well-intentioned than themselves. It is cause for sincere regret that at almost every meeting of the New-York Presbytery the truth of these grave remarks is strikingly illustrated.

THE LOCATION OF STATUES

The Park Department Awaits the Report of the National Sculpture Society.

The Park Commissioners nearly a month ago passed this resolution, which comprehended, as it was then understood, a selection of sites for the Peter Cooper and Col. de Peyster statues, and the consideration of documents submitted by Louis Windmüller relating to Ludwig Pietsch's monument to the poet Heine:

Resolved, That the National Sculpture Society be requested to make an examination of the statues in the parks and report as to the location of the same, suggesting any changes which may be deemed advantageous.

The society has not yet made any report of its doings, or suggested any action in the premises. Its Executive Council is composed of J. Q. A. Ward, President; Russell Sturgis, First Vice President; Richard Watson Gilder, Second Vice President; I. Wyman Drummond, Treasurer; F. Wellington Ruckford, and twelve others.

Had the society acted and disposed of this business, the suggestions of Henry G. Marquand, Thomas W. Wood, and R. M. Upjohn in regard to the acceptance of statues for the parks might have been considered. They were, in effect, that because of the growth of public taste and the necessity of promoting excellence of design and thoroughly artistic skill in the furnishing of work submitted, a sketch should be furnished and a provisional site selected, and that the work proceed according to the light and surroundings of the situation. Then the statue, if properly executed, could be accepted, but the standard on which acceptance depended should be a high one.

"We shall not," said Commissioner James A. Roosevelt yesterday, "consider the statues at our meeting at the Arsenal tomorrow morning. The National Sculpture Society has made no report yet. Perhaps it may do so before our meeting of May 8. It sent to the board a letter to say that it did not meet until May 7, when it may do something with our resolution."

Edward S. Stokes secured yesterday a renewal of his license for the Claremont Hotel, on Riverside Drive. Park Commissioners Haven, Roosevelt, and Juilliard sent a joint letter to the Excise Board approving the issue of the license.

The lease on which Mr. Stokes holds the property expires with the month of April. He has asked the Park Board to renew it, and the matter is under consideration.

At the meeting of the Park Commissioners to-day the question of the disposal of the Claremont will come up for settlement, and incidental to it may be discussion on reports that the excise law has been violated there on Sundays.

It is said that the tenants of the Park restaurants have been considering the possibility of equipping their places as hotels, so that they may apply for hotel licenses, which would permit them to sell wine, liquor, and beer with meals. A condition of such license would be ten rooms equipped for lodging guests.

"With this," said Mr. Roosevelt, "the Commissioners have nothing to do, and I cannot predict what action would be taken were a tenant of the department to exhibit a hotel license. We simply notified the tenants that there was to be no violation of law, and we intend to conduct the department on these principles, which are Mayor Strong's."

THE OHIO SOCIETY'S INNOVATION

Women Its Guests at a Dinner Given at Delmonico's—Dancing Enjoyed for Several Hours.

The Ohio Society of New-York has made it a point to dine once a month this season at Delmonico's. On these pleasant occasions the wives and daughters of the members have been permitted to sit up in the balcony if they wished to and look on while the men disposed of the good things that the waiters brought in.

There was an innovation, however, last night in this state of affairs. A dinner was given at Delmonico's by the society to which women were invited, and after it was over there was a dance.

For the dinner there were seventeen small tables, each seating eight persons, except the centre table, which seated twelve. When the dinner began there was not a vacant seat.

The arrangement was a very happy and effective one. In every case a husband sat at the head of the table, and a wife at the foot, or vice versa, from the new woman's point of view. In the balcony was stationed a large orchestra, which played during the dinner and for the dance that followed.

Dinner was served at 7:30 o'clock, and it was over in about two hours. Then the dancing began. It was several hours before that was over.

Among the many present were Gen. Henry L. Burnett, the President of the Ohio Society, and Mrs. Burnett; Mayor and Mrs. William L. Strong, Gen. and Mrs. Anson G. McCook, Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Higley, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Tooker, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Wheeler, Gen. and Mrs. Thomas Ewing, Miss Ewing, Miss Carolyn Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. Melton I. Southard, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Clegg, Miss Clegg, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Packard, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Deyo, Mr. and Miss Prentiss, the Rev. and Mrs. C. C. McCabe.

Mr. and Mrs. Leander H. Crall, Miss Crall, Mr. and Mrs. Eben B. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Andrews, Mr. and Miss Sayer, Oswald Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ewing, Jr., John D. Archbold, Miss Archbold, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Weir, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. C. Foye, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel H. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Murat Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Shayne, John L. Hunt, Miss Madeline Raymond, Miss Genevieve Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Barber, Miss Barber, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. De Milt, Miss De Milt, Mr. and Mrs. Allison R. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Ketcham, and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hall.

LIKE DI MEDICI'S GARDEN

National Sculpture Society to Give a Beautiful Exhibition.

SPLENDID WORKS WILL BE SHOWN

Many Original Models for Paths, Flower Beds, and Walls—Numismatic Society to Make a Display.

The National Sculpture Society is making active preparations for its second annual exhibition, which will be open to the public next Tuesday in the halls of the Society of American Artists in Fifty-seventh Street, near Seventh Avenue.

This year's exhibition will assume the form of a garden of the best period of the Italian Renaissance. It will be such a garden as that in which Michael Angelo first went to work for Lorenzo di Medici, with dividing hedges, geometrical flower beds, niches, grottoes, and suitable architectural walls.

Through this garden pieces of ideal sculpture will be shown to advantage at the intersection of the paths, in the centres of the flower beds, and in front of the walls.

The floral display will be very beautiful, and will be contributed by Pitcher & Manda, of Short Hills, N. J., while the landscape plan of the garden will be arranged by Nathan F. Barrett. The necessary walls and pedestals for the statues have been planned by Thomas Hastings, the architect.

Among other pieces of sculpture which will be shown are the original decorative models for the Garfield Monument at Washington, by J. Q. A. Ward, the President of the society, and also the original model of the statue in memory of the Pilgrim Fathers, now in Central Park.

F. W. Macmonnies will contribute a small model of his statue of Nathan Hale, now in City Hall Park, and a number of delightful statuettes in bronze, representing ideal figures of women in various graceful poses. F. W. Ruckstuhl, the Secretary of the society, will exhibit a full-sized model of his colossal statue of Mercury teasing the eagle of Jupiter, the bronze casting of which is now in St. Louis.

Herbert Adams will show the original model for the marble relief which is now in the Judson Memorial Church, in Washington Square.

The statue of Gallaudet teaching the deaf girl will be contributed by D. C. French. C. H. Niehaus will exhibit his original model for one of the bronze doors of Trinity Church.

Karl Bitter will have the high relief, 30 by 12 feet, from which the bronze has been cast for the waiting room of the Pennsylvania Railroad station in Philadelphia.

The bronze statue of Abraham le Peyster, which is to find a permanent setting in Bowling Green, will be shown by George E. Bissell. Olin L. Warner will exhibit a statuette of Diana, and several busts, together with original models for the Portland Fountain.

Philip Martiny will have his original competition model for the new Surety Building.

These are only a few of the separate statues or groups which will be shown, as some of the artists who have promised contributions have not yet sent them in, or announced what they are to be.

The South Hall will be arranged as the entrance to the garden, and the other halls will almost lose their familiar identity in the transformation into the rich, varied, and costly Italian garden.

At the same time the Numismatic Society will make a very interesting display of medals and coins, especially those associated with the early history of the United States. It will also exhibit the competitive designs for a new American dollar.

LAST NIGHT OF THE OPERA

Flowers and Plenty of Applause for All the Favorite Singers.

The Metropolitan Opera House will be dark and silent to-night. The series of grand opera performances which has interested and at times surprised the public in the course of a long and brilliant season, came to an end last night with one of those Italian salads which delight the average operagoer and make the judicious music lover grieve. The programme consisted of the following selections: Scene first, act third, "Lohengrin"; second scene of act second, "Falstaff"; mad scene from "Lucia," first scene of act third of "Die Meistersinger," two songs by Maurel, and the third act of "Aida." This arrangement differed considerably from that first announced, but it enabled all the favorite artists to present themselves in popular numbers. The audience was out for the purpose of giving the artists a hearty good-bye. The house was literally jammed. It was almost impossible to get in or out. And it seemed as if half of those present had brought flowers for their favorites. The feature of the evening was not the performance, but the tremendous outpour of flowers. It seemed to grow larger as the evening advanced, but perhaps that was from wonder that the supply did not run out.

M. Jean de Reszke and Mme. Nordica received a wagon load of bouquets and wreaths after their "Lohengrin." After the excerpt from "Falstaff" Mmes. Eames, Scalchi, and De Lussan were almost buried under roses and lilies, while M. Maurel had more wreaths than he could carry. Of course, he had to sing "Quand eru paggio" twice, and when the audience had finished calling out the others, Maurel was made the subject of special glorification. After Mme. Melba had sung the flute cadenza twice, the stage was hidden by flowers. At the end of the scene she was called out a dozen times and an anonymous admirer presented her with a handsome gold wreath mounted on velvet. The enthusiasm after that was intense. An excited young women ran down a side aisle and gave the singer a bunch

JAPAN IS ON THE ALERT

Troops Mobilized, Fortifications Built, and Coasts Blocked.

RUSSIA IS STILL SENDING TROOPS

Spain Easily Induced, and Holland to be Persuaded, to Join the Alliance — Washington on the Situation.

BERLIN, April 30.—The Frankfurter Zeitung has a St. Petersburg dispatch which says that Japan is making extensive preparations for defense.

She has mobilized large bodies of troops, and has erected fortifications and blocked important coast points with mines.

Several swift steamers have recently been bought for the Japanese Government in England and America.

Russia, the dispatch says, is still sending troops to Vladivostock.

A semi-official note which appears in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung warns Japan that it will be of no advantage to insist upon adherence to the date of the ratifications of the Shimonoseki treaty, inasmuch as the objections of the new alliance will remain the same after as before ratifications.

The Vossische Zeitung, commenting on the situation, says that if China is urged not to ratify the treaty a renewal of the war is certain, and adds:

"The Governments in the alliance have now got themselves in a situation where, if Japan does not yield, they must choose between peace or war."

The Vossische Zeitung regrets that the Government has brought the Fatherland to this point.

LONDON, April 30.—The Standard to-morrow will print a dispatch from Paris, saying that the Marquis of Dufferin, British Ambassador to France, and Count von Munster, the German Ambassador, both left Paris to-day on a fortnight's leave of absence, so it may be assumed that the situation as regards Japan does not require constant attendance.

The Paris correspondent of The Daily News says that Spain was easily induced to join the alliance against Japan, because she feels herself so weak in the Philippine Islands.

The correspondent also says that attempts are being made to show Holland that Japan, unless checked, will probably become a source of danger to Java.

A dispatch from Tokio to the Central News says that the defenses of Port Arthur have been improved and extended, and are now stronger than ever before.

The dispatch also says that Japan has received assurances that England and Italy will not allow the war ships of Russia, Germany, or France to pass through the Suez Canal if such vessels should be avowedly dispatched for the purpose of coercing Japan.

The Japanese Government, the dispatch says, is also assured of the benevolent neutrality of the United States.

PARIS, April 30.—The Cabinet held a meeting to-day at which the situation resulting from the Chino-Japanese treaty concluded at Shimonoseki was exhaustively discussed.

VIENNA, April 30.—The Neues Wiener Tagblatt has an interview with the Japanese Minister at Paris, who is represented as saying that he considered the situation most dangerous, and, in fact, eminently critical, although a war with Japan, he believes, would certainly hold her own.

Japan, he said, has at her command, including the reserves, 450,000 troops. A conflict with Russia, however, would be the beginning of a general conflagration in the East. Victory or defeat would be equally injurious to Japan.

The Minister said he relied chiefly on Prince Ito's diplomatic skill. If Japan's conquests in China were abandoned, he said, not merely a revolution, but a national tragedy would ensue. He added that Japan could not now raise a sou in Paris if she so desired, whereas, during the war with China, French bankers offered her unlimited sums.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—The gunboat Concord has arrived at Tamsui, Japan, where her crew will have their annual target practice.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—State Department officials are persistent in the declaration that the United States has not and will not enter into any alliance with Great Britain and Japan to offset the alleged concerted action of Russia, France and Germany with regard to the Japanese-Chinese peace treaty. This has never been the policy of this Government, and, according to the statements made, it does not propose to establish a precedent.

Two long visits by Mr. Pierre Botkin of the Russian Legation on Assistant Secretary Rockhill of the State Department gave rise to-day to a report that Russia had made representations to the United States as to her attitude in the matter, but Mr. Rockhill denied that Mr. Botkin came on any such business.

The advices received from our Minister at Tokio, Mr. Dun, do not sustain the cabled statements as to Russia's intensely aggressive attitude. On the contrary, the Russian Minister at Tokio recently took pains to assure the Japanese Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs that the Russian memorandum was not to be regarded as a menace by Japan.

There is no doubt Mr. Dun is continuing to extend the good offices of the United States toward Japan, as both he and his colleague in China, Mr. Denby, have done to both countries since the outbreak of hostilities, but it is positively stated by State Department officials that the impression said to be entertained in Paris that the United States is "secretly aiding Japan" is based wholly on a misapprehension of facts.

MIKADO'S MINISTRY DEFIANT.

Resolute Attitude Adopted in the Face of Russia's Dictation.

LONDON, April 30.—The Times to-morrow will print the following from Kobe, under date of April 26:

"There are unmistakable evidences of a serious crisis in the relations between Japan and Russia. The vernacular press is forbidden to refer thereto. Four Tokio newspapers have been suspended for reporting that a secret council of Ministers had been held. Others have had references to the crisis defaced by the censor.

"According to information from a trustworthy source, in Hiroshima, the Ministry has adopted a resolute attitude toward Russian dictation. The Ministry deny Russia's right to interfere, and even meditate open defiance, believing that Russia's forces in the East are not powerful enough to enforce that country's demands.

"Foreign war ships are assembling at Japanese ports. French vessels have been ordered to prepare for an emergency."

ELBE DISASTER INVESTIGATION.

Witnesses of the Steamer Crathie Testify at Lowestoft.

LONDON, April 30.—The official inquiry into the sinking of the North German Lloyds steamship Elbe by the British steamer Crathie was resumed at Lowestoft this morning. No North German Lloyds witnesses were present at to-day's sitting.

Mr. Sharpe, the steward of the Crathie, testified that he saw the lights of a four-masted steamer across the bows of the Crathie, and immediately afterward there was a tremendous crash. The Captain came on deck, and shouted to the mate, "You've done it now!"

Seaman Oran saw the masthead light of the Elbe when that vessel was only ten yards off. He shouted an alarm, and immediately afterward heard the order, "Hard aport!" He attempted to obey the order, but before it could be carried out the ships came together.

Seaman White saw a steamer's masthead and side lights two miles away on the starboard bow, but, as the red light disappeared, he did not report the fact to the officer of the watch.

Mate Craig of the Crathie noticed three lights of a steamer two points on the starboard bow. As the red light disappeared he did not alter the course of the Crathie. Five minutes later he saw a steamer's red light on the starboard bow. He immediately gave the order, "Hard aport!" but it was then too late to avert a collision.

Craig accounted for the disappearance of the Elbe's red light upon the supposition that the latter ship must have altered her course in order to get out of the way of a trawler. He denied the steward's statement that he was in the galley with the lookout man, White, and adhered to his assertion that he did not leave the upper bridge from the time he went there, at 4 o'clock, until after the collision.

THE DEFENSE OF OSCAR WILDE.

Eloquence of the Accused Man Provokes a Burst of Applause.

LONDON, April 30.—At the opening of to-day's sitting of the trial of Oscar Wilde and Alfred Taylor, Counselor C. F. Gill intimated that the prosecution withdrew the charges of conspiracy.

Sir Edward Clarke, on behalf of Wilde, said that if those charges had been withdrawn at the outset, he would have made application to have the prisoners tried separately.

The court said that after the evidence, which had been given, the counts charging conspiracy were needless.

Sir Edward Clarke—Then I ask for a verdict of not guilty on those counts.

The court refused to consent to such a verdict, saying that he would simply accede to the application of Mr. Gill to have the charges of conspiracy withdrawn.

Sir Edward Clarke then began his opening address to the jury for the defense. He intended, he said, to put Wilde in the witness box, where he would make an unqualified denial of the charges against him. He explained that Wilde's counsel were responsible for the abrupt termination of the Queensberry suit.

Wilde swore to the evidence which he gave at the Queensberry trial, and repeated this testimony upon cross-examination without variation. His eloquence evoked bursts of applause, causing the Judge to threaten to clear the court unless silence was observed.

Alfred Taylor was called to the stand. He was educated at Marlborough College, he said, and became an officer in the militia, but abandoned military life upon coming into an inheritance of £45,000. He denied the charges against him.

The evidence for the defense was finished when Sir Edward Clarke addressed the jury in behalf of Wilde. The only direct evidence against Wilde, he declared, was the testimony of three blackmailers. He spoke at considerable length. His peroration was remarkably passionate and eloquent.

Mr. Gill, for the prosecution, contended that the witnesses against Wilde had no object in swearing falsely.

The Judge will charge the jury to-morrow.

CUBAN INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

A Desperate Fight and Many Killed at Ramon de las Yaguas.

[From the Staff Correspondent of The United Press.]

GUANTANAMO, Cuba, April 30.—A force of Government troops, under the command of Major Tejerito, made an attack to-day upon a band of insurgents at Ramon de las Yaguas.

A desperate fight ensued, which resulted in the total rout of the rebels, with a loss of seventy-two killed and a large number wounded. The Government force lost six killed and three wounded.

Among the insurgents killed by Capello's column in the fight at Arroyo Hondo yesterday was Pedro Arcilla Douvelger, a noted insurgent leader, and a member of the party that landed on the island with Maceo. J. FRANK CLARK.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The authority of the State Department was invoked to-day to crush in embryo a desire on the part of two young Virginians to aid the Cuban insurrectionists in their struggle for independence.

Robert J. Thomas of Alexandria, Va., the general manager of a manufacturing company situated in Washington, called on Acting Secretary Uhl at the State Department and asked that some effort be made to apprehend his son, Gordon Thomas, and Alexander Hairston, a young man of Staunton, Va., who sailed from New-York for Havana by the Ward Line steamer Yumuri on April 27.

The ship will be due at Havana to-morrow, and, at the request of Mr. Thomas, Mr. Uhl sent a telegraphic dispatch to Consul General Williams at that port directing him to meet the boys on their arrival and send them back to the United States by the next steamer.

Mr. Uhl also succeeded in getting Señor Dupuy de Lome, the new Spanish Minister, to telegraph Captain General Campos to give the young men a good reception and see that they are well cared for. The boys are nineteen years old.

AMERICAN ARRESTED IN LONDON.

Mendal Howard Suspected of Connivance with Counterfeiters.

LONDON, April 30.—Mendal Howard, forty-six years of age, well dressed and of prepossessing appearance, was arraigned in a police court to-day upon the charge of having in his possession a quantity of engraved plates and other material for forging notes. He had a passport attesting his United States citizenship.

The detective who arrested him said that he found in Howard's lodgings a number of plates for printing one-thousand franc notes on the Bank of France, and also plates for the manufacture of French railway bonds. He also found several woodcut plates for printing counterfeit United States postage stamps and one-dollar notes and a complete outfit for the utterance of German bank notes.

In a padlocked room in the basement of Howard's lodgings the detective discovered a printing press, with all necessary accessories for the production of finished forgeries. In the room containing the printing press were also found counterfeit notes ready for issuance.

Howard declared that he was engaged in scientific investigation and protested vehemently against being connected with men already under arrest upon evidence or suspicion of membership in a gang of forgers and counterfeiters.

Howard is supposed to be one of the gang of counterfeiters whose traffic in spurious United States postage stamps was recently disclosed in Chicago through shipments of the counterfeits from Canada.

BERESFORD AND MARLBOROUGH.

An Aristocratic Marriage Ceremony in St. George's Church.

LONDON, April 30.—The marriage of the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough to Lord William Beresford took place in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

A full choral service was performed, and the ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Edgar Sheppard, M. A., the Queen's Chaplain in Ordinary, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, the Vicar of St. George's. The church was beautifully decorated with palms, orchids, and flowers. The chancel screen was interlaced with white cut flowers and the altar was covered with floral pieces of exquisite design. Among those present were United States Ambassador Bayard and Mrs. Bayard, the Duke of Cambridge, Major Davidson, the Marchioness of Waterford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Earl and Countess of Huntingdon, Lord and Lady Connemara, the Earl of Jersey, Lady De Trafford, the Dowager Countess of Shrewsbury, Mrs. Ronalds, and the Marchioness of Dufferin and her daughter, Lady Hermione Blackwood.

EMILY HALL'S FRIENDS ACTIVE.

An Interpellation in the House of Commons is Probable.

LONDON, April 30.—There is indignation among the friends and relatives of Miss Emily Hall at Halesowen, the home of the dead girl's father, over the failure of the authorities in Detroit, Mich., to take more active measures in the case of the alleged victim of the Rev. Jonathan Bell. Friends of Miss Hall are trying to induce the British Government to move in the matter.

The police here cannot act, as they have no official proof of the death of the girl. The whereabouts of the Rev. Jonathan Bell are still unknown. The police are satisfied that he has not committed suicide.

Letters written by Miss Hall indicate that Bell was in Detroit Jan. 10, and that Miss Hall left Liverpool Jan. 15. The police are making inquiries, but the nature of their investigation is not known. They possess a portrait of the dead girl.

Miss Hall's letters suggest that a woman connected with a religious movement in Leeds proposed the girl's removal to America. It is likely that Home Secretary Asquith will be questioned in the House of Commons regarding the affair.

THE MAY DAY ANTICIPATIONS.

St. Petersburg Preparing for Trouble and Paris Not Anxious.

VIENNA, April 30.—A dispatch from Oderberg, Austrian Silesia, says that a force of 1,000 Russian infantry and 200 Cossack cavalry are concentrated at Sosnowice, across the Russian border, the St. Petersburg Government fearing a repetition of the May Day excesses of 1893.

PARIS, April 30.—M. Leygues, Minister of the Interior, announced that the Government had no fear that there would be any disorder in any part of the republic on May Day.

A LIBERAL GAIN IN LEEDS.

Leuty Elected to Succeed Gane by an Increased Majority.

LONDON, April 30.—A Parliamentary election was held in the East Division of Leeds to-day to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lawrence Gane. The result of the poll was as follows: T. R. Leuty, (Gladstonian,) 3,999; J. Danvers Power, (Conservative,) 2,868; Leuty's majority, 1,131.

At the last election Mr. Gane, who was the candidate of the Home Rulers, carried the district by 827 majority.

PIRATES OFF THE RIFF COAST.

Moors Massacre the Crew and Take the Cargo of a Brigantine.

LONDON, April 30.—The Dutch brigantine Anna was towed into Gibraltar to-day. She reports that on the afternoon of April 28, while becalmed off the Riff coast, a party of Moors attacked her, shot and killed the members of the crew, and seriously wounded the Captain and mate.

The pirates carried off the provisions and cargo of the vessel.

CONFLAGRATION IN BRZESINKA.

Sixty-five Houses Destroyed and Hundreds of Persons Homeless.

BERLIN, April 30.—A dispatch from Breslau says that a terrible conflagration has occurred in the Polish town of Brzesinka.

Sixty-five houses were destroyed and hundreds of persons made homeless. Three persons were killed by falling walls and several others are missing.

Plural Voting and Varied Elections.

LONDON, April 30.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, President of the Local Government Board, introduced a bill providing for the abolition of plural voting and for the holding of all elections on the same day. It passed its first reading.

Price of Flour Advanced at Leeds.

LONDON, April 30.—A meeting of the Corn Millers' Association was held at Leeds to-day, at which it was decided to make a further advance in the price of flour by a shilling a sack. This action is taken in consequence of the high prices of wheat in all of the foreign markets.

Scarisbrick—Chamberlain Wedding.

LONDON, April 30.—Miss Josephine Chamberlain, youngest daughter of W. S. Chamberlain of Cleveland, Ohio, was married to-day to T. T. L. Scarisbrick of Southport, Lancashire. The ceremony took place in St. John's Church, Hillingdon, Uxbridge.

Laibach Has Another Earthquake.

VIENNA, April 30.—The inhabitants of Laibach were again panic-stricken at midnight last night by a severe earthquake. Hundreds of people have again left their houses and are encamped around the town.

A Troop Ship Obstructs Suez Canal.

PORT SAID, April 30.—The French ship Tibet, conveying troops for Madagascar, is ashore in the Suez Canal. Passage through the canal is suspended pending her floating.

Wissmann Governor of East Africa.

BERLIN, April 30.—The Reichsanzeigen gazettes the appointment by the Kaiser of Major Wissmann to be Governor of German East Africa.

FOUR MEN DEAD IN THE STREET

A Feud Growing from a Trivial Dispute Between Two Families in Newbern, Tenn., Results in Bloodshed.

NEWBERN, Tenn., April 30.—A long feud between the Townsends and Fulghams culminated to-night in the death of R. W. Townsend and his son, Beauregard, and Abner and John Fulgham. These four were killed in a fight in the main street to-night.

The feud started in a trivial dispute between the Townsend and Fulgham families. There was no open violence until last Friday evening, when Murray Fulgham, meeting young Avery Townsend, began to abuse him. He finished by administering a beating to the young man with an axe handle.

Young Townsend swore out a warrant charging Fulgham with assault and battery, with intent to kill. Fulgham at once left the town to avoid arrest, and went into Madison County, but his mother sent for him and brought him back.

Young Fulgham was arrested upon his return home. He gave bonds. He was taken before a magistrate for a hearing to-night, and, as the evidence showed the assault to have been unprovoked, a fine of $50, with costs attached, was imposed.

There was a large party in the magistrate's office, and no serious words passed between the opposing parties during the progress of the trial. At the conclusion of the court business the crowd moved out, and near the door the Townsend and Fulgham parties came together.

There were a few angry words. Then weapons were drawn and the shooting began. In almost an instant the killing was done, and the four men lay stretched on the pavement. Others took part in the affray besides those killed. The bodies were moved into near-by stores, where surgical and medical aid was sent, but to no avail.

Boy Badly Bitten by a Horse.

VINELAND, N. J., April 30.—Harry Cake, a boy living at Landisville, was seriously bitten by a horse this afternoon. He entered a blacksmith's shop, and, noticing a very handsome horse, began to stroke his mane. The animal turned, caught the boy by the face, and lifted him from the floor and shook him much as a dog does a rat.

The blacksmith could not make the horse release the boy until the jaws were forced apart with iron bars. The horse's teeth inflicted terrible wounds on the boy's face about the right eye.

Bringing Help Back to New-York.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 30.—The last hotel help trains of the season from this city for New-York left the Union Station this morning at 10:20 o'clock. The two trains carried about 600 employes. The trains will arrive in New-York to-morrow afternoon. There has been no rate-cutting this year, as both roads are members of the new Southern Passenger Association.

Seventy-five Trucks Seized.

Four gangs of men, by direction of Col. Waring, made raids in various parts of the city at 11 o'clock last night on the trucks standing on the streets. The raids caused intense excitement among the Italians and Hebrews of the east side. Seventy-five trucks were seized up to midnight.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Boston, April 30.—Charles E. Aldrich, fifteen years old, a student in the Roxbury Latin School, attempted to run across a field yesterday where some older students were "putting the shot" and was struck on the head by a sixteen-pound cannon-ball. A compound fracture of the skull resulted, and the boy will die.

Rutland, Vt., April 30.—W. H. Sherburne, a bridge builder and prominent Odd Fellow, fell sixty-eight feet from a new railroad trestle at East Wallingford to-day and was instantly killed.

NOT A RETIRING MAN

Admiral Meade Declines to Discuss Reports About Himself.

ORDERED TO REPORT TO WASHINGTON

Will Probably Be a Witness at Medical Inspector Kershner's Trial —Enthusiastic Over His Squadron's Work.

As an outcome of the somewhat strained relations known to exist between the Commander in Chief of the North Atlantic Station and a certain influential bureau official in Washington it was reported yesterday from that city that Rear Admiral Meade intended filing an application for retirement.

Those who know the Admiral best—and there are a number of navy officers here who do—simply smiled when they read the report. Said one veteran of the naval service to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"Admiral Meade has no more notion of making application for retirement than a certain shoregoing Admiral in Washington has of going to sea. It has been viciously hinted that Admiral Meade is not diplomatic, and that the department was afraid to trust this spirited officer in the neighborhood of Cuba while the Alliance affair was pending. Admiral Meade has been intrusted with important negotiations before, and always acquitted himself well.

"I am ready to admit that he is not diplomatic in one way—he is too honest, straightforward, and outspoken for that. The result is that he has made enemies among the time-servers. And the majority of us in the service 'love him for the enemies he has made.'"

Admiral Meade was seen last night, at the Park Avenue Hotel, by a reporter for The New-York Times. The reporter asked him if it were true that he intended filing an application for retirement. The Admiral leaned back in his chair, looked straight at the reporter, and asked:

"Do I look like a retiring man?" Then he continued:

"I do not wish to talk about the Navy Department or my official relations with it. On that subject you must regard me as a sealed book. All that I can tell you is that I have been ordered to Washington, and will start to-night."

The Admiral was equally reticent when asked about the court martial which has been ordered to convene at the New-York Navy Yard for the purpose of trying Medical Inspector Kershner.

The court martial of a naval officer for perjury is a novelty in naval experience in the United States, so far as the best memories go. This, however, is the leading specification under which Medical Inspector Edward Kershner, Fleet Surgeon of Admiral Meade's squadron, has been ordered by Secretary Herbert to appear before a court martial at the New-York Navy Yard on May 6.

The detail of the court consists of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, President; Commodore Rush R. Wallace, Capts. Albert Kautz, Theodore F. Kane, Winfield S. Schley, Silas Casey, and Henry F. Picking; Medical Directors Edward S. Bogert and Henry M. Wells; Medical Instructors Charles H. White and Thomas N. Penrose, and First Lieut. C. H. Lauchheimer.

The first charge relates to a violation of the naval regulations by Dr. Kershner in forwarding privately to Surgeon General Tyron and Medical Director Delevan Bloodgood (retired) substantial copies of Capt. Evans's report, with Admiral Meade's indorsement, regarding the failure of the doctor to go, as ordered to, on board a Nova Scotian vessel at Bridgetown, Barbados, in response to an emergency call. These documents were subsequently published in a newspaper in the United States.

The second charge is that of scandalous conduct to the destruction of good morals, and a third specification recites that Dr. Kershner, before a court of inquiry on the New-York, at Kingston, upon oath, testified that no copy of any part of the correspondence had left his hands except a second indorsement of the Admiral, well knowing that his sworn testimony was false and intended to deceive.

Naval officers declared that there is no precedent of such a charge.

Admiral Meade would not say anything about the case. When asked if he would attend the trial as a witness, he said:

"Oh, yes; I suppose so. But I had rather not speak about that subject either. All that I feel at liberty to say is that there is no question of a line or staff fight in the case; it is purely a matter of discipline. I cannot even tell you what charge has been brought against the Inspector, or what he is accused of. The charges were framed in Washington. I know nothing about them. So far as I know," added the Admiral, significantly, "they might have been caused by the giving out of information about services matters in violation of navy regulations."

The reporter took the hint and asked about the cruise to West Indian waters. On that subject, the Admiral talked freely. The squadron, he said, was the fastest ever assembled under any flag, and the most imposing that the United States has ever dispatched to the West Indies. The moral effect of its presence there, he thought, had done a vast amount of good.

In celerity of movement, he considered that the fleet had made a good record for itself. The vessels were absent 268 days, traversed nearly 7,000 miles, and did its traveling at an average gait of 11½ knots per hour.

The cruise is summarized in the following record:

—In Port—		—At Sea—		Distance to Next Port.	Distance Run by Log.
Days.	Hours.	Days.	Hours.		
..	..	4	2	1,250	1,260
..	..	1	0	240	241
3	16	0	5	37	40
1	15	1	14	309	325
1	20	0	6	38	43
5	0	0	17	110	132
8	5	0	22	200	200
11	22	1	4	340	376
3	18	2	10	510	538
2	5	2	5	425	453
14	15	1	4	275	276
1	23	3	2	795	815
8	22	3	23	1,060	1,075
0	4	3	23	1,160	1,180
61	..	26	7	6,740	6,954

Concerning the individual performances and characteristics of the different vessels, the Admiral said that while all of the ships had done well, there was no word of praise too high for the Cincinnati. Like an old-time cruiser, he said, she was always up to the mark. Never could she be caught napping. Her officers were always alert and vigilant, and the crew was one that any commander in chief would be proud of. The crew of the New-York, he also considered splendidly disciplined, and the general cleanly condition in which the fine cruiser had been kept worthy of special commendation.

He had observed that the Raleigh and her sister, the Cincinnati, had developed a tendency to pitch deeply in a seaway when going at a high rate of speed. Owing to their sharp bows, he did not think that they would be able to run at full speed in anything like a heavy sea, owing to this tendency to bury themselves forward.

In a memorable paper read before the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers some time ago, Admiral Meade brought a hornet's nest about his ears by expressing an opinion that either the Lucania or the Campania could outstrip any of the new commerce destroyers. The Admiral subsequently expressed a wish to make a practical test of the actual relative speed of these ships in an actual ocean race, putting either the Columbia or the Minneapolis against one of the big Cunarders.

The Admiral said last night that he would like to see the race come off, and that it would yet if he could obtain permission to make it.

"If I was Capt. Jamieson of the American Line steamship New-York," he said, "I would be willing to stake any amount of money that that vessel could outstrip either the Columbia or the Minneapolis. The commerce destroyers might catch her in a spurt of two or three hours, but I believe they would be outstripped in a longer race. Mainly for this reason: The coal of the commerce destroyers is stowed in a number of small pockets, and in a race at sea I believe that the furnaces could not be kept fully supplied—that it would be a physical impossibility for the stokers to do so.

"In my paper I contended that the central screws of these triple-screw vessels acted simply as a drag, and engineers have not been able to prove to the contrary. I found no fault, mind you, with the construction of the ships. They are finely modeled and well built, and, so far as construction goes, a credit to the American shipwright. In my paper I simply questioned the wisdom of building them at all. And I do so still. I regard them merely as expensive experiments."

The Admiral could not say last night how long he would be detained in Washington; nor could he tell what the future movements of his vessels would be. Should Humbla, he said, would not be in [illegible] on his return.

FOR GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND

A Meeting in Baltimore to Urge the Claims of Isidor Rayner for the Democratic Nomination.

BALTIMORE, April 30.—A mass meeting in the interest of ex-Congressman Isidor Rayner as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Governorship attracted a great crowd at Music Hall to-night. The gravity of the political situation in Baltimore and Maryland invested the meeting with unusual importance.

James E. Tate presided, and introduced the speakers—ex-Gov. William Pinkney Whyte, ex-Assistant States Attorney Edgar H. Gans, and the candidate, Mr. Rayner. The latter took high ground about the right of the people to make nominations for the party, and specifically denied this right to Senator Gorman and I. Freeman Rasin, whom he accused of having hitherto appropriated this privilege. He wanted to know who are the masters—a handful of bosses or the people. In conclusion, Mr. Rayner said that he did not enter the field as an independent, but as a Democrat who would prove true to the principles and pledges of the Democratic Party.

The opposition of Messrs. Gorman and Rasin to Mr. Rayner's candidacy has never been openly expressed, but there seems to be no doubt of its existence.

OBITUARY RECORD

Gen. Davis Tillson.

Gen. Davis Tillson, of Rockland, Me., died yesterday after a few days' illness. He was sixty-five years old. He was educated at West Point, but was obliged to resign after two years, owing to an accident rendering the amputation of one of his legs necessary. He served in the State Legislature as Adjutant General of Maine, was Collector for the Waldoborough District under President Lincoln, resigning in 1861 to become Captain in the Second Maine Battery.

He was Chief of Artillery in General Ord's division, and after the battle of Cedar Mountain was attached to Gen. McDowell's staff as Chief of Artillery. Subsequently he was made Brigadier General, and ordered to Cincinnati, where he served as Chief of Artillery for fortifications in the Department of the Ohio.

He organized the First United States Heavy Artillery of Colored troops, and the Third North Carolina Mounted Infantry. After the war he returned to Rockland and engaged in the lime and granite business. He had, too, for several years been engaged in orange culture in Florida. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

William H. Hamilton.

Announcement was made at the Stock Exchange yesterday that William H. Hamilton of the firm of Frank Savin & Co. died Monday of pneumonia. He had been ill since January. Mr. Hamilton joined the Exchange in March, 1864.

He was prominent at various times in the board room, where he enjoyed the reputation of executing orders for such men as William H. Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, Washington E. Connor, James R. Keene, and Addison Cammack. He was with the firm of Rufus Hatch & Co. in its best days, and afterward he became a partner of W. E. Connor's Brothers.

Mrs. Margaret Livingston.

Mrs. Margaret Livingston, wife of Bayard Urquhart Livingston of Albany, died Monday night of scarlet fever, after an illness of four days. She was a daughter of the late Dr. Richard Lewis Morris, and a granddaughter of Lewis Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Her mother was a sister of Secretary of State Hamilton Fish. Mrs. Morris was born in New-Rochelle. She leaves a husband and two children, a boy thirteen and a girl a year old.

OBITUARY NOTES

—The Rev. A. Herbert Gesner, rector emeritus of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Scarborough, N. Y., and formerly rector of St. Mary's Church at Briar Cliff, N. Y., died at his home in Sing Sing, N. Y., yesterday, aged sixty-two years. He had had kidney and heart troubles for some time, from which death resulted. He had lived in Sing Sing about twenty years. He leaves a wife and two sons, both of whom are clergymen, Richmond H. Gesner being stationed at West Haven, Conn., and Anthon T. Gesner in St. Paul, Minn. The funeral will be at St. Mary's Church, Scarborough, on Friday.

—Elihu Haight, a lifelong resident of Rye Neck, N. Y., died at his home, in Hawthorne Park, on Monday night, aged eighty-seven years. Death was caused by old age. Mr. Haight retired from business several years ago. He was a descendant of the first Rye families, and was well known along the east shore of Westchester County. A widow and daughter, Mrs. William H. E. Sidney, survive him. The funeral will take place from Mr. Haight's late residence on Wednesday, at 2:30 P. M. The interment will be in the family vault at the Rye Union Cemetery.

—Ex-City Sheriff Thomas C. Hollis of New-Haven, Conn., died yesterday. He was ninety-three years old. He had lived in New-Haven for fifty years, going there from Bsoton, where he was formerly Captain in the renowned Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He was for ten years Inspector of the New-Haven Custom House. He was formerly Connecticut Grand Master of the Odd Fellows. He leaves a wife, one son, and several daughters.

—E. Newton Strong, an old resident of Sing Sing, died at Ferniebank, his country home, yesterday. He was sixty-seven years of age. He had been in ill health for two years with spinal troubles. He was one of the Vestrymen of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He served in the late war, and was a Major in his regiment. He leaves a wife and daughter. The funeral will be held at 4 o'clock on Thursday. The interment will be at Saugerties.

—Levi B. Taft of Pontiac, Mich., died Monday. He was seventy-three years old. He was born in Massachusetts. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1843. He removed to Chicago in 1850, and was associated with eminent lawyers there for many years. He went to Pontiac in 1868, and was appointed Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit in 1873.

—David Caldwell, a former Judge and one of the oldest and best-known citizens of Blair County, Penn., died at his home, in Gaysport, yesterday. He was ninety-three years old. He was the father-in-law of Justice John Dean of the Pennsylvania State Supreme Court.

—David G. Eshelman, a lawyer of Lancaster, Penn., died yesterday from the effects of a paralytic stroke. He was seventy-nine years old. He served several terms in the Legislature, and was a Democratic candidate, at various times, for Judge and Congressman.

—Gustav Freytag, the distinguished German author, died at Wiesbaden yesterday of pneumonia.

He had observed that the Raleigh and her sister, the Cincinnati, had developed a tendency to pitch deeply in a seaway when going at a high rate of speed. Owing to their sharp bows, he did not think that they would be able to run at full speed in anything like a heavy sea, owing to this tendency to bury themselves forward.

—Numa Gilly, formerly a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, died at Nimes yesterday. He was at one time Mayor of Nimes.

—Alderman Samuel Bunting of the Third Ward, Paterson, N J., died yesterday afternoon of pneumonia.

Action of Missouri Democrats.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 30.—Thirty-five of the fifty-eight Democratic members of the House met in caucus last night, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, Thirty-eighth General Assembly, favor the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

The vote on the resolution was: Yeas, 22; nays, 9; not voting, 4. Those voting yea lacked seven votes of being half of the Democratic strength in the House.

Wages Advanced Ten Per Cent.

OIL CITY, Penn., April 30.—M. Geary of the Oil City Tube Mills and Oil City Boiler Works has notified his employes that after May 6 wages will be advanced 10 per cent. Big demands for pipe, machinery, and boilers following the advance in oil and drilling operations have caused the increase. The two concerns pay from $45,000 to $50,000 monthly and employ 1,000 men.

Harrison Not Satisfactory.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The statement in The Times of this morning that I have predicted, and desire, the re-election of Harrison for President, was not warranted by anything I have said. His action on the subject of civil service reform was not satisfactory. Only in case he should pledge himself more strongly than any other candidate against the free coinage of silver, should I favor him.

DORMAN B. EATON.

April 30, 1895.

THE REAL FINANCIAL ISSUE

Secretary Hoke Smith Discusses the Money Question.

OPPOSES SILVER MONOMETALLISM

He Explains in a Georgia Newspaper Why Unlimited Coinage at the Rate of 16 to 1 Is Impracticable.

MACON, Ga., April 30.—Secretary Hoke Smith of the Interior Department was interviewed here to-day on the financial question, and defined the differences of opinion on the currency question existing in the country at present. He thought that in the next twelve months a thorough discussion of the money question would be presented all over the country. This discussion would be limited, he thought, to the proposition for the unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

The Secretary divided the people into three classes—gold monometallists, silver monometallists, and bimetallists.

He did not think that the gold monometallists were strong enough to become a factor in the campaign, but that the issue would be for and against silver monometallism. He thought that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present ratio by this country alone would mean nothing more or less than silver monometallism, for if, under that system, the price of silver bullion did not materially advance, no other metal would be presented at the mints for coinage.

The real question, the Secretary thought, was whether or not the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 would advance the price of silver bullion so that it would bear the relative value to gold of 16 to 1, which was the proposed ratio. If it would not, then the country would not have a bimetallic currency.

The Secretary reviewed the history of the country's currency and said that both Jefferson and Hamilton recognized the fact that the ratio of coinage must be fixed upon the commercial value of the metals in the market. In 1873, when free coinage was suspended by the United States, the silver in a dollar was worth more than the gold in a gold dollar, but since that time the demonetization of silver by other countries had allowed its value to drop to the price which it would bring for manufacturing purposes.

The value of an article must be controlled, Mr. Smith said, by the demand for its use and the supply available. The facts showed that the demand had practically ceased, while the supply had almost trebled. This was true, in spite of the fact that since 1873 the United States had coined more silver than in the eighty years prior to that time.

"Can any one," asked the Secretary, "study these facts without concluding that if this enormous issue by the United States was insufficient to steady the fall of silver during the past twenty years unlimited coinage by the United States alone would not be sufficient to restore its bullion value now?

"It is, therefore, not offensive criticism, but only a statement of logical conclusion when I insist that unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 means silver monometallism. Under such a law, all the silver product of the world would turn to our mints, and then would come the silver heretofore manufactured into cheap ware. Again, silver mining would increase, and the exhaustion of resources would be threatened by the exchange of silver dollars for the bullion.

"With free coinage we would virtually change our standard to one worth only one-half of the present standard, and the commercial value of a dollar the world over would be only 50 cents. While commodities might sell for twice as many dollars, their real value would remain unchanged. The entire country would be confused, until by accurate test the true value of the new standard was ascertained. The result would be a cessation of trade, and the cautious business man would involve himself in no contracts. This uncertainty would create serious business troubles, and the practical suspension of all enterprises."

Secretary Smith could see no benefit likely to arise from a change in the money standard, and none especially to those who worked for wages, because they were always the last to be recognized in increased wages, under the use of a depreciated currency. The proprietor of an enterprise would insist that employes should take the risk. He did not believe the change would benefit the debtor class, because so many loans had been made on the gold basis, and the debtor would be obliged to go into the market and purchase gold with which to meet his obligations. As to the other debts, if there was any danger of silver monometallism there would be no extension possible.

Reasoning on these lines, he could see no benefit even if the change should be brought about. One class insisted that the benefit would be in the inability of the employer to exact double wages. To these selfish employers, some benefit might come, but it would be found that after the final adjustment to the new conditions, prices would be nominally increased all around, with no real benefit to anybody.

Mr. Smith doubted the proposition that other countries would fall into line, following the action of this country. If that was true, the standard would appreciate and debts contracted during the depreciation would increase as the value of silver increased, and the class sought to be benefited would again be burdened.

The Secretary thought the agitation of the question was checking the return of prosperity, but he hoped the confidence that the plan of the silver men would be defeated would prevent serious injury.

In conclusion, Secretary Smith said:

"I have no doubt that the next President of the United States will be opposed to the unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1."

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL

The New-York Times Thanked for Showing Its Condition.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I wish to th

NEW HOME FOR WHEELMEN

The Handsome Club House at Asbury to be Opened To-night.

NATIONAL MEET COMMITTEES AT WORK

A Preliminary Canvass Shows That It Will Be Easy to Raise Money for the Festival of the Cyclists.

ASBURY PARK, April 30.—The new clubhouse of the Asbury Park Wheelmen will be thrown open to-morrow evening for a public inspection. It is expected that this will be quite an event locally. Dancing will form a pleasant feature of the occasion after 9:30 o'clock. Invitations have been sent to the prominent city officials and all the society people, and it is possible that Champion Arthur Zimmerman and his wife may come in from Freehold.

No finer house is possessed by any cycling club in this section of the State, and the Asbury Park Wheelmen are very proud of it. It is a two-story and basement house of wood, very conveniently arranged, and contains all modern improvements. This will doubtless be the wheelmen's headquarters during the national meet, early in July.

The several committees connected with the national meet are doing good work, and have been unusually active during the past week. Three of the committees met on Saturday night at the clubhouse of the Asbury Park Wheelmen.

The Transportation Committee had several communications, the principal one of which was from President A. A. Willison of the league. The President stated that he was well pleased with the work that had begun so earnestly. He recommended that the local Transportation Committee leave the question of railroad rates to the National Transportation Committee, who, being more familiar with the details incident to such an important event, could likely secure better rates for the members than the local body. This recommendation was unanimously adopted. An effort will be made to secure one-half rate fare from all points and free transportation of bicycles to Asbury Park.

It has been decided by the Hotel Committee to divide Asbury Park and Ocean Grove into districts in order to facilitate the compilation of statistics. Two persons will be assigned to each district, whose duty it will be to secure the names of hotels, their rates, capacity, &c. These statistics will be printed in circular form, and sent to those who make application for accommodations. A number of cottages have already been rented by bicycle clubs.

The Finance Committee has made a preliminary canvass of the town, and was more than pleased with the result accomplished. Pledges to the amount of $2,500 were easily secured. This refutes the articles recently sent by irresponsible newspaper correspondents to the metropolitan dailies stating it would be impossible to raise the $10,000 asked for.

An event of much interest in this section will be the race meet on Decoration Day under the auspices of the Asbury Park Wheelmen. Some very attractive prizes will be offered, and the local cracks will show their best paces to win them. The indications are that there will be large fields in each race.

THE RIVERSIDES' ITINERARY.

Their Second Annual Open Century Run to Consist of Two Divisions.

Capt. "Charlie" Weeks of the Riverside Wheelmen predicts a large entry list for that club's century run on May 19. The fact that a slow and a fast division have been agreed upon should make the affair popular. The itinerary follows:

SLOW DIVISION.

Miles.	Leave.	A. M.	Min. Run.
	East 99th St. Ferry	5:00	
0	College Point	5:45	
8	Jamaica	6:30	40
15	Valley Stream	7:15	35
28	Seaford	8:30	60
39	Babylon	9:40	60
47	Islip	10:30	40
54	Sayville	11:20	40
	Arrive.		
59	Patchogue	11:50	30
			305 m.

Miles.	Leave.	P. M.	Min. Run.
	Patchogue	1:00	
71	Islip	2:30	60
77	Babylon	3:15	35
87	Seaford	4:35	60
100	Valley Stream	6:00	75
105	Jamaica	6:30	30
			585 m.

Actual wheeling .....9 hrs. 45 min.
Resting .....3 hrs.
Total .....12 hrs.

FAST DIVISION.

Leave.	A. M.	Min. Run.
Ninety-ninth Street Ferry	7:00	
College Point	7:45	50
Valley Stream	8:45	50
Seaford	9:35	40
Babylon	10:29	34
Sayville	11:20	55
Arrive Patchogue	11:50	30

Time to Sayville.....3h.34m.

A special medal has been decided upon for women who complete the run.

Cyclist Sanger at Birmingham.

Trainer "Dave" Shafer of the Spalding team, in a letter received yesterday, states that the racing men in his charge are getting around in fine shape in their preliminary work at Birmingham, Ala. Sanger, of course, is the central attraction, and whenever the big fellow goes to the track there is always a crowd on hand to see just how he works. Sanger's recent illness has apparently done him little or no harm. He now weighs 202 pounds, and during the past week has been riding leisurely. Titus is in the best possible shape. Of course, his Winter's work in Dr. Savage's gymnasium has benefited him materially. Cabanne is taking to his work very nicely, and has ridden several fast trials of late, particularly for the half-mile. The whole team will leave Birmingham shortly, and work its way to Springfield, where the finishing touches will be put on before the Summer campaign, and the team will first make its appearance in this vicinity at Plainfield on May 30.

A Fine Team of Class A Riders.

The New-Jersey Athletic Club promises to be well represented in bicycle races this Summer. During the last week two of America's most prominent Class A riders have joined the club. W. Barbau of the Riverside Wheelmen is now a resident of Bayonne City, and in future will wear the Jersey club's colors. Another well-known crack who is now enrolled in the club is James G. Budd of Glens Falls, N. Y. Budd rode second in the Amateur Athletic Union championship last year, and has shown such development that many think he will win it again. The New-Jerseys now think they have a fine team in Roome, Shafto, Barbau, and Budd. The quartet will make its first appearance at the New-Jersey Athletic Club carnival of sports on Decoration Day.

To Secure Better Roads.

ORANGE, N. J., April 30.—A big goods-roads meeting will be held in Masonic Hall to-morrow night under the auspices of the Orange Board of Trade. Dr. William P. Richards, the local Consul of the League of American Wheelmen, and James S. Holmes, Jr., the ex-Chief Consul of the New-Jersey Division, have invited all the wheelmen of this vicinity to be present. Isaac B. Potter of New-York, Chairman of the Committee on Highway Improvement of the League of American Wheelmen, and Edward Boroughs, State Commissioner of Public Roads of New-Jersey, will be present and speak, giving an explanation of the best way of building city and suburban roads.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists desiring to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—Capt. L. A. Johnson announces that the next run of the Press Wheelmen will be to Bensonhurst and Bergen Beach to-morrow. This is a very easy run, and beginners are urged to take part. The following is the itinerary: Meet at Bedford Avenue and Eastern Parkway, to start at 1 P. M. Down Eastern Parkway to Prospect Park, through the Park to the Coney Island cycle path; down the cycle path to King's Highway; on King's Highway, past Parkway Driving Clubs and Gravesend tracks to Bensonhurst and Ulmer Park; thence back to and across cycle path on King's Highway to Flatlands, continuing through Flatlands to Bergen Beach; thence by way of King's Highway, either to Eastern Parkway or cycle path, and back to point of start in time for work.

—Boys living along Eighth Avenue are making much trouble for cyclists. Not long ago they took a delight in throwing balls of mud at the riders, but now they derive a fiendish pleasure by tying the wheels in the asphalt with papers, thus deceiving the pedalers. In a number of cases damage has resulted to both machine and owner. This is a very dangerous practice, and the offenders ought to be dealt with in a summary manner before some unsuspecting wheelman breaks his neck. The city might make such a practice impossible by keeping the asphalt in a fair state of repair.

—In reply to numerous communications and requests from riders to be allowed to send in their entries for the century run of the Century Wheelmen of New-York to Patchogue, L. I., and return, which, owing to the very unfavorable condition of the weather last Sunday, was postponed until next Sunday, May 5, when it will be started, rain or shine, the committee in charge has decided to extend the time of receiving same until the evening of May 4. Entries will be received by Warde Bingley, 8 Union Square, or at the clubhouse, 938 Eighth Avenue, in the evening.

—The New-York Wheelmen have secured the well-equipped quarters at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Lenox Avenue, and will move from the temporary clubrooms, at 1,995 Seventh Avenue, near One Hundred and Twentieth Street, on Thursday. Those desiring to join the club can obtain information and application blanks at the new clubhouse. The next regular club run will be held on Sunday, to Babylon. Unattached riders who desire to participate are requested to notify Capt. Schupp, at the above address.

—The officers for the Pastime Wheelmen's century run on May 12, to Islip and return, will be as follows: Chief Pacemaker—Carl von Lengerke; Assistants—S. Weiss, S. Cramer, P. Stambach, and J. S. Donohue; Committee in Charge—R. Platt, L. Ulrich, R. Valoes, and H. C. Johnson; Chief Litutenant—Adolph Stahl; Assistants—Leon B. Wolff, L. Rauschkolb, E. Hellbach, and Carl Brigue.

—The officers of the reorganized Patchogue Wheelmen are as follows: President, L. B. Green; Vice President—William H. Valentine; Recording Secretary—Alfred Peckham; Financial Secretary—H. C. Dare; Treasurer—George Atkins; Captain—Henry K. Rae; First Lieutenant—J. Frederick Plufrath; Second Lieutenant—John J. Rae; Trustees—E. S. Robinson, C. J. Ryder, and James H. Rogers.

—The patronesses of the fair to be held next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings by the Bloomfield (N. J.) Cycling and Athletic Association will be Mrs. George W. Cook, Mrs. E. A. White, Mrs. C. F. Harrison, Mrs. W. H. White, Mrs. A. S. Niven, and Mrs. George A. Zabriskie, Mrs. George W. Pancoast, Mrs. Thomas Oakes, Mrs. F. J. Goodwin, Mrs. Henry E. Richards, and Mrs. A. J. King.

—The committees appointed to make arrangements for the annual run of the Long Island Century Association are as follows: General—Clemens Weiss, H. J. Valentine, H. J. Rippel; Press—H. J. Rippel, S. Winkler, G. M. Keese; Transportation—Clemens Weiss, D. A. Sammis, Alexander Schwalbach; Road—H. J. Valentine, D. A. Sammis, H. J. Rippel.

—The Executive Committee of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers will have an important meeting in this city next Tuesday. On Monday the committee will have a conference with several prominent league members on matters relating to cycle racing.

—Montclair (N. J.) Wheelmen will have their final smoker of the season on the evening of May 9. The cyclers of the South Orange Field Club will attend the event in a body, riding from their clubhouse in Orange.

—The formal opening of the riding academy of the Metropolitan Bicycle Company will take place to-day, from 2 to 6 o'clock and 8 to 11. There will be music during the evening, and tea will be drank at 4 o'clock.

—Three formidable road racers entered in the Linscott, which takes place at Malden, Mass., on Saturday, are "Nat" Butler, A. H. Barnet, and "Eddie" McDuffie. Butler won the race last year from a large field.

—A circular letter was sent yesterday to the Senators and members of the Assembly requesting their assistance in securing the passage of the Croton Aqueduct Cycle Path bill, now pending.

—W. F. Sims, the promising Washington racer, who won The New-York Times medal for the fastest mile by Class A men at Springfield last September, is in training at Baltimore.

—Five well-known riders will represent the East Orange Cyclers in the Irvington-Millburn Handicap, on the Irvington-Millburn track, on May 30. They are F. N. Corwin, C. L. Fehon, A. J. M. Edwards, H. S. Babbage, and C. H. Folles.

—G. F. Muller is highly pleased with his new Czar, an eighteen-pound road racer, geared to 96, which he will use in the Irvington-Millburn handicap.

—Carl von Lengerke, the well-known road rider, has the refusal of the agency for the Gilchester wheel, made by Gilbert & Chester of Elizabeth, N. J.

—Ralph C. Chadsey, the well-known instructor, is now associated with the Spalding Cycle Academy, on the Madison Square Garden roof.

—It is now thought that young Ruppert and Stephens will not meet before the intercollegiate events take place.

—The system of carrying wheels free will go into effect to-day on the Long Island Railroad.

—The initiation fee has been suspended by the Nassau Wheelmen until June 1.

BRAND'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

He Will Race Spruce IV. Here for the Seawanhaka Cup.

J. Arthur Brand's half-rater Spruce IV. will be over here next September and race for the cup offered by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. A cablegram was sent yesterday by Charles A. Sherman, Secretary of the Race Committee of the Seawanhaka Club accepting the challenge of the Minerva Yacht Club on behalf of Mr. Brand, and agreeing to the changes in the conditions to govern the race suggested by Mr. Brand in a letter recently received. This will make the second international yacht race this year.

The race will probably be sailed the end of September, after the race for the America's Cup. Mr. Brand cannot be over here before September, because Miss Bennett is to race the Spruce IV. against a boat sailed by Mrs. Howard, and Mr. Brand declines to interfere with the arrangements that have already been made for this race.

Early in March a member of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club received a letter from a friend in England, stating that Mr. Brand would like to bring his yacht over here for a race. This letter was laid before the members of the club, and a trophy worth $500 was promptly offered as a perpetual challenge cup.

Mr. Brand was notified of the action of the club, and in the letter Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Race Committee, said:

Inasmuch as Spruce IV., which we learn is 15 5-10 load water line and carries 190 square feet of sail, has a racing length of 14 64-100 feet under Seawanhaka rule, which rule, as you are probably aware, has been quite universally adopted in this country, we prefer to announce that the challenge cup will be offered this year for yachts of 15 feet racing length. This will be in accordance with our custom, and, we believe, will impose no penalties upon the challenger due to difference in rules. The club book sent herewith embodies our rule in full, with time allowance tables. Should you prefer to race boats of 15 feet racing length and under, without time allowance, we should have no objections.

We would urge upon you the desirability of planning your visit so as to arrive in New-York early in August. In the judgment of the committee these races should precede those for the America's Cup, which will probably begin about Sept. 15, as, at the conclusion of the latter, public interest in yachting for the season will wane very rapidly. Reaching here on or before Aug. 10 you will have time to make preparations, become accustomed to the Sound courses, and permit the races to be sailed the latter part of August or early in September.

In conclusion, we unhesitatingly promise you a hearty sailors' welcome on the part of American yachtsmen, and particularly from the members of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club. Awaiting your reply, I have the honor to remain, my dear Sir, very sincerely yours,

CHARLES A. SHERMAN,
Secretary Race Committee, S. C. Y. C.

The conditions suggested by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club were printed in The New-York Times at the time they were framed. To this letter Mr. Brand sent the following reply:

34 and 36 Gresham Street, E. C.,
London, April 3, 1895.

Dear Sir: At the general meeting of the Minima Yacht Club, held on Friday, March 29, your letter, with one of my own, was laid before them by the committee and received their warmest approval, and the following resolution was passed unanimously: "The club in general meeting having read Mr. Brand's letter and inclosures, sanctions his challenge being made, and he is authorized by the Minima Yacht Club to negotiate for terms. Mr. Brand to sail under the club burgee."

In accordance with this resolution, the committee met yesterday, the 2d inst. They thought that as the race is to be a representative one they could not back a challenge with a last year's boat, so have only consented to my challenge with Spruce IV., and the following cable was immediately sent to your club:

Tremenico, New-York:
Minima sanctions Spruce IV. only.

I have consented to challenge with her if all parties agree. Spruce IV. has been designed for me for the purpose of Miss Bennett's meeting Mrs. William Willard Howard, who has challenged her to race on the Solent this season with a new half-rater from Clayton, U. S. A., and has the same load water line as Spruce III. The committee have consented to back my challenge with Spruce IV., under the following suggested conditions in compliance with the ones in your letter of March 15:

1. The cup shall be a perpetual international challenge cup. The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club shall have the custody of the club in the first instance, and every challenge shall be through some recognized yacht club of a foreign country, and the cup, when won, shall be delivered to and held by the club through which the challenge was made.

2. A challenging yacht shall be met by only one competitor.

3. The races shall not be less than three or more than five in number. The cup to be taken by the winner of the majority. To be left to the Seawanhaka Yacht Club to settle in September.

4. The American courses, while the cup remains in the custody of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, shall be on the waters of Long Island Sound, in the vicinity of Oyster Bay. They shall consist of a triangular course and a course to windward or leeward and return. Each leg of the triangular course shall be three nautical miles in length, and shall be sailed over twice, making a total of eighteen miles. The course to windward or leeward and return shall be four nautical miles to each leg, and shall be sailed over twice, making a total of sixteen miles. The course might well be shortened by at least one-third.

5. The start shall be a flying one, without corrected time allowance.

6. The helmsman shall be an amateur. Total number of persons on board shall be limited to two.

7. In the fifteen-foot class yachts shall be measured with crew on board. With crew on board the weight of crew shall be arbitrarily fixed at 300 pounds for purpose of measurement in order to equate the difference in individuals.

8. All ballast shall be fixed (weighted centreboards shall be considered ballast.)

In determining sail area a system of measurement shall be employed which shall give as nearly as possible the exact number of square feet thereof. The race to be for the fifteen-feet racing length, only Seawanhaka rule provides that Spruce IV. measurements do not exceed that when measured with 300 pounds on board. Her load water line with crew of two on board, Yacht Racing Association, is 15 feet 6 inches—the sail area, as suggested by your club, to be limited to 206 or 220 square feet. Suggestions as to future competitions for the cup they agree to leave to you, but do not wish it to exceed 25 feet. But I myself, as a lover of the small classes, should like to suggest that it be limited to 19 feet, as I believe your club, in giving the cup, wish to further the small yachts and not the larger ones, such as two-and-one-half-raters; but this matter lies entirely with your club, as donors, and it is presumption on my part to suggest the alteration of future years.

I am afraid I cannot get to New-York as early as you so kindly suggest, but will do my best. The races will, at any rate, not take place before the second week in September. I have asked my old friend, Mr. Henry Sturdee, of 240 State Street, Albany, N. Y., U. S. A., to act for me in New-York, and no doubt much time will be saved if you wanted anything settled in a hurry. I am always ready for a good sporting race, so will leave the number of open races to you, but for sport's sake they ought to come off after your cup races. * * *

Trusting that all necessary arrangements will soon be satisfactorily arranged, I remain, my dear Sir, yours very sincerely,

ARTHUR BRAND.

CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Esq., Secretary Race Committee, S. C. Y. C.

SAILS WORKED BETWEEN DECKS.

Halyards and Sheets to be Taken Below on the Cup Defender.

BRISTOL, R. I., April 30.—Something of the plans of the Herreshoffs for an improved method of working the sails of the Defender from "between decks" leaked out to-day. All the halyards, both for the working sails and for the lightsails, and also the mainsheet, will be led below through tubes in the deck, and will be worked "between decks" with quick-working winches or windlasses and with powerful purchases.

The jib and staysail sheets may also be worked in the same way. By this means much of the heavy work can be done below with greater ease and safety than on deck, while the deck itself will be free from ropes and apparatus, and give greater room for handling the light sails. With such an arrangement as this, the crew will not be running about as much as usual, but can, if occasion requires, be placed where wanted as quickly as ever.

No accommodations for sleeping the crew will be made on board the Defender. In fact, only two shipkeepers will sleep on board. The others will be quartered on the steam tender, which will accompany the yacht, and which will also carry all boats, spars, sails, &c.

Mr. Iselin was here to-day. He was accompanied by his wife, and both were the guests of Miss Minnie Perry, a friend of Mrs. Iselin, who entertained them at luncheon. Mrs. Iselin left for Providence at 3:55, while Mr. Iselin went to the Herreshoff shops, where the Defender is going up. The work on the new boat was inspected by Mr. Iselin and "Nat" Herreshoff. Mr. Iselin left for Providence at 5:15. He was seen at the station by The New-York Times's correspondent, but other than to discuss the material of which the boat is being constructed, he had nothing to say.

Work on the new boat is progressing, and workmen are busy on the manganese plating below the water line, while above the water line several plates of aluminium have been riveted on. A feature of the new boat will be the deck beams, which will be of aluminium, the same material with which the top sides are plated.

Douglaston's Busy Season.

The Regatta Committee of the Douglaston Yacht Club has issued a notice to members of the club asking that the racing season be made as successful as possible. The annual regatta of the club will be sailed on Saturday, June 22. The circular says: "Several of our members have formed a class known as sailing dingies or rowboat and small racer combined, and it is proposed to hold weekly races for this class. The Douglaston Yacht Club has been challenged by Mr. C. F. Day, editor of The Rudder, to race our fastest dingey against one of the same class he is building, and it will be necessary to hold a series of races of our own boats to determine which is the best boat to represent the club. It is our intention to give this class all the encouragement we can, as it may form the nucleus by which we can add many large boats to our fleet." Each member of the club is asked to contribute $1 to help defray the costs of the races.

Vigilant at Erie Basin.

The Vigilant was towed into the Erie Basin yesterday afternoon, and now lies at the same berth she occupied when she was fitted out for her trip to England last year. The crew had a day's rest to recuperate from the effects of the voyage across the ocean, and Capt. Barr was busy receiving the congratulations of his friends on his success in bringing the boat over in so short a time. To-day the yacht will be stripped of her cruising rig and her racing spars and rigging will be put on. The new centreboard for the yacht is finished, and it is at the Herreshoffs yard at Bristol. It will be shipped to the Erie Basin at once. A new suit of sails is being made, and many of the errors of the old sail spread will be remedied.

Niagara to Go To-day.

Howard Gould's new twenty-footer Niagara was put on board the Wilson Line steamer Ontario yesterday. The steamer will leave for London to-day. The Niagara is resting in a cradle built on the deck, is covered over, and securely lashed. The big spars are also on the deck, but the smaller spars, sails, rigging, fin, and bulb are in the hold. Capt. John Barr will accompany the yacht across the ocean, and will have charge of her in England.

Emperor William's Yacht Launched.

BERLIN, April 30.—Emperor William's new racing yacht Vineta was launched at Kiel to-day.

NEWS OF YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN

—The recently-organized Hartford Yacht Club bought the barge Daisy yesterday, and will fit her up as a floating clubhouse. She will be anchored at the Grove Street dock, and the upper deck will be an assembly room. The club decided to give a regatta on Memorial Day over the Pleasant Grove course, for both steam and sailing yachts. Among other prizes, a championship cup now held by N. Way, and won by his yacht Mascot, will be competed for. There will be entries from all along the river.

—Lord Dunraven is trying to induce A. B. Walker to bring the Ailsa to this country with the Valkyrie, and to have the trial races sailed here instead of in British waters. Lord Dunraven says the Valkyrie will not be ready before June 1, and will not be in proper shape for trial races on the other side, and a fairer test could be made off Sandy Hook.

—Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Masters Kingdon and Jay Gould, and the Misses Marjorie and Vivien Gould, Mrs. Kingdon, and Capt. W. G. Shackford, master of the steam yacht Atalanta, will leave for Southampton to-day on the steamship New-York.

—The Gravesend Bay Yacht Club will have an entertainment at Ulmer Park, Bensonhurst, on Monday, May 6. Primrose and West's entire company of minstrels will appear.

—The Colonia is on Downing & Lawrence's ways, foot of Court Street, Brooklyn, being cleaned. She will probably be launched to-day and go in commission at once.

—The annual Spring meeting of the Douglaston Yacht Club will be held at the Arena, 41 West Thirty-first Street, next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

—It is said that Vice Commodore A. F. Roe of the Pavonia Yacht Club is having a thirty-four-rater built to race at Larchmont.

—Major J. Fred Ackerman's new yawl, being built by Abramson from H. J. Gielow's designs, is in frame.

—H. W. Lamb's schooner Marguerite is having a new set of sails made.

—The Yale-Corinthian Yacht Club will have a regatta on June 1.

LIVELY MARKET AT TATTERSALLS

Chester and Lester Bought for $1,100 by D. Guggenheimer.

In spite of the rain there was quite a gathering of those who fancy high steppers at the Tattersalls Repository, on Seventh Avenue, last night, when a select lot of stock bred in Virginia and Vermont was disposed of under the hammer. Isaac Straus, who made this consignment, has had an extensive experience in catering to the metropolitan taste, and his offerings were uniformly of a high class.

The best price of the evening was realized for the exceptionally handsome pair of brown geldings, Chester and Tester. Besides being well mated for harness, both of these stout young horses were recommended as good-weight carriers to saddle. After some spirited bidding, they were secured by D. Guggenheimer for $1,100.

One of the most showy single drivers in the lot was Cardinal, a black gelding of good size, with capital all-round action. He went to George Temple of this city for $380. Lord Bolingbroke, a Virginia saddler, about one size smaller than Cardinal, brought $390, paid by J. S. Smith, and two other pairs got above $600.

After Mr. Straus had got through with his collection, a pair of hackneys from the Heights Farm, Chestnut Hill, Penn., were put up, and realized $590. Dr. W. Grahame Ross announced another sale for next Monday. Horace Theobald, Treasurer of the Tattersalls Company in America, starts for Lexington to-day, where he will make arrangements for a number of Spring sales.

Following is a summary of last night's sale:

Peerless, b. g., (1889,) 16.3 hands; John B. Dennis	$200
Marguerite, b. m., (1888,) 16.3 hands; W. C. Gulliver	190
King William, ch. g., (1889,) 15.3 hands; J. K. Julien	60
Parson, b. g., (1888,) 15.3 hands; H. E. Lewis	150
Morton, b. g., (1889,) and Gerald, b. g., (1888,) each 15.2 hands; A. B. Leach	650
Aubrey, b. g., (1889,) 15.2 hands; S. Hall, Jr	140
Chester, br. g., (1890,) and Tester, br. g., (1890,) each 15.3 hands; D. Guggenheimer	1,100
Lord Bolingbroke, r. g., (1890,) 15.2½ hands; J. S. Smith	390
Renard, ch. g., (1891,) 15.3 hands; J. B. Harding	140
Cromwell, br. g., (1890,) 15.2 hands; H. A. Sackett	300
Isito, b. g., (1890,) 15.1 hands; L. B. Harvey	220
Cardinal, blk. g., (1890,) 15.3 hands; George Temple	380
Claris, b. g., (1890,) 15.3 hands; S. Lustig	250
Columbus, ch. g., (1887,) 15.2 hands; S. Plattky	175
Woodchopper, br. g., (1890,) 15.1 hands; F. Faehrenbach	160
Peetry, br. g., (1894,) 15.2 hands; H. E. Lewis	250
Count, b. g., (1890,) and Baron, b. g., (1889,) each 16 hands; A. R. Williams	675
Olivette, b. m., (1890,) 15 hands; R. Ellice	110
Chapple, br. g., (1888,) and Old Boy, br. g., (1887,) each 15.2½ hands, hackney bred; O. Bayne	590

LOW PRICES FOR THOROUGHBREDS.

Col. B. J. Treacy's Young Racers Sold at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 30.—Capt. B. J. Treacy's thoroughbreds in training were sold at auction here to-day. The attendance was large, but prices ruled low. They were two, three, and four year olds. Seventeen head brought only $5,375; average, $315. Four others sold belonged to various breeders. To-morrow the yearling produce of the great Ellerslie Stud, Charlottesville, Va., will be offered. The sales:

Ferryman, blk. g., 2, by Fordham, dam May Kennedy; W. M. Wallace, Lexington	$650
Frisco, ch. g., 2, by Fonso, dam Glacis; Baker & Gentry, Lexington	200
Hanlon, blk. g., 2, by Hanover, dam Logic, by Longfellow; W. H. Laudeman, Lexington	1,150
Harry Shannon, br. g., 2, by Harry O'Fallon, dam Peony; W. M. Wallace	850
Miss Georgie, b. f., 2, by imp. St. George, dam Laplatte; A. B. Hatch, Milford, Ky.	35
Lady Royal, b. f., 2, by Prince Royal, dam Falerno; Goodloe Royster, Lexington	65
Polonaise, br. f., 2, by Berson, dam Silk Gown; A. D. Payne, Charlotteville, Va.	90
Princess Royal, b. f., 2, by Prince Royal, dam Aline G.; Baker & Gentry	205
Argument, blk. f., 2, by Onondaga, dam Logic; Baker & Gentry	330
Formula, br. f., 3, by Hanover, dam Falerno; W. T. Crosthwait, Lexington	35
Glenlette, b. f., 3, by imp. Gleneig, dam Violette; Baker & Gentry	305
Lewiston, ch. g., 4, by Lelaps, dam May Bando; Baker & Gentry	300
Miss Emily, ch. f., 3, by Spendthrift, dam Miss Hight; C. E. Young, Lexington	325
Newark, b. g., 4, by Bulwark, dam Maggie W.; W. Timmons, Glenburg	175
Sister Gonzaga, b. f., 3, by Blanchland, dam Peony; Pitts & Doyer, Charlottesville, Va.	90
Suspense, ch. g., 3, by Spendthrift, dam Sasin; James C. Rogers, Lexington	500
Curry Nugent, b. ch. f., 2, by Chance, dam Creole Belle; Pitts & Doyer	70
Ville Marie, b. m., 6, by Onondaga, dam Tenderly; J. Fowler, Lexington	155
Hulda &., b. f., 4, by imp. Harold, dam Susie P.; C. S. Todd, Lexington	40
Chestnut filly, 2, by Spokane, dam Wallule; F. McVey, Lexington	40
Little Con, b. g., 4, by Con Cregan, dam Credorn; W. T. Church, Frankfort, Ky.	75
	30

Weights for the Suburban.

The weights for the Suburban Handicap, to be run at the Coney Island Jockey Club's Spring meeting, were announced last evening by Handicapper W. S. Vosburgh. That it is a pretty clever adjustment will be generally conceded. Here are the allotments:

Gideon & Daly's Ramapo, 5	128
Oneck Stable's Sir Walter, 5	125
J. R. & F. P. Keene's Domino, 4	123
Fred Foster's Dr. Rice, 5	122
Santa Anita Stable's Rey El Santa Anita, 4	119
J. E. McDonald's Rublcon, 4	119
J. Ruppert, Jr.'s Sport, 5	116
Erie Stable's Lazzarone, 4	115
M. M. Allen's Bassetlaw, 5	111
W. B. Sinc's Sister Mary, 5	110
Philip J. Dwyer's Declare, 4	108
J. R. & F. P. Keene's Hornpipe, 4	107
William Jennings's Dutch Skater, 4	106
George E. Smith's Candelabra, 6	105
B. V. Connolly's Flora Thornton, 4	102
J. Ruppert, Jr.'s Gotham, 3	102
R. D. Leech & Co.'s Ed. Kearney, 4	100
Blemton Stable's Song and Dance, 4	99
Sensation Stable's Herald, 5	98
Oneck Stable's Fusileer, 4	95
J. Ruppert, Jr.'s Longdale, 4	95
St. Asaph Stable's Lightfoot, 4	93
John E. Madden's Holloway, 3	92

Racing Officials Appointed.

At the meeting of the Jockey Club yesterday, Col. W. P. Thompson presided, in the absence of Mr. August Belmont, who is ill.

The principal business transacted was the appointment of the racing officials for the coming season. These are: Col. R. W. Simmons, presiding judge, and Clarence McDowell and William L. Powers, associates; James Rowe, starter; Christopher J. Fitzgerald, clerk of the scales; John S. Hoey, patrol judge; Col. F. M. Hall, starting judge; W. H. Barretto, timer; W. S. Vosburg, handicapper and forfeit clerk.

Marcus Daly's horse Bathampton, who had been disqualified from his engagements because of a supposed irregularity in his entry to stakes, was reinstated, as the whole proceeding was proved to have been made under a misapprehension as to the facts in the case.

Racing at Lexington.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; purse $350. Seven and a half furlongs. Nance, 100 pounds, (Perkins,) 8 to 1, won; Probasco, 103, (Turner,) 7 to 5, second; Royal Prince, 106, (Van Kuren,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:35¼. Clintle C., Alboyer, Tom Elmore, Jim McGuire, Saddlebags, Little Walter, Relict, and Golden Hope also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $350. Six furlongs. The Commoner, 106 pounds, (Porter,) 1 to 3, won; Buck Massie, 106, (Turner,) 3 to 1, second; Alabana, 100, (A. Clayton,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Happy John also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Pepper Stakes, for three-year-old fillies; worth to the winner, $950. Four and a half furlongs. Amanda, 118 pounds, (Turner,) 13 to 5, won; Merry Thought, 115, (W. Martin,) 8 to 1, second; Brace Girdle, 115, (I. Murphy,) 4 to 1, third. Time—0:57. Lela Dell, Lady Inez, Shennamere, Belle of Fordham, Kate Le Grande, and La Galondrina also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; purse $400. Mile and a sixteenth. La Joya, 100 pounds, (Cassin,) 7 to 2, won; Gargle, 98, (Perkins,) 4 to 1, second; Mickle, 100, (Turner,) even, third. Time—1:58¾. Hazema also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $300; for three-year-olds. Four and a half furlongs. Easie, 110 pounds, (Perkins,) 10 to 1, won; Ben Eder, 118, (A. Clayton,) 4 to 5, second; Pollock, 112, (Turner,) 7 to 1, third. Time—0:56¾. Galley West, Martin, Doctor G., Haffa, Jim Elliott, Porter, and James Monroe also ran.

NOTES ABOUT THOROUGHBREDS.

—The fast sprinter W. B., that was stolen from Jerome Park last January, turned up at the Roby (Ind.) track yesterday. He was entered in a race as "Eddy," and was backed all over the country at a long price. The horse was entered as being owned by one Bradley, and his identity was not discovered until after the race was run. As "Echo" was left at the post, the notorious Brannons, who are supposed to be back of the job, lost all their money instead of making a small fortune. The horse was seized by the judges and held for identification by his true owner.

—The Hawthorne Park race meeting at Chicago is to begin to-day. The meeting will continue for two weeks, when the Harlem meeting will begin, the two tracks racing alternately, two weeks at a time, until November. Among the stables at the Chicago tracks ready for the races are those of Edward Corrigan, G. B. Morris, Marcus Daly, Eugene Leigh, "Pat" Dunne, J. E. Cushing, W. P. McGrane, T. W. Coulter, and W. H. Roller. The track is reported to be in fine condition for the opening.

—Judge Joseph J. Burke and H. Douglas Lee are to publish an elaborate history of steeplechasing in this country, which is to be distributed as a souvenir at the coming steeplechase meetings at Morris Park, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Newport. The text is by W. S. Vosburg and Joseph J. Burke, and the work is to be handsomely illustrated with pictures of famous cross-country horses of past years and portraits of well-known patrons of the sport.

—In the Senate at Albany yesterday all the bills relating to racing in this State were advanced to a third reading. These were the Gray bill and its amendments, establishing a Racing Commission and regulating the sport, and the two Wilds bills, prohibiting poolselling, betting, and the making of wagers at race tracks. Senator Bradley of Brooklyn opposed the Wilds bills on the ground that they were in reality for the purpose of establishing and permitting betting.

—At the Newmarket Spring meeting yesterday the Hastings Plate for three-year-olds was won by Lord Zetland's Keelson, with Prince Soltykoff's Dross second and Lord Durham's Soliman third.

—The race for the Two Thousand Guineas is to be run at Newmarket Heath, in England, to-day. Raconteur, a son of St. Simon and Plaisanterie, is the favorite, with Sir Visto a good second choice.

HOLY CROSS BEATS HARVARD.

A Close Game Played at Worcester—Pappalau Pitched Well.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 30.—Holy Cross defeated Harvard in this city to-day, for the first time in its career on the home grounds. At the first of the game Holy Cross played poorly in the field, putting up the worst game of the year. Their base running was also bad, three men being coached into a certain out at the plate. But with the lead against them, they hit Highlands hard in the seventh, making five hits in succession, which gave them 3 earned runs. Pappalau pitched a good game, though he was not as steady at times as he has been in other contests. In more than one instance, however, he did great work when the bases were occupied, striking out the batsmen when hits meant runs. There was a large attendance, including Mayor Marsh and several members of the City Government.

The students celebrated the victory by a bonfire and fireworks to-night. The score:

HOLY CROSS.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Kelly, cf	0	3	3	0	2	
Curley, 2b	0	1	3	2	1	
Maroney, rf	0	0	1	0	0	
Powers, c	0	0	6	4	1	
Gaffney, 3b	0	1	4	1	0	
So'ka'x's, lf	1	1	0	0	0	
Mc'Tigue, 1b	1	3	9	0	0	
Fox, ss	0	1	2	3	0	
Pappalau, p	1	2	0	4	0	
Total	4	13	27	12	4	

| HARVARD. | R |

NICARAGUA WOULD YIELD

Continued from Page 1.

of the plainest kind of business and moral principles.

The Senator said he had no criticism to make of the Administration. He presumed that it had done the right thing; that it had adhered to American principles and had insisted upon the plain right of this country and Nicaragua.

In conclusion he said: "I do not know that such is the case, but, in the absence of any information, I am assuming that the Administration is taking the right course. So I have no criticism to offer of the attitude of the Administration, but I can say this positively, If it should prove that the Administration has not done what I believe to be the right thing in the premises—that is to say, has not taken steps to prevent Great Britain from squeezing this little Government and obtaining a lien upon it—then Congress at its next session will, I am convinced, give utterance in no uncertain terms, and demand the withdrawal of all British interests from Nicaraguan territory."

MISSION OF ALERT AND ATLANTA.

Gunboats to Protect American Interests and Not Entangle Them.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Secretary Herbert's declaration to-day that United States marines would be landed from the United States steamships about to be dispatched to either end of the proposed maritime canal in Nicaragua, if necessity appeared for protecting American interests, is in accord with the policy which the United States has consistently pursued in respect to all recent difficulties in South and Central America, namely, to protect American interests to the fullest extent, but to avoid entanglements.

The further announcement that if it seemed desirable a guard would be sent ashore to accompany the engineer commissioners on their survey is deemed a proper precaution, in view of the disturbed condition of Nicaragua and the unreasonable resentment said to be entertained by the more ignorant classes of the populace against the United States because of this Government's failure to espouse their quarrel with Great Britain.

The engineer commissioners, in their ninety days of adventurous explorations in pathways roughly blasted out for them through forest and tropical underbrush, will certainly not feel the risks of their arduous task increased by the knowledge that a well-equipped party of United States bluejackets is within call.

Of course, the possibility of this rupture with Great Britain was not contemplated when Congress provided for the survey. The Secretary of the Navy has taken only proper precaution by directing that a guard shall accompany the surveyors, if there should seem to be reason to anticipate lawlessness or revolutionary violence.

Revolution, in fact, is now the chief anticipated danger in Nicaragua. There would seem to be little doubt that the good offices of Ambassador Bayard have opened up a way for the satisfactory solution of the point of honor difficulty with Great Britain. It is to give the constituted authorities of the republic moral support in their efforts to restrain lawlessness, and at the same time to insure proper protection to American citizens and American interests that the President has ordered the gunboats Atlanta and Alert to Nicaragua.

There is no intimation that the situation is serious or that it promises to involve this country with any European power in an international quarrel. Secretary Herbert's day-to-day reiterated the official statement of yesterday that the dispatch of the two war ships to Nicaragua had nothing to do with any threatened or alleged action by Great Britain at Corinto. There has been no alarm at the reports of English usurpation of or attack on Nicaragua property.

The two vessels sent would guarantee but little in a conflict where naval strength would dominate, but in a threatened period of revolution, such as naval officers are acquainted with in the Central and South American countries, vessels of the Atlanta and even of the Alert type are fully able to discharge the obligations devolving upon a naval force in foreign waters under such circumstances.

The Atlanta, which will proceed to the Atlantic port of Greytown, is commanded by Capt. B. J. Cromwell, an officer of experience and discretion. It is important on such occasions that the commanding officer shall be a man who is not apt to allow his desire for action to run away with his diplomacy.

The Alert is one of the old vessels of the navy, classed as a third-rate ship, while the Atlanta is known as a second-rate vessel. The Atlanta, once badly used by the officers who commanded her and those who were supposed to care for her, has been thoroughly renovated and is almost as good as new.

The Alert has been a cruiser in the Pacific, being mostly engaged on surveying duty. It is commanded by Commander George E. Ide, who is known to shipmasters in New-York as a recent member of the Board of Inspection of merchant vessels. Commander Ide has had no experience in war, having been graduated from the Naval Academy in 1865. Cromwell, however, figured in several engagements in the civil war.

The future action of the Navy Department is not entirely a matter of conjecture. At present the tidings from Nicaragua from official and public sources indicate that the vessels already sent to San Juan del Sur and Greytown will be sufficient in force to protect American interests.

It is proposed, if the situation grows more serious, to order the Monterey, now at Panama, to join the Alert. The Montgomery, now at Mobile, will soon arrive at Greytown with Civil Engineer Endicott of the navy, Col. Ludlow of the army, and a civil engineer from Chicago, composing the board detailed to make a final survey of the canal route. The arrival of the Montgomery at Greytown will provide a second ship at that port for any emergency, while the new cruiser Raleigh will probably remain at Key West, Fla., until the condition in Nicaragua is settled.

The Montgomery is commanded by Commander C. H. Davis, one of the best-informed officers of the navy. He was detailed as the inspector of the Montgomery while that ship was equipping for sea originally, and is her first commander. The Monterey is commanded by Capt. F. J. Higginson and the Raleigh by Capt. Merrill Miller.

CONNECTICUT SENATE WARLIKE.

Amusing Commentary on Resolutions by Mr. Gunn of Milford.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 30.—In the Senate to-day Senator Birge of Bristol presented the following resolution regarding the occupation of Nicaragua by British troops:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, United States of America:

That we view with indignation and alarm the occupation of Nicaragua by British troops. That we call upon all Americans, without regard to party, to join us in denouncing the unpatriotic and un-American inaction of the Democratic Administration.

That we maintain that no foreign power should be allowed to gain any foothold on American shores, and that such attempts should be resisted by the American Army and Navy and by the American people.

That we demand of the Administration at Washington that it insists upon the immediate hauling down of the British flag and the withdrawal of their troops from the Republic of Nicaragua, and that said demand be enforced, if necessary, by American guns from an American fleet.

The resolutions were passed unanimously under a suspension of the rules, after speeches in their favor by Senator Birge and Senator Douglass of Middletown.

It is usual to refer such matters to the Committee on Federal Relations, but the Senate, after passing the resolutions, voted unanimously to suspend all rules and transmit them to the House.

When the resolutions reached the House they were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, upon the motion of Representative Washburn of Stafford, (Rep.,) the oldest member.

Representative George M. Gunn of Milford, the Democratic leader of the House, aroused considerable merriment by suggesting that the committee consider the advisability of loading the First Company Governor's Horse Guards of Hartford, and the Second Company Governor's Foot Guards of New-Haven on the East Hartford Bridge and floating the whole concern to Nicaragua. He thought that the combination would undoubtedly strike the British lion with terror.

ENGLAND AGAINST THE FEEBLE.

Van Voorhis's Idea of the Monroe Doctrine and Its Application.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 30.—John Van Voorhis, ex-Congressman from this district, whom the Hon. William Randall Cremer, M. P., of London, England, the advocate of arbitration, charged with insulting him by questions put in the House Committee, said to a reporter last evening:

Great Britain has refused to arbitrate her differences except in the case of nations of which she is afraid. The course taken with Nicaragua is a violation of international law. I know of no law that permits that Government to fix the amount of indemnity it may demand, without allowing the other nation any voice in the matter at all, and then taking possession of its territory to enforce payment of the sum thus arbitrarily fixed upon.

Suppose that Great Britain, which has an alleged claim against this Government for damages to Canadian sealers in Bering Sea, should fix the sum which it wants in reparation of those damages at, say, $500,000—which, in reality, it has done—and should send her war ships to the harbor of New-York and take possession of that city. The case would be an exact parallel to the Nicaraguan incident.

Why does not the British Government take that course to collect the claim she makes against us, now that Congress has declined to pay it? Simply because it dare not do so.

The British Government does toward weak nations what it dare not do to strong powers. In the case of Nicaragua it has fixed upon a certain sum of money and the mouth of a cannon demands its payment. It has refused to submit the question of indemnity to arbitration, and there was no reason recognized by Great Britain why it could not have fixed the indemnity at twice the figure which it has named.

In reply to a question as to what this Government should do in view of the situation at Corinto, he said: "The President should notify the British Ministry that this Government is unalterably committed to the Monroe doctrine, and that it cannot and will not allow Great Britain to occupy Nicaraguan territory."

A DESERTING SOLDIER FOUND

In Jail for Beating the Woman He Ran Away from Willet's Point to Marry.

WILLET'S POINT, N. Y., April 30.—Thomas King, a private in Company B, United States Engineers, stationed here, deserted from the post in the Spring of 1893, and was found a few weeks ago in the Queens County Jail, finishing a three months' sentence.

He was returned to Willet's Point, where he is now confined in the guardhouse. It is expected that he will be arraigned to-morrow for trial on the charge of desertion.

Private King had a sweetheart residing in Flushing, on whom he called frequently. While on his way to the girl's house one night in April, 1893, he met some fellow-soldiers also out on passes. The soldiers had all been paid that day, and proceeded to spend their money for drink. When King reached his sweetheart's home it was nearly midnight. He rapped on the door, and, receiving no reply, turned the knob in an attempt to open it. A passing policeman thought the soldier was attempting burglary, and arrested him. He was arraigned in court the following morning. The girl, who had learned of his arrest, appeared and explained matters. The policemen then withdrew the charge of attempted burglary and substituted that of drunk and disorderly conduct, on which the prisoner was sentenced to fifteen days in the County Jail.

Upon being released, instead of returning to the post, King married his Flushing sweetheart and settled down in that village, securing a position with a contractor. In the course of his work he had occasion to go to Willet's Point several times, but the officers here didn't discover his identity.

King about four months ago was sent to the County Jail for three months for beating his wife. His term was nearly served when Deputy Sheriff Strimbler of Creedmoor, who was in the jail one day, recognized King as a Willet's Point soldier who was reported to have deserted. The deputy sent word to the Willet's Point authorities that King was in the Court House. The commandant of the post notified the Sheriff to hold the prisoner when his time expired. This was done, and now King awaits a general court-martial. He will probably be sentenced to two years at Fort Leavenworth.

Chartering Many San Francisco Ships.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—The sudden demand for wheat-carrying vessels was explained to-day by the statement that the 200,000 tons of syndicate wheat to be sold is to be shipped to Liverpool. The tonnage engaged in this port now aggregates 58,583 tons, and at least forty more vessels en route to San Francisco have been engaged. Every iron ship in the harbor, excepting one, has been chartered, whereas a year ago Mission Bay was filled with idle British vessels. The price at which they have been engaged ranges from 25 to 31s.

To Summer in the Berkshires.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., April 30.—It is reported here on what seems to be excellent authority that ex-President Harrison has leased the handsome residence of Mrs. Thaddeus Clapp, on Wendell Avenue, and will occupy it this Summer. Mrs. Clapp is out of town, and the report cannot be authenticated.

Fish Fry for Schroon Lake.

ALBANY, April 30.—One hundred thousand frost fish fry have been planted in Schroon Lake, and 25,000 brook trout fry in the streams contiguous thereto. The season for trout angling in Lake George will open May 1.

Suicide of Augustus A. Egbert.

OMAHA, Neb., April 30.—Augustus A. Egbert, one of the leading railroad men of this section, and for many years Superintendent of railroads in the West, killed himself this morning.

THE WEATHER FORECAST

WASHINGTON, April 30—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday.

MAINE, fair, except showers on the coast, cooler in western portion, northeasterly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, generally fair, cooler in southern portions, northeasterly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, showers in eastern, fair in western, portion, cooler, northeasterly winds. RHODE ISLAND and CONNECTICUT, showers, cooler, northeasterly winds. EASTERN NEW-YORK, showers in southern, fair in northern, portion, cooler, northeasterly winds.

NEW-JERSEY, showers, cooler in northern portion, easterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, unsettled weather and showers will continue to-night and probably during Wednesday, northeasterly winds. MISSISSIPPI, fair, cooler in western portion, southerly winds. VIRGINIA, showers, warmer in the interior, easterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, showers, warmer in northern portion, variable winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, generally fair, southeasterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, southeasterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, fair, southerly winds. LOUISIANA, increasing cloudiness, cooler in northern portion, southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, showers, cooler in extreme northeast portion, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, partly cloudy, cooler, southerly winds. ARKANSAS, partly cloudy, cooler in western portion, southerly winds. TENNESSEE, fair, southeasterly winds. KENTUCKY, fair, easterly winds. ILLINOIS, partly cloudy, easterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, cooler in extreme northern portion, easterly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, partly cloudy, cooler in southern portion, easterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, partly cloudy, cooler in extreme western portion, easterly winds. OHIO, fair, cooler in eastern portion, easterly winds INDIANA and LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, easterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, cloudy, easterly winds. WISCONSIN, cloudy, warmer in eastern portion, easterly winds. MINNESOTA, showers, warmer in extreme northeast, cooler in southwest, portion, southeasterly winds. IOWA and MISSOURI, showers, cooler, southeast winds, becoming variable. NORTH DAKOTA, showers, warmer in northwest portion, variable winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, showers, cooler in southeast portion, variable winds. NEBRASKA, showers, cooler, variable winds. KANSAS, showers, cooler in eastern portion, variable winds. COLORADO, cloudy, variable winds. MONTANA, cloudy, warmer, westerly winds.

The middle Rocky Mountain region storm has remained nearly stationary and diminished in energy. The barometer has fallen rapidly north of Montana. An area of high barometer has moved eastward from the Lake Superior region, and is central north of Lake Ontario. The temperature has risen along the Atlantic coast and in the Missouri Valley, and has fallen in the lake regions and the Southwest. Rain has fallen in the Atlantic coast States, Southern Texas, the Missouri, and the extreme Upper Mississippi Valleys, over the northern lake region, and along the North Pacific coast. Showers are indicated for the Middle Atlantic and south New-England States, the Missouri Valley, the upper lake region, and the Middle Western States. The following heavy precipitation (in inches) was reported during the last twenty-four hours: New-Berne, N. C., 1.80.

FOR THE LITTLE CHILDREN

LOAN EXHIBITION IN AID OF BROOKLYN KYNDERGARTENS.

Mayor Schieren Presides at the Opening at the Pouch Mansion—President Babbott Makes a Strong Plea.

The Rembrandt Club of Brooklyn opened a loan exhibition of paintings and other works of art last night at the Pouch Mansion, in aid of the Brooklyn Free Kindergarten Association. The exhibition comprises 100 choice paintings, many of which have never before been publicly shown.

One of the gems of the collection is W. A. Bouguereau's "Paguerette; or, the Easter Daisy," loaned by Theodore E. Smith. There are examples of Huysman, Gilbert Stuart, Gabriel, Michel, Bonington, Bondin, George Inness, Watts, Decamps, Monticelli, Bogert, Van Laer, J. B. C. Corot, J. F. Millet, Troyon, Daubigny, Vollon, Verboeckhoven, Van Dyke, Sir Thomas Lawrence, M. Rousseau, J. M. W. Turner, Zeim, and Dupré.

There are also shown some fine porcelains and curios, loaned by Thomas B. Clark of this city, and a collection of gold lacquers and bronzes, loaned by Dr. Charles E. West.

There was a social meeting of well-known people on the "Hill" in the large dancing room of the mansion during the evening, at which kindergarten schools were discussed. Mayor Schieren presided. The exercises were in charge of Frederic B. Pratt. The hostesses were Mrs. R. J. Kimball, Mrs. A. B. Chandler, Mrs. T. F. Goodrich, Mrs. H. V. V. Braman, Mrs. F. B. Marsh, Miss Healy, Miss Baldwin, and Mrs. Samuel Doughty.

The ladies assisting were Miss Pratt, Miss Huttman, Miss Nelson, Miss Kimball, Miss Doughty, and Miss A. L. Kimball.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt of this city was to have spoken, but was prevented from attending by the death of his sister. He sent a letter, in the course of which he said:

"I believe that the cause of universal education is the most important to society, and in the work of education the training of young children is indispensable for the best results in after life. If we must economize in life of education, we can better afford to top it off at the end than at the beginning of the work. It is strange how late in the history of mankind this truth has been found out, but now that it has been at length discovered I believe that the twentieth century will show an advancement in knowledge, in general happiness, quite as remarkable as the nineteenth century has been conspicuous in the discoveries of science and triumphs of industry."

Frank L. Babbott, President of the Brooklyn Kindergarten Association, in introducing Mayor Schieren, said:

"Before introducing the Chairman of the evening, it is fitting that the history and object of this kindergarten association should be briefly stated.

"It was organized four years ago, and presents as a result of its work, eleven free kindergartens, where nearly 400 children are learning for the first time lessons of mutual dependence and mutual respect, and are taught, by the use of their hands and eyes, to differentiate the objects about them. It is, so far, a charitable organization, and on that account merits your financial support. However, were the work to stop here, we should be recreant to our obligations.

"Educators are generally agreed that the kindergarten system furnishes the only known scientific method for the training of children between the ages of three and six years, and that at this period the mind receives its most lasting impressions of good and evil. It is the only system in which the mother is brought into the classroom with the child, and it is in no sense an experiment. It seems almost incredible, and yet it is a fact that when this association was formed, a kindergarten was practically a novelty in this great city. It had existed for thirty years in this country, and yet, so far as I can learn, it has never, even to this day, been seriously considered by the Board of Education as a necessary part of the public-school system of Brooklyn.

"This city has often been called the 'Boston' of the Middle States. Certainly not on account of its similarity to that great centre of thought. We have no great public library; not even a well-stocked book store. A prominent clergyman recently told me that he spent several hours one Summer day in trying to find in Brooklyn a geography for his child, and at last was forced to buy it at Sag Harbor.

"Situated at the gateway of the western hemisphere, where we necessarily collect the sediment of immigration, we are to-day allowing the minds of 60,000 children to be poisoned on our streets—little ones who, by God's providence, awaken every day with morning hearts and morning faces, eager to labor and eager to be happy. We cry aloud for reform, and forget to do those simple things that will prevent the debasement of the franchise. The fresh mind of the child, bearing the stamp of immortality and filled to its brim with an innocent joy, is so bruised and soiled by its first contact with the world that I sometimes wonder how any of its 'new-fledged hopes' can survive. Are we doing our duty? Far be it from me to say a word against the good name of our city, unless I thought that such criticisms might help in a small way to make it better.

"If to-day we are neglecting to preserve the pure thoughts of our children and are claiming to be in spirit a New-England city, I am sure we are Puritan by so many removes that Alden and Winslow and the long line of Adamses would fail to recognize the resemblance. It is because we are not like New-England, but ought to be and can, and in the end will be, that earnest men and women are at work in this association.

"The amassing of wealth and the ease with which results are obtained through the use of money have blunted individual sensibility to civic duty till to-day nearly every city in the land is controlled by those who rely on these contributions for their support. The rapid growth of urban population is bringing with it evils of which the great Federalists never dreamed and for which they did not plan. They must be met, and, if possible, anticipated and prevented. It is because we think we can be helpful in answering these vital questions that this association was formed. We believe that the most important years in the education of our children are wholly neglected by our oBard of Education. Brooklyn has not a single free public kindergarten. New-York has at last felt this impulse, and during the last year has opened eight. Chicago has 23, Boston 54, St. Louis 90, and Philadelphia 134.

"You ask 'What is the practical thing to do?' We say, 'First, ingraft slowly the kindergarten on the public school system, and second, insist that no teacher be employed in the Primary Department who has not made a scientific study of child nature.' Until we have done these things, Brooklyn will be unfaithful to the homes which it now shelters, and to that posterity of which we are the guardians, and which will make our city truly great in proportion to the educational equipment which we give to our children to-day."

The Rev. Reese F. Alsop, rector of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, on the Heights, Brooklyn, spoke strongly in favor of introducing the kindergarten system in the public schools.

Among the patronesses of the exhibition are:

Mrs. Lyman Abbott, Mrs. Charles Adams, Mrs. J. Coleman Adams, Mrs. Frank L. Babbott, Mrs. Truman J. Backus, Mrs. Alfred C. Barnes, Mrs. William C. Beecher, Mrs. Herman Behr, Mrs. A. J. F. Behrends, Mrs. Fred P. Bellamy, Mrs. Tunis G. Bergen, Mrs. William B. Boorum, Mrs. H. V. V. Braman, Mrs. Albert H. Brockway, Mrs. Clark Burnham, Mrs. Flamen B. Candler, Mrs. Isaac D. Carry, Mrs. Charles N. Chadwick, Mrs. John W. Chadwick, Mrs. Albert B. Chandler, Mrs. Henry T. Chapman, Jr., Mrs. Dwight P. Clapp, Mrs. David Cochran, Mrs. Sturgis Coffin, Mrs. W. J. Coombs, Mrs. Frank H. Davol, Mrs. Carll H. De Silver, Mme. De Meli, Mrs. J. Henry Dick, Mrs. Francis E. Dodge, Mrs. Henry L. Farls, Mrs. George E. Fahys, Mrs. T. R. French, Mrs. John Gibb, Mrs. William Hamilton Gibson, Mrs. Thomas F. Goodrich, Mrs. William Winton Goodrich, Mrs. George F. Gregory, Mrs. Samuel A. Eliott, Mrs. Charles H. Hall, Mrs. Otto Heinze, Mrs. John Herriman, Mrs. Charles B. Hewitt, Mrs. A. T. Hewlett, Mrs. Francis L. Hine, Mrs. J. S. Hollinshead, Mrs. Mark Hoyt, Miss Mary Hunter, Mrs. Darwin R. James, Mrs. S. A. Jarvis, Mrs. C. N. Judson, Mrs. Robert J. Kimball, Mrs. John B. Ladd, Mrs. William F. Lawrence, Mrs. William G. Low, Mrs. E. H. R. Layman, Mrs. James Macnaughton, Miss K. L. Maltby, Mrs. J. Rogers Maxwell, Mrs. St. Clair McKelway, Mrs. Charles A. Moore, Mrs. Thomas S. Moore, Mrs. Frederick W. Moss, Mrs. James L. Morgan, Jr., Mrs. Horace J. Morse, Mrs. George M. Olcott, Mrs. T. T. Ovington, Mrs. E. S. Packard, Mrs. Henry H. Palmer, Mrs. Lowell Palmer, Mrs. Walter K. Paye, Mrs. Bernard Peters, Mrs. J. Frank Phillips, Mrs. Charles Pratt, Mrs. Frederick B. Pratt, Mrs. George H. Prentiss, Mrs. William A. Putnam, Mrs. William A. Read, Mrs. Henry T. Richardson, Mrs. William W. Rossiter, Mrs. Charles H. Russell, Mrs. Charles A. Schieren, Mrs. Samuel K. Seaman, Mrs. Henry K. Sheldon, Mrs. Charles H. Shepard, Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow, Mrs. Henry S. Slocum, Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Mrs. S. Perry Sturges, Mrs. John Thallon, Mrs. Fred Truslow, Mrs. James Truslow, Mrs. William B. Tubby, Mrs. Hayden W. Wheeler, Mrs. Alfred T. White, Mrs. William A. White, Mrs. Howard O. Wood, Mrs. Walter C. Wood, Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, Mrs. John B. Woodward, Mrs. Robert B. Woodward, and Mrs. Jonathan Wright.

COME WITH AN UMBRELLA

or come with a sunshade; it's all one so far as store attractions go. We do our best every day—and that best is always a little better than the top notch of the day before.

WHITE JAP SILKS

But just through the Custom House. Delicate, dainty, and as full of sparkle and spirit as if they knew how the war had ended. Just right for the confirmation or graduating dresses, and most exceptional values.

2000 yds., 22 in., at 28c.
1500 yds., 27 in., at 38c.
1200 yds., 27 in., at 48c.
1000 yds., 27 in., at 72c.

Swiss Taffeta Silks, 21 in., hair line checks, various color combines, $1 quality at 68c.
Rotunda.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

Stop at any counter you please and you'll see extra interesting sorts. These at random:

2500 yds. Melange Coating, 25 Spring tints, $1 quality at 65c.
3500 yds. all-wool, worsted, silk-and-wool and mohair-and-worsted fancies at 38c; some meant to be three times that.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Mohair-and-worsted French Crepons, light weight, $1.25 kind at 60c.
Thirty-four novelties — black Jacquard Mohair, English Sicilian, luster ground Brocade Mohair, 40 to 54 in., 40c to $1.50 the yd.
Imported Ginghams, lace effects, corded stripes and Sans Gêne dot, this season's 25c sort at 15c.
In and near Rotunda.

HOW THE CAPES FLY!

Women's Capes. We never sold them at anything like the rate before. Of course the makers help us to do it—because we help them to a market.

When the average store these days marks Capes at "half prices" it begins to get down to our figures for nearly a month past.

Take this tableful at $5.75.

Black Satin Capes, handsomely trimmed with jet; the $15 kind.
Black Silk Capes, neatly trimmed with lace; the $9.50 kind.
Black Silk Capes, trimmed with ribbon and lace; the $15 kind.
Black Satin Capes, trimmed with écru lace; the $15 kind.
Second Floor, Broadway.

ONLY THREE PIECES

to a buyer. If we didn't limit them dealers would grab all we could get to sell again. That's why we count so few to each buyer, and to give every one a chance put them on sale at specified afternoon hours.

On sale at 2:30 P. M.
Cheviot and Duck Shirt Waists, gathered front, yoke back, laundered collar, and cuffs; originally $1.25 and $1.75, now 35c; only 3 pieces sold to one buyer.
On sale at 3 P. M.
Good Muslin Skirt with wide Hamburg ruffle and 3 pleats above, yoke band, new, fresh goods, the $1 kind, at 50c; only 3 pieces sold to one buyer.
On sale at 3:30 P. M.
Good Muslin Drawers, with wide hem and 4 pleats, 18c; only 3 pieces to one buyer.
Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

NOT CHEAP RIBBONS

they're simply little priced. We have no use for the mean, cheap. We have no use for the silk-and-cotton pretenders. We have no use for any sort of Ribbon except all silk, and all right.

These pure silk, clean, new Dresden Ribbons, rich as Dresden China, were made to sell at 50c yd., we say 25c.
Double satin Ribbon, with cord edge, at 25c yd. Finest, blackest, heaviest, richest, silkiest Ribbon made.
New things on that counter every day.
Broadway and Tenth Street.

THE JEWELRY STORE

Being "Jewelry" doesn't necessarily mean being costly. It used to, but the light of that new day is striking all around.

Solid sterling silver Embroidery Scissors, 95c each; might well be $2.
Solid gold Heart Pins, $1; plated imitations used to be that much.
Silver plated Jewel Boxes, with bevel edge glass top, at 50c.
Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES, $12.75

Sightly, serviceable machines — warranted for 5 years; lockstitch machines with an armful of improvements. Other grades, $18.75, $20.75 and upward, as to finish.

We deliver sewing machines free anywhere in the United States East of the Rocky Mountains.
Basement.

IN THE BOOK STORE

Think of a book gathering with only the books you want in it—and with none missing that you care for! That would be ideal. We are not quite there yet, but ninety-nine out of every hundred will say we are.

And a store full of books with prices right—right from the start. What would you think of us if we blundered along with wrong prices until some one pried our eyes open?

28 titles Handy Classics, foremost authors, bound in full embossed cloth with silver stamping, publisher's price 35c, we say 12c.
The Magic City (Columbian Exposition) 288 pages, 11x14 in., 75c.
The Century War Book, 324 pages, 11x14 in., $1.35.
Fat Music Folios, 18c.

A whole storeful priced the same way.
Tenth Street.

AMONG THE LACES

You'd naturally think that being at half—maybe quarter—round-town prices, there must be something wrong with the Laces. But there isn't. They're the very best Laces of their kind that can be had, and the absurdly little prices come from making a market for importers who are anxious to sell.

The Normandy Val. Laces, 3 lots, 5, 10 and 25c—notice how the ladies are buying 2 or 3 times as much as they intended.
Applique Laces, 25c; values up to $1.50.
Heavy Net Top Laces, at 75c; some worth $2.50 and $3.50.
Fine quality 14 point half Flouncings and black Chantilly Laces, 95c yd.
Ecru English Dress Nets, 27 in., nothing more stylish, 45c yd.
Orientals up to 14 in., 17c yd.
Broadway.

EMPIRE BANDS

More of the Empire Bands, cut jet galoons, 25 and 50c the yd., worth at least double.
Broadway.

HANDKERCHIEFS

Is any one else in town selling them? Of course there must be, but it don't seem possible when you notice how fast the hundreds of dozens are slipping out here. Little prices on just the sorts that everybody wants are what are doing the business.

Men's pure Linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, full size, 10c.
Women's fine quality pure linen Handkerchiefs, plain sheer, French finish, 12c.; usually 25c.
Pure linen Handkerchiefs, with a mourning border, seconds, 12c. each.
Lot of fine seconds at 17c.
Broadway.

PILLOW SHAMS, $1.45 THE PAIR

Count the cost of material, see if it isn't double. Yet these are embroidered Pillow Shams with ruffle, and $1.45 the pair.
Broadway.

CORSETS

Long Waisted P. D. Corsets of fine French coutil, corded bust, prettily flossed, $1; reduced from $2.25.
Long Waisted P. D. Corsets of fine French coutil, with sateen stripes, strong zone, handsomely flossed, $1.75; were $2.75.
Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

MACKINTOSHES

that will stand the climate—rain or shine. Desirable patterns, $2.75 to $21.
Second Floor.

Men's Mackintoshes in blue, black, and neat mixtures, with full capes, $4.75; box styles, in black, $4.75; finer qualities, imported and domestic, $10 and up.
Boys' Rubber Coats and Mackintoshes, sizes for 6 years and up.
Coachmen's Mackintoshes, Rubber Coats, and Hat Covers, of course.
Broadway and Ninth Street.

CARPETS

If there was a time to think quick on the Carpet question it's now—the fates may not be smiling forever.

Best all-wool extra super Ingrains, 45c.
Best Tapestry Brussels, 45c.
Best Worsted Velvets, 85c.

And all new patterns.

Here is also the largest assortment of Oriental and domestic Rugs in the city—at the least prices we know of.
Third Floor.

MARSHMALLOWS 20c

40c kind in 1 lb. boxes.
Basement.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE. **Hilton, Hughes & Co.** SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & Co. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

On the New-York for Southampton.

A.—P. M. Arthur, Mrs. Arthur, Rev. William Adams, Richard Alloth, Herbert K. Adams.—B.—Mrs. James H. Brush, W. B. Berry, Miss Berry, Miss K. Brice, Mrs. Giles Blagne, Julian G. Barnard, Max F. Bauer, Mrs. Anna Bauer, Miss Clara Bauer, Miss Herta Bauer, Signor Bensaude, Mlle. Mathilde Bauermeister.—C.—Thomas McK. Cook, Mrs. Cook, Walter Cook, Thomas McK. Cook, Jr., T. F. Cushing, Miss Cushing, Miss Mary Corse, Miss Cowper.—D.—John F. Dryden, Mrs. Dryden, Samuel B. Dean, Lloyd D'Aubigne, P. B. Delany, T. C. Dickinson, Mme. Libia Drog, Mlle. Angiolina Drog.—E.—Mme. Emma Eames, M. L. Etchison, Mrs. Etchison, R. W. C. Ellison, John H. Eagle, Wendell Easton, Mrs. Easton.—F.—W. Ferguson, Jr., Mrs. Ferguson, Frederick A. Flood, William S. Flood, Charles H. Flood, Maynard French, Mrs. French, Miss Edith French, Miss A. D. French, Wallace P. French, Mrs. Henry Baird Favill, John Favill, I. N. Ford, P. A. Finigan, Mrs. Finigan, George W. Folsom.—G.—George J. Gould, Mrs. George J. Gould, Kingdon Gould, Jay Gould, Miss Marjorie Gould, Miss Vivien Gould, Charles O. Greif, Bruno Gortalowski, M. Gromgeski, Mrs. Kate Garnier, M. Goodfriend, Miss A. L. Gordon, Miss Emma B. Gotgian.—H.—Garret A. Hobart, Mrs. Hobart, Miss Hobart, Garret A. Hobart, Jr., Mrs. A. O. Headley, Miss Headley, Miss Jennie Headley, Watson M. Holmes, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Isidor Hochstadter, Miss Marguerite Hall, Mr. Hamlin, Katharyn Hill, S. J. Hall, Miss G. Handley, Mr. Halfpenny.—J.—Miss Jarvis, Miss Lucy Johnson.—K.—Mrs. Kingdon, Miss Lizzie Kuns, E. R. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Susie Pratt Kennedy, Leonard Kennedy.—L.—Dr. Alexander Lambert, Mrs. Lambert, D. H. Lyon, Dr. Elias Lester, Mrs. Lester, F. H. Lee, Wm. Leeming.—M.—Nicholas Martin, F. C. Moore, Mrs. Moore, W. A. C. Miller, Miss Lena Meyer, A. O. Murray, Mrs. Murray, Signor Mariani, M. Mauguiere, F. E. Main, Lionel Mapelson, Joseph Manheim, Hugh McDonnell, L. E. Maidhof, W. Langley Martin, Mlle. Julia Miramar.—P.—George Haven Putnam, Miss Bertha H. Putnam, Miss Ethel F. Putnam, Miss Sara J. Pullen, W. L. G. Petteplace, Mrs. Petteplace, George Palmer, Miss Sophie Purcell, Miss Gertrude Pfeiffer.—R.—J. W. Rucker, Mrs. Rucker, Jean De Reszke, Edouard de Reszke, Nathan Roth-Kong, Mrs. H. C. Robbins, Harwood Robbins, Mrs. Robbins, L. S. Rich, Louis Rosenberg, Mrs. Rosenberg, Forbes Rickard, Mrs. Rickard, Charles H. Robinson, T. F. Russell, C. B. Richard, Mrs. Oscar L. Richard, Walter L. Richard, George N. Richard, Signor Rinaldini, Mr. Russitano, Mrs. Russitano, John T. Rayner, Frank Rigo.—S.—Julian Story, Miss Stivers, Col. D. B. Sickels, Mrs. Sickels, F. P. Snyder, Mrs. Snyder, David Sears, C. B. Stranahan, R. Gemmell Smith, Mrs. Smith, Guy Smith, George Smith, F. H. Stege, Mrs. Stege, Mrs. Emma J. Swift, Miss Maude B. Stuart, Richard W. Spice, Miss Flora Spice, Prof. G. B. Stevens, Michael Simons, Willy Schutz, M. J. Stagger, Louis Saar, Louis V. Saar, Capt. W. G. Shackford, F. C. Smith, E. Spingarn.—T.—Mrs. G. L. Thompson, Miss Thompson, Miss Turner, Signor Tamagno, Mlle. Marguerite Tamagno, Mrs. L. F. Tewksbury, Miss Mabel Tewksbury, Henry G. Todd, J. M. Tappen, Mrs. Tappen, Miss Mary Tracy, Miss Adele Tracy, F. Tolede.—U.—D. Untermeyer, Henry P. Upham, John P. Upham, S. Ullmann.—V.—Miss Harriet E. Vonhees, Signor de Vaschetti, Mlle. Jane de Vigne.—W.—Andrew S. White, Mrs. White, Miss Alice Walton, Henry A. Wetzel, J. D. Weir, Mrs. Weir, Ernest D. White, Miss Grace R. White, John R. Wilkie, Peter T. Wright, Miss Elise De Wolfe.

On the Westerland for Antwerp.

A.—Mrs. Eleanor Abraham, J. Abraham, Julius Altschul.—B.—Mrs. H. Eugénie Boggs, C. B. Boutom, Mrs. Boutom, Miss Bertha Bouton, Miss Mary P. Bouton, Miss Ava V. Bouton, S. F. Bouton, T. Buengens.—D.—G. W. Dean, Mrs. Dean, W. L. Dunlop.—F.—Miss Clementine Faber, Mrs. James A. Farovid, Miss Nellie A. Francis.—G.—J. E. Gloggner.—H.—Prof. A. R. Hohlfeld.—I.—Miss Inglis.—K.—Mrs. L. Laflin Kellogg, Miss Elsie Kellogg, Lee Stout Kellogg, W. Kent, Edwin C. Kimball, Mrs. Manuel Knauth, Miss Senta Knauth, H. Kropp, Isaac H. Kuh.—L.—Mrs. Laura l'Eplattinier.—M.—Miss Amelia McIntosh, Miss McIntosh, Sister Mary Marciano, Miss Catharine Maus, Miss Sibylla Maus.—N.—Miss Annie Newhall.—P.—Ernest Poleman, Mrs. N. Sartell Prentice, Miss Mary L. Prentice, Miss Bucklin Prentice, Sartell Prentice, Mrs. W. H. Prior.—Q.—Sister Mary Qualberta.—R.—W. T. Rickards, Mrs. Rickards, A. H. Rider.—S.—H. Schleicher, Miss Henrieta Schwarz, Miss Sarah H. Spaulding, Mr. Stoltzenberg, Mrs. Stoltzenberg.—T.—Mrs. Sophie Mapes Tolles, Charles Tucker.—W.—A. W. Watson, Mrs. Watson, Miss Justine A. Watson, Miss Josephine Watson, Miss Gladys Watson, Mrs.

TWO NEW COMMISSIONERS

Messrs. Ford and Monks for Fire and Dock Boards, Respectively.

APPOINTMENTS TO BE MADE TO-DAY

The Mayor's Short-Term Selections to be Named Again—Bi-Partisan Police Bill Hearing To-day.

Austin E. Ford will be appointed a Fire Commissioner, and John Monks a Dock Commissioner to-day. Mayor Strong practically announced this yesterday.

He also said some other very interesting things yesterday. In the first place, he announced that he would, to-day, reappoint all of the Commissioners appointed by himself whose terms expire under the law May 1. Included in this list will be Dock Commissioner Edwin Einstein, Commissioner of Charities and Correction Robert J. Wright, and Park Commissioners A. D. Juilliard and George G. Havens.

When the Mayor was asked if, under the Power of Removal bill, it was necessary that he should make appointments for stated terms, he said:

"There is a difference of opinion on that subject. Some lawyers hold that it is not required, but I prefer to be on the safe side, and will therefore reappoint all the Commissioners of my appointment whose terms would have ended, according to the Consolidation act, to-morrow.

The Mayor said that if the Commissioners came around to-morrow, he would swear them in, but that if they did not, they would hold over until they were sworn in.

"Are you going to make any changes in the Police Board to-morrow?" the Mayor was asked.

"I prefer to wait a little," he replied, "until we know what the law governing that department is to be." He referred to the Police Reorganization and the Bi-Partisan bills.

"What appointments will you make to-morrow?" the Mayor was then asked.

"I will appoint a Commissioner of the Fire Department and a Commissioner of the Dock Department, in all probability," he said.

It was regarded as absolutely settled last night that the two men who will get these places are Austin E. Ford and John Monks. Mr. Ford, who is a relative of Patrick Ford of The Irish World, is slated for Fire Commissioner to succeed S. Howland Robbins, and John Monks, the dock builder, is slated to succeed James J. Phelan as Dock Commissioner. Ford is backed for appointment by several men who were prominent in the Business Men's Republican Organization, which was started in 1890, and which had Mr. Strong for one of its patrons.

Fire Commissioner Robbins's term expires to-day, but Dock Commissioner Phelan's term does not expire for two years. If Mr. Ford is appointed a Fire Commissioner, the Fire Department will have all Republican members. Mr. Monks is an independent Democrat.

As to the call which Mayor Strong made yesterday forenoon on Gov. Morton at the Hotel Renaissance before coming to his office, he said:

"We had a very pleasant chat, but it resulted in nothing of consequence in political matters. I found the Governor fully in earnest and anxious for the passage of reform legislation in which this city is interested."

When asked about the Greater New-York bill the Mayor said that that matter had not been talked about at his interview with Gov. Morton. The Mayor received word yesterday from Speaker Fish that the Police Magistrates bill had passed the Assembly and would be in the Mayor's hands to-day. He will undoubtedly fix the public hearing for Saturday forenoon at 10:30 A. M. After the hearing he will approve the bill and send it back to Albany.

The Bi-Partisan Police bill, which will be sturdily opposed, will be up before Mayor Strong at 12:30 P. M. to-day for a public hearing. Many speeches will be made by prominent reformers in opposition to it.

SAVING TO KINGS COUNTY

THE COUNTY FARM TRANSFERRED TO THE STATE FOR $1.

Supervisor at Large Fitchie, in Making the Transfer, Says $315,000 Will Be Saved Annually.

Supervisor at Large Thomas Fitchie of Kings County yesterday signed the resolution recently passed by the Board of Supervisors transferring the county farm at St. Johnland to the State for a consideration of $1. Mr. Fitchie gave these reasons for his action.

"It is conceded," he says, "that the State care of the insane is immeasurably superior to that of the county, and the cost much lower than under a system that carries with it all the errors that local prejudices or preferences have ingrafted on it, to the detriment of the indigent insane. But the transfer, although for a nominal consideration, is of great financial benefit to the county, as investigation will show.

"This county paid in 1894 $160,567.89 for the support of the State insane. This amount, or thereabout, has been levied on Kings County annually, no credit or allowance coming to us as a compensation for supporting our own insane. This year New-York will transfer its asylums to the State. As Kings County is assessed at one-tenth of the entire State valuation, it will hereafter bear one-tenth of the expense the State assumes in taking upon itself the care of the New-York insane. This will make $225,000 the amount Kings County will have to pay annually, in addition to the cost of $350,000 for supporting its own insane in its own institutions if St. Johnland is not transferred.

"The transfer of St. Johnland will at once wipe out nine-tenths of this special burden of $350,000. In other words, where we now pay $350,000 for supporting our own insane, we will pay but $35,000. Add to this the $225,000 of the regular State tax, which includes our share of the cost entailed on the State by the New-York transfer, and we have a total of $260,000 to pay annually, instead of $575,000, as we would otherwise have to raise, a saving of $315,000 every year.

"The annual interest on the $3,300,000 of county farm bonds is $123,560. After deducting this from the $315,000 saved, there is still $191,440 left to pay the principal of the county farm debt as it matures. No part of this principal matures until 1899. So there would be, if the money were set aside, a sinking fund of $765,760 to meet the obligations when they fall due. These bonds run for twenty years, averaging $165,000 a year. The proposed transfer will effect a saving sufficient to meet the principal and interest on these bonds, with $26,640 to spare every year, and will reimburse the county for the hundreds of thousands of dollars taken from the pockets of the taxpayers by the extravagance and jobbery that have prevailed."

Republicans Win in Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., April 30.—The charter election here to-day resulted in a Republican sweep of all the offices by 177 average majority. The officers elected are:

President—Edward B. Sherwood; Trustees—Joel L. Madden, Carroll H. Stevens, Robert Lemmey; Treasurer—Leonard P. Kipp; Collector—Alonzo S. McNeal; Water Commissioner—Stephen M. Sherwood.

The question of raising $10,000 to pay off past village indebtedness was lost; also the proposition to raise $2,500 for a fire alarm, and $3,000 for two new fire houses.

The proposition to change the name of the village to one having no stigma of prison attached to it was also lost by about 6 to 1.

STATEMENT OF THE Germania Bank

215 BOWERY, CORNER RIVINGTON ST.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 30, 1895.

Resources.		*Liabilities.*	
Loans and Discounts	$3,017,054.02	Capital Stock	$200,000.00
Bonds	267,563.25	Surplus Fund	600,000.00
Banking House and Real Estate	181,000.00	Undivided Profits	13,223.26
Legal Tenders and Bank Notes	89,024.00	Dividend No. 38	10,000.00
Specie	490,447.86	**Deposits . . .**	**3,859,678.22**
Exchanges	250,897.21		
Due from Banks	386,915.14		
	$4,682,901.48		$4,682,901.48

EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President. HENRY W. SCHMIDT, Vice President.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier. GEORGE F. KRAPP, Asst. Cashier.

Business and Personal Accounts Respectfully Solicited.

THE SOCIAL WORLD

—The University Glee Club Concert.—The second private concert of the season of the University Glee Club will be given to-morrow evening at the Concert Hall in Madison Square Garden. It is announced that an exceptionally strong programme has been prepared. The singers, the active members of the club, are: A. K. Alexander, E. F. Ayrault, T. A. C. Baker, James Barnes, Dr. E. W. Bill, Dr. W. P. Brandegee, P. M. Brett, S. T. Carter, Jr., F. R. Coffin, F. A. Cokefair, Dr. L. A. Connor, A. M. Cox, W. W. Crehore, George Cromwell, C. W. Culver, S. M. Dix, B. L. Fenner, S. E. Gage, F. F. Georger, N. M. Goodlett, Jr., E. Hicks Herrick, W. H. Hildreth, R. H. Hoadley, W. K. Holmes, F. C. Hoyt, Dr. W. P. Ives, R. C. Lewis, E. E. Maxson, S. C. Mead, P. F. Merian, Dr. D. Hunter McAlpin, R. L. McDuffie, James McMillan, C. D. O'Connell, F. A. Parkhurst, H. C. Pelton, Dr. E. W. Perkins, C. A. Reed, D. N. H. Schenck, O. A. Schreiber, H. A. Smith, Dr. W. E. Studdiford, N. H. Swayne, second, F. L. Underhill, D. S. Voorhees, Dr. J. D. Voorhees, J. T. Walker, Jr., J. W. Walker, W. H. Walker, Jacob Wendell, Jr., T. Williamson, and G. E. Wood.

—Miss Jessie L. Brown to be Married in June.—One of the most interesting of the early June weddings will be that of Miss Jessie L. Brown to John Taylor Marsh of London, England, which will take place on June 4, at 8 o'clock, at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge officiating. Miss Brown, who is an attractive brunette, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Brown, of 159 West Fifty-seventh Street. She will be attended by a maid of honor, Miss Viola Patterson, and four bridesmaids, Misses Annie Cross, Ray Russell, Helen Brothwell, and Juanita La Lande of New-Orleans, La. Mr. Marsh will have for best man, Robert A. Brown, brother of the bride. Louis Gounod, Charles Shaw, Hewitt Coburn, Jr., and W. H. Oatman will act as ushers. After a short trip in this country, Mr. and Mrs. Marsh will sail for their home in England on June 19, on the steamship Majestic.

—Music at the Art Loan Exhibition.—A special feature of interest at the Art Loan Exhibition, now open at the Ortgies Galleries, 366 Fifth Avenue, will be the music this afternoon. An interesting musical programme has been arranged by Morris Bagby. Among the professionals who will take part are Holman, the 'cellist; Miss Carlotta Desvignes, contralto, and Miss Johnston, the Swedish violinist. It is the intention of the managers to have a musical entertainment every Tuesday afternoon from 2 until 6 o'clock. The admission on the musical afternoons will be $1. The price on other days is 50 cents, and the exhibition is open daily from 9:30 A. M. to 10 P. M. Tea will be served every Thursday afternoon, when members of the committee will receive. Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, and Mrs. W. Earl Dodge will preside at the tea tables to-morrow.

—Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Going Abroad.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson have removed from their residence, 165 Madison Avenue, and gone to the Waldorf, where they will remain until their departure for Europe, on June 15.

—Engagement of Miss Jennie E. Edwards.—A recent engagement announced is that of Miss Jennie E. Edwards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Edwards of Bridgeport, Conn., to Thomas Morch, of Brooklyn.

SYPHER & CO. MAY SETTLE THEIR CASE

It Is Understood that They Will Make Up for Alleged Undervaluations.

Both members of the law firm of Knevals & Perry, counsel for Sypher & Co., with ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, special counsel, talked with Collector Kilbreth yesterday regarding a settlement in the charges of undervaluation brought against the firm.

The invoices of old silver examined by the customs officers are said to have shown $7,500 due in duties. No investigation has been made of alleged undervaluations in antique furniture.

It is understood that a settlement will be arranged, the Collector having power to make one, through the Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority defined in Section 3,469 of the Revised Statutes.

Will of Henry Spencer Cram.

Henry Spencer Cram's will was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. He was a brother of ex-Dock Commissioner J. Sergeant Cram.

The will was executed on Dec. 16, 1893. Mr. Cram died on March 16, 1895, at Cairo, Egypt. He formerly resided at 5 East Thirty-eighth Street. The testator leaves $5,000 to the babies' wards of the City of New-York, and the residue of his estate, which is estimated to be worth about $200,000, is bequeathed to his daughter, Charlotte Agatha Winthrop Cram. The executors are his brother, J. Sergeant Cram, and Frederick Bronson Winthrop.

DRESS GOODS

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1ST.

MAIN FLOOR

An immense collection, specially arranged for to-day's display, in Crepons, Tricotines, Mohairs, Serges, Coerts, etc., etc., in all the colorings and designs that fashion demands, at appropriate prices.

BASEMENT

Twenty tables filled with remnants, made in Wholesale and Retail Departments, during past months, at less than half the original prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

DON'T CARE FOR POLITICS

American Jersey Cattle Club Members Are Talking Points.

THEIR ANNUAL ELECTION TO-DAY

President Darling Tells of the Fine Qualities of the Breed—95,000 Specimens Are in This Country.

When scattered groups of three or four men each were seen in the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night deeply engrossed in some subject of evident importance to all of them, the casual observer probably thought they were talking politics. They were not.

They were discussing the points of pure-bred Jersey cattle, how black the tongues of these animals should be, how large the veins in the udders of the cows, what shade of fawn was the hardiest color, the largest quantity of milk that each man's cow had given during the year, and other questions of huge dimensions to the 400 members of the American Jersey Cattle Club.

Not all the 400 members of the American Jersey Cattle Club were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, because the membership of the club is scattered all over the Union. Some of them live in New-York City, and these were at their own homes. But fifty or sixty of them had managed to throw aside all other business cares, so that they might spend last night and all to-day fixing up a slate for the election of a President and four Directors, holding their annual meeting, and putting their slate through, correcting the registration book, which contains 190,000 entries, and doing other things to exalt the name and preserve the purity of the unmixed strain of cattle from the Island of Jersey, off the coast of France.

E. A. Darling, who has been President of the club during the year which ends to-day, talked in an entertaining and enthusiastic fashion about the excellence of Jersey cattle to a reporter for The New-York Times last night. Among other things he said:

"There are at present alive in this country 55,000 Jersey cows and 40,000 Jersey bulls. At an average farmer's price of $100 each for the cows and $50 each for the bulls, this would give a total sum of $7,500,000 invested in them, without counting sheds and pastures.

"A good Jersey cow will give twenty quarts of milk a day, against an average of twelve to fourteen quarts for an ordinary cow. The best of the Jerseys will give one pound of butter to each six quarts of milk, whereas an ordinary cow must give eight or nine quarts to make an equal quantity of butter.

"Our club deals only with perfectly pure-bred Jerseys. Either the cattle must have been imported direct from the Island of Jersey, where no intermixture of breeds has been permitted for hundreds of years, or the twelve Directors of the club must be satisfied that the cow or bull presented for registration, which is born in this country, must be the fruit of pure-bred Jersey dam and sire.

"The Jersey strain is showing its effectiveness in half-breeding with ordinary cattle. That the popularity of the breed for this purpose is increasing is shown by the new entries for last year. Out of 940 registrations, 506 were those of bulls, most of which will be sent North, South, East, and West to improve the grade of farmers' ordinary cattle.

"Our claim is that with the same amount of feeding and attention, the Jersey cow is more economical than any other variety. She is not a good beef cow, it is true, but she compensates for that defect by the quantity and richness of her milk and the superior flavor of her butter.

"When the World's Fair was held in Chicago, there was a competition held between Jerseys, Guernseys, and Short Horns to determine which variety gave the best milk, butter, and cheese. Our cows won all three of the prizes. I must say, however, that Holsteins, which are said to be the best cheese makers, were not in this competition.

"According to the New-York State Dairy Commissioner, Jersey cattle and, indeed, all pure-bred cattle, are much freer from tuberculosis than ordinary cattle. While some part of this result is doubtless due to the greater care which is taken of the pure-bred varieties, there seems also to be a distinctly greater power of resistance in them to the ravages of this disease.

"While the farmer's price for pure-bred Jersey cattle ranges at the amount I have already stated, lineage counts for a great deal in the making of fancy prices. My uncle, A. B. Darling, once sold a bull calf, seven weeks old, for $12,500, but he came from a race of prize-winners, and all his points promised to be as nearly perfect as they could be."

During to-day's hard work, the members of the American Jersey Cattle Club will adjourn for luncheon. The bill of fare has been prepared with especial reference to the original home of the Jerseys.

It will contain such items as "Sandwiches St. Heller;" Filet of Beef St. Sauvern," "Frozen Jersey Cream," and the last item, "Koffee, H. C. Imp.," which is the name and official marks of a celebrated prize winner.

Among those who are members of the club, and therefore take an interest in the object at which it aims, are Frederick Bronson, John Sloane, Cornelius Vanderbilt, H. McK. Twombly, Dr. Seward Webb, Col. D. F. Appleton, J. J. Richardson, of Davenport, Ia.; Judge Foster, of Minnesota, J. Montgomery Sears, of Boston; A. S. Darling, H. L. Pierce, of Boston; R. H. Sibley, of Rochester; Samuel Warren, of Tennessee; John P. Hutchinson, of New-Jersey; J. I. Henderson, of Arkansas; Milton Lothrop, of Texas; L. P. Bailey, of Ohio, and S. W. Robbins, of Connecticut.

In Favor of a State Trades School.

The April Grand Jury completed its labors yesterday, having returned 292 indictments and 50 dismissals. No indictments were found in excise cases.

Just before being discharged Grand Juror Loth made a few remarks in Recorder Goff's court, in which he recommended the State appropriating money for public trade schools.

"Two-thirds of the young men we have examined during this month," he said, "have been American born young men, educated, as it were, in cities. The thing which brings most of them before us, that makes most of them criminals, is the lack of trades. The young men of to-day, regardless of position or station, all want to go to theatres, ball games, &c., and do anything but hard work. All are looking for 'soft snaps,' as they are called. This is deplorable when we see so many young American citizens, who should be a credit to us, before the Grand Jury to answer for a crime. I am satisfied a State school of trades would enable a goodly number at least to learn to work."

A man can't ask more of Fate than that she give him his deserts; nor more of a clothing store than that he get his money's-worth every time.

You shall have it—sometimes more. There's a money's-worth (or money back) in every suit at $13, $14, $15, $16, $18, $20, up to $28; and some of 'em are marked down—our way of cleaning house.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, Prince, Warren, 22d St.

THE BROOKLYN TIMBER DRY DOCK

Contract Awarded to the Lowest Bidder in Spite of the Protest of the Firm Bidding Highest.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Secretary Herbert to-day awarded the contract for completing the big Brooklyn dry dock to the lowest bidders, Thomas and Augustine Walsh of New-York, at $370,000, notwithstanding a formal protest of the Simpson Company, whose bid of $465,536 was the highest. The contract of Mr. Gillies, the original contractor, was canceled for failure to do the work within the time agreed upon.

The protest alleges that while the lowest bidders have built piers they have never been engaged in any submarine construction, and have no practical or scientific knowledge of the requirements of dry docks or the difficulties involved. The same criticism is made of the other two bidders. The protest continues:

"Should the contract be awarded to any one of these parties, his work would be wholly experimental, and his experiment would be at the expense of the Government time and money, with the danger of wasting the same, as in the case of John Gillies, the defaulting contractor. In view of the Government's experience with Gillies and other contractors, it will be subversive of its interests to engage in any more experiments, especially when a bid is presented by a party, like this company, which has for many years demonstrated its skill and ability in such work.

"This company had constructed twelve dry docks for private corporations before it submitted a proposal for the construction of the first timber dry dock built for the Government, and had demonstrated fully the value of its system and its engineering ability in dry-dock construction. The award of the contract to us by the Government was no experiment, as is proved by the result of our work.

"Furthermore, the construction of the dry dock in question presents far greater engineering difficulties than those presented by any heretofore undertaken. This was demonstrated by the experience of this company in the construction of Dry Dock No. 2, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, N. Y. We feel justified in saying that no person or company who has not already encountered and overcome the difficulties caused by the presence of a stratum of quicksand forty feet in depth, and extending over the entire surface of the dry dock, is competent to undertake the work.

"No timber dry dock has ever been completed and adequately tested on the Atlantic coast, except those constructed by us. Even where an attempt has been made by other contractors to build a dry dock, they have failed to accomplish the work, even after great delay.

"In our bid we undertake to turn over to the Government complete this dry dock within sixteen months after we are put in possession of the site and materials. In view of the necessities of the naval service, this saving of time is worthy of earnest consideration."

The Simpsons further claim that no dry dock can be completed successfully without infringing on their patents, and declare that the department could not award the contract for a battleship to one of the minor ship yards of the country, to say nothing of one which had never before constructed any kind of ship, while a dry dock involves as much engineering skill as would be demanded in ship building.

NOT UNLIKE A CORDAGE TRUST

Plans for the Fibre Company with a Capital of $25,000,000—Executive Committee Named.

Plans for controlling the supply and price of cordage material have been formulated which promise to build something in the nature of a new trust from the remains of the old one and other companies. It is proposed to organize a supply agency to be known as the Fibre Company. Its capital will be $25,000,000.

An Executive Committee has been named, consisting of E. H. Fitler, Chairman; G. F. Holmes and W. C. Lane, or some officer of the United States Cordage Company. Every company or mill included in the plan will be represented in the Fibre Company, and shall take stock according to its capacity, but all of the stock shall be kept in the possession of Trustees, so that no dissatisfied member of the company can make trouble for his associates.

The Executive Committee, chosen for five years, shall be the purchasing agent for all concerned. It is expected that the entire time of its members will be occupied with this work and that of distribution. Accordingly, a salary of $15,000 has been provided for Mr. Holmes and of $7,500 for Mr. Lane. Mr. Fitler's salary is not yet determined.

Members of the combination must buy their supplies of the Fibre Company, paying to the committee a bonus, or suitable commission. The money thus received, less expenses, will be turned into a fund which will accumulate until it shall reach $1,000,000, which will be kept as a permanent surplus. Receipts beyond the surplus will be applied to dividends, or they may be used in the committee's discretion for the best interests of stockholders.

The mills joining in the plan operate 11,455 spindles, with a capacity of 229,100,000 pounds of cordage. In this total the United States Cordage Company has 6,504 spindles, with a capacity of 130,800,000 pounds, or 56 5-8 per cent. of the total. All the customers of the Fibre Company will get their material at the same price. The company will manufacture and sell in its own way.

The belief is that the increased price, paid in commissions, must strengthen the market for cordage, and remove the incentive to cut-throat competition. Production will be stimulated, in the opinion of those behind the plan, and the community of interests thus established will put the business in the way of large and growing profits. It is reasonably certain that the plan will soon be put into operation.

A Missionary Society's Name Changed.

Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court has granted the application of the New-York Medical Missionary Society for permission to change its name to the International Medical Missionary Society.

The society was incorporated in 1886, and it used its original name until 1887, since which time it has used the name of the International Medical Missionary Society as being more appropriate to its aims and objects in extending its work throughout foreign lands. The original incorporators of the society include Cornelius Vanderbilt, James Stokes, A. Cass Canfield, Robert Hoe, and Alfred C. Post.

Trustee Abbott Leaves the Board.

BOSTON, Mass., April 30.—Samuel A. B. Abbott, for a number of years Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library, and the member of the board who has in recent publications been called the "owner" of the library, resigned his trusteeship this afternoon. The resignation is the outcome of friction in the board.

O'NEILL'S

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

HER MAJESTY'S CORSET.

The Most Perfect Stay Manufactured.

Prevents round shoulders, will not change its shape, break over the hips, or injure the health. It will mold the figure into exquisite contour, produce a long and slender waist, and, in fact, create

A Faultless Figure.

We are the only house in New-York City carrying a complete line of these Corsets.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The unknown man who was found hanging by the neck from a tree in Central Park on Monday was identified yesterday as Hermann Stephan, a photographer, forty-seven years old. The identification was made by the dead man's wife, Catherine, of 148 East Fifty-second Street.

—J. Langdon Erving, Treasurer of Dr. Parkhurst's Testimonial Fund, 87 Wall Street, reported the following subscriptions received up to noon yesterday: Previously acknowledged, $29,418.25; Francis L. Stetson, $100—$29,518.25 in all.

—The Western Union Telegraph Company is advised that messages for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, will now be accepted without restriction. Rio de Janeiro is reported to be quiet, and the censorship has been withdrawn.

—The body of a man, supposed to be Patrick McCauley, who was formerly employed as night engineer at the Jefferson Hotel, 18 East Fifteenth Street, was found in the North River yesterday, at Hoboken.

—Wednesday's have been set down as "Young People's Day" at the Fulton Street noon prayer meeting, held at 113 Fulton Street. Both men and women are invited to attend.

Brooklyn.

—Motorman John Timerry of trolley car No. 2,300 of the Greenpoint Line, who ran over George Albertson, seven years old, of 544 Myrtle Avenue, on Monday afternoon, was held in $500 bail for trial by Justice Haggerty, in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court, yesterday. Albertson's right leg was amputated at the Homeopathic Hospital. He will probably recover.

—Florence Sequar, fifteen years old, of 167 Norman Avenue, has disappeared from home. The girl went away with John Stadler in March, and Stadler was arrested for abducting her, but she refused to testify against him, and he was discharged. Her parents think the couple have eloped again.

—Louise Holmes, accused of having threatened to kill Frank W. Anthony of 22 Hart Street, and of forging his wife's name to a chattel mortgage, was arraigned in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court yesterday. Mrs. Holmes fainted twice, and the hearing was adjourned until to-day.

—John C. Kelley, the newly-appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First New-York District, assumed office yesterday.

Long Island.

—The Greenport Methodist Sunday School has elected these officers: Brewster Smith, Superintendent; E. C. Corwin, Assistant Superintendent; Mrs. Charles T. Rachett, Superintendent of Primary Department; Robert Hawkins, Secretary; C. W. Hartley, Treasurer; Charles Terry, Librarian; Frederick Strickland and Newell McArthur, Assistants; Mrs. Brewster Smith, Organist; William J. Mills, Chorister.

—Mrs. Sarah Yarrington, widow of John W. Yarrington, died at her home in Sayville on Monday. For fifty years Mrs. Yarrington was a leader in the singing at all religious services held in Sayville. In her young days she was a member of the choir of a prominent New-York church.

—The Rev. John Baumeister, pastor of the College Point Reformed Church, has demanded of the Board of Trustees that they enforce the Sunday observance laws. The Trustees have decided to reorganize the police force at their next meeting, and hold it responsible for enforcing the laws.

—For two years the Lynbrook Village Association has paid for keeping forty oil lamps lighted in certain of the village streets. Now they want the town to assume the expense and increase the number of lamps.

—Gilson G. Roe, proprietor of Roe's Hotel, at Patchogue, will give a dinner to the entire Fire Department of that place to-night. A few nights ago the firemen saved the hotel from destruction by fire.

—The Long Island Railroad is considering the advisability of issuing mileage books containing coupons for 250 and 500 miles in addition to the one-thousand-mile books.

—The steel screw steamer Long Island will be sold at a receiver's sale at Sag Harbor to-day, together with her tackle and furnishings.

—The Spring meeting of the North Long Island District Epworth League will take place at Riverhead on June 13.

—The Suffolk County Sunday School Association will hold its annual convention at Riverhead on May 14 and 15.

—A women's exchange is to be opened at Huntington.

Yonkers.

—The newly-chartered McClellan Camp of the Sons of Veterans, which was recently organized in Yonkers, has elected the following officers: Captain—Edmund Halsey; First Lieutenant—Albert Sievers; Second Lieutenant—John Bowers; Councilors—Louis Kunsmuller, Walter Kempton, and John Lamareaux.

—The failure of a firm of New-York brokers caused embarrassment in the prosecuting of the work of the Warburton Avenue extension. The brokers were intrusted to negotiate the sale of the bonds. The Commissioners, however, say that the work will be finished.

—Bishop Potter will be at St. Paul's Church on next Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock to administer the rite of confirmation. He will also be at Christ Church in the evening at 8 o'clock, when, besides administering confirmation, he will consecrate the new altar.

—In bowling off the tournament finals at the Park Hill Country Club, Mrs. F. P. Dwyer refeated Miss Vidaud, and her prize is a handsome silver-mounted mirror. Mr. Dwyer won the duplicate whist prize of the Saturday Night Club, which was a beautiful tea set.

—The Governing Committee of Hollywood Inn, the free reading room for men, in Main Street, announce that, owing to a lack of financial support, it is necessary to close the rooms on the 1st of May.

—The Golden Rod Club of New-York bowled a match with the Yonkers club's team at the alleys of the Yonkers Bowling Association on Monday night, and the New-Yorkers won by 15 pins.

—The encampments of Odd Fellows of Westchester County will this evening pay a fraternal visit to Shaffner Encampment of Yonkers. They will be entertained in Odd Fellows Hall.

—Work has been resumed in the Flagg Hat Factory by the Eagle Hat Factory, a branch of the John T. Waring Company.

Whitelaw Reid's Health Improved.

The latest advices from Whitelaw Reid were dated Jerusalem, April 6. At that date he had just come up from Suez through the Sinai desert, and was about to start northward, through Damascus to Beyroot, which point he expected to reach yesterday.

Taking steamer at that point to Marseilles, the party hoped to reach Paris by May 10, and New-York about the middle of June.

Mr. Reid's health is greatly improved. In fact he writes that he is as well to-day as he has been at any time during the past ten years, and he expects to reach home again in his old-time vigor and strength.

City Got $1,765,410 from Licenses.

Cashier Daniel Whalen of the Excise Board reports that for the year ending yesterday the board received for renewals and new licenses the sum of $1,765,410.

During the year there were issued 10,864 licenses, renewals, and transfers.

COMING EVENTS.

—Rembrandt Loan Exhibition in aid of Brooklyn Kindergarten Association, Pouch Mansion, this afternoon and evening.

—De La Salle Institute cadets' battalion drill and reception, Twelfth Regiment Armory, this evening, 8 o'clock.

—St. Matthew's Church Choir Festival, West Eighty-fourth Street, near Central Park, this evening, 8 o'clock.

—Architectural League, annual meeting and election, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, to-day, 6 to 9 P. M.

—Amicitia Orchestral Club invitation concert, Chickering Hall, this evening, 8:30 o'clock.

—Good Government Club A, annual election of officers, 722 Lexington Avenue, to-night.

Instead of trifling with a bad cold, use DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which will loosen the phlegm, subdue inflammation, and certainly save your Lungs and Throat much dangerous wear and tear.—Advertisement.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

SUMMER SIESTAS

in the mountains or at the seashore are robbed of half their lazy luxury if the piazza lounge or rocker is uncomfortable. We pay especial attention to Summer homes, so are able to fit backs and please the cultured eye and the most fastidious taste.

Every unique style, whether in wood, wicker, or willow.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

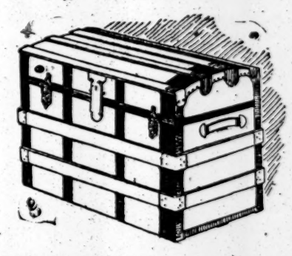
43, 45, and 47 West 23d St., NEAR BROADWAY.

O'NEILL'S

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

TRUNK and BAG DEPARTMENT,

8D FLOOR.



SPECIAL SALE.

Trunks like the above cut covered with heavy Duck, Cloth Lined, Strap Hinges, Heavy Bolts, Excelsior Lock, Iron Bottom.

A Very Strong and Serviceable Trunk.

32-inch - - -	5.98
34-inch - - -	6.30
36-inch - - -	6.75

Trunks, Satchels, and Travelling Bags of Every Description at Lowest Prices.

Dotted Swisses

at "The Linen Store."

We have recently opened a fresh lot of the latest and best things in these very fashionable goods, including the stylish serpentine effects and the very dainty silk striped patterns. There are black Swisses with white spots, white with black, black spotted with black, red with tiny red dots, delicate blues spotted with white, and other combinations of color in spots of all the desirable sizes. A linen Swiss in ecru ground spotted with rose pink or light blue is exceedingly pretty; plain white dotted Swisses in full variety. In the same department we show complete lines of India Dimities, French Organdies, Linen Lawns, Linen Ducks, Linen Batistes, Zephyr and Fancy Ginghams, and many other desirable Summer fabrics.

Registered Trade-mark.

James McCutcheon & Co.,

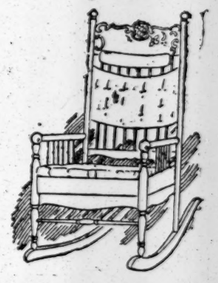
14 West 23d St.

O'NEILL'S

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

FURNITURE DEPT.

THIRD FLOOR.



50 LARGE ROCKERS

Like the above cut, Antique Oak and Mahogany finish, Plush Seat and Back; also Head Roll; formerly sold for $10.00. Reduced for this sale to

6.68 each.

LARGE ANTIQUE

OAK DINING CHAIRS

Box Seat, regular price $2.35;

1.88 each.

Large assortment

Rattan and Reed Chairs

and ROCKERS at popular prices.

WHITE IRON BEDS,

Brass Mounts, Special Design,

4.50 upward.

Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Furniture, Cots, Springs, Mattresses, Pillows, &c., at Lowest Prices.

Estimates given for furnishing Hotels and Summer Cottages complete.

All Goods packed and delivered free of charge at any point within 100 miles of New-York City.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

SIX STORES.

NEW-YORK STORES,	BROOKLYN STORES,
BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. AND 3D AV. AND 123D ST.	Broadway & Bedford Av. Fulton St. & Flatbush Av. Atlantic & Vermont Avs. and Greenpoint & Manhat. Avs.

We know that your little boys are very dear to you. It was this thought which actuated us many years ago, when we determined that parents should have us to thank for making their children *less* dear to them.

You know in what sense. Yes, dollars and cents; that's it.

To-day, for instance,

Children's Suits, $3.50; were $6, $7, and $8.
Children's Vest Suits, $4.50; were $7.50 to $10.
Patent Leather and Russet Shoes, $3 to close; were $4.
Imported Walking Gloves, $1.50 value, 90c.
Ladies' Shirt Waists, White Collar—Special—$2.
Pure Silk Suspenders, 3 pair, $1.00.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

FOUND A SURPLUS OF BALLOTS

Testimony in the Mitchell-Walsh Election Contest.

The investigation in the election contest between J. Murray Mitchell and James J. Walsh, in the Eight Congressional District, was resumed yesterday morning at 335 Broadway.

James Sullivan of 8 Hague Street said a member of a Good Government Club was present when the votes were counted and made many foolish suggestions. He said he saw nothing irregular in the counting.

Henry McCready of 11 Chatham Square, one of the Election Inspectors, testified that he did not see Michael Callahan go behind the rail of the polling place during the day, nor did he see any one interfered with at the polls.

"When they came to count the votes," he said, "there was a surplus of thirty-seven votes over the number registered. Mr. McLaughlin, Chairman of the board, went to the police station to get instructions from the Police Captain, and the thirty-seven votes were thrown out and placed in the box kept for unvoted ballots." He said he was certain the thirty-seven ballots referred to were not destroyed.

John McLaughlin of 4 Chatham Square, Chairman of the Inspectors of Election of the Thirty-sixth Election District of the Second Assembly District, testified that the books kept by the Election Inspectors were written up on the days of registration, and when the polls were closed they found thirty-seven votes in the boxes over and above the number of votes registered. The ballots were counted in bunches of ten in number, he said. "On discovering the surplus of ballots they were all returned to the box and sealed up. I then went to the police station to ask for information as to what should be done. Neither the Republican Inspectors nor the watchers or challengers gave any suggestion as to what should be done. I went to the station on my own responsibility. The Captain told me they should be thrown out. All the Inspectors consented that I, as Chairman, should draw out the ballots. The box was then reopened, and the surplus number of ballots were drawn out and placed in the unvoted ballot box. The numbers were taken off the papers, but no other portion of the ballots was destroyed."

CARPETS AND RUGS.

The Best Values in Town

AT COWPERTHWAIT'S,

104 West 14th St., near 6th Av.

Wednesday
May 1-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

JOHN W. OLIVER HONORED

The Editor's Friends Gather on His Eightieth Birthday.

LOVING CUP AND SALVER PRESENTED

Tribute to His Work in Conducting the Yonker's Statesman for the Public Good—Sketch of His Life.

YONKERS, N. Y., April 30.—This being the eightieth anniversary of the birth of John W. Oliver, editor of the Yonkers Statesman, a number of his friends, prominent gentlemen of Yonkers, called at his home, Rose Cottage, on Warburton Avenue, and presented to him an address, a silver loving cup, and salver, inscribed: "John W. Oliver—1815—April 30—1895."

The presentation speech was made by the Hon. William Allen Butler, on behalf of the gentlemen, and Mr. Oliver, who was taken entirely by surprise, responded fittingly,

John W. Oliver,
Editor of The Yonkers Statesman.

and feelingly expressed his great gratification at this mark of esteem on the part of his old-time friends and fellow-citizens.

The following was the address, read by Mr. Butler:

Yonkers, April 30, 1895.

John W. Oliver, Esq.

Dear Mr. Oliver: As friends and neighbors, we offer you our sincere congratulations on this eightieth anniversary of your birth, and ask your acceptance of the accompanying token of our regard and esteem, as a souvenir of the day. In common with many others of our fellow-citizens, we have long held in high appreciation, and take pleasure in acknowledging, your public services for the welfare of the community, the efficient aid you have given to every good cause, your personal devotion during many years to the best interests of Yonkers, and your untiring energy in the successful prosecution of your calling of publisher and editor, so closely identified with the growth and progress of our city. Wishing you a long and happy continuance of your useful life, we are, most sincerely yours.

The address was signed by the following gentlemen: William Allen Butler, James B. Colgate, James M. Hunt, J. Irving Burns, Fisher, A. Baker, Ralph E. Prime, Warren B. Smith, William F. Cochran, Frederick W. Holls, S. T. Hubbard, Charles R. Leffingwill, Duncan Smith, Charles E. Gorton, Harold Brown, John C. Havemeyer, Frank T. Holder, Charles Henry Butler, W. D. Baldwin, Norton P. Otis, J. E. Andrews, S. Francis Quick, Halcyon Skinner, John T. Waring, H. J. Andrews, William Allen Butler, Jr., William H. Doty, William B. Edgar, James H Waller, and James Affeck.

The parlors were handsomely decorated with flowers, one large bouquet, sent by Banker James B. Colgate, occupying the centre of the front parlor, and another, of Jack roses, a favorite of Mr. Oliver's, and a gift from his son Edwin, occupied a similar place in the back parlor.

After the presentation a collation was served.

John W. Oliver was born on April 30, 1815. His father was a farmer in Baltimore County, Md. In his twelfth year, having lost his father, he was bound by the Orphans' Court of Baltimore to Benjamin Edes, to learn the printing business. Mr. Edes died in 1832, and the young printer finished his apprenticeship under Thomas Boothby on April 30, 1835. He started on foot for York, Penn., on the 5th of the following month, with bundle in hand and less than $5 in his pocket. He worked his way on to Philadelphia, and from thence to New-York, where he arrived on May 15, an entire stranger, with 6 cents in his pocket. In less than an hour he was at work; in less than a month he was a foreman of the office, and in less than two years had an office of his own.

He conceived the idea early in 1840 that a small cylinder press for job printing would be an improvement over the press then in use. He consulted Col. Richard M. Hoe, who said the idea was entirely practicable, and he would make such a press for $600. Mr. Oliver called on George Bruce, the wealthy typefounder, who had furnished nearly all his material, and was told by Mr. Bruce that the project and theory of a cylinder press were entirely visionary and refused to assist the young printer.

Mr. Oliver helped to organize in the Spring of 1840 the Washingtonian temperance movement in New-York, and in 1842 he and his brother Isaac organized the Order of the Sons of Temperance. They had started the New York Organ, and Mr. Hoe constructed the long-coveted cylinder press, which, when seen by Mr. Bruce years afterward, was admitted to be superior. The Organ was a weekly temperance paper of large circulation, and perhaps the only temperance paper in this country up to that time that had ever been made remunerative.

The brothers were doing a large and growing business in 1844, at the southwest corner of Nassau and Fulton Streets, then known as the Sun Building. The business became so extensive as to require their whole attention, so they disposed of The Organ, bought the lot at 32 Beekman Street, and erected a five-story marble building for steam printing.

While talking about the editing of The Organ to-day with a reporter for The New-York Times, Mr. Oliver said he recalled the following incident, which he thought might be of interest to the readers of The New-York Times.

Ex-Gov. Briggs of Massachusetts had organized a Congressional Temperance Society in Washington, and among its members was the Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, the brilliant but unfortunate Kentucky orator. Arrangements were made to have him address the people of New-York in the Broadway Tabernacle, then located near Pearl Street. Mr. Oliver was anxious to secure a good report of the address, went to The Tribune office, and asked Horace Greeley if he could help him.

"I have the very man for the job," said Mr. Greeley and he brought out a young man from another room.

"How much will you charge for the work?" he was asked.

"Five dollars."

"And what is your name?"

"Henry J. Raymond," was the reply, and the arrangement was completed. The future founder of The New-York Times furnished a report of that meeting which would make about two and a half columns of the present New-York Times for $5. Mr. Oliver and Mr. Raymond enjoyed a long and pleasant friendship afterward.

Mr. Oliver said also to-day that there were three things in his life in Yonkers of which he was particularly proud, and upon which he looked back with peculiar satisfaction. The first was his connection with the inauguration of the system of sewerage for the village of Yonkers, while he was a member of the Board of Trustees; the second, the establishment of The Daily Statesman, and the third, the part he had in the erection of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, which stands in front of the 200-year old Phillipse Manor House, now the City Hall of Yonkers.

While he was publishing The Organ, with his brother, the firm introduced power into the office, which event possesses some historical interest, as it is authoritatively said that they were the first steam job printers in New-York.

Mr. Oliver sold his printing business in 1872, intending to retire, and enjoy his home in Yonkers, but he found a life of idleness unsatisfactory, and engaged to take editorial charge of The Statesman, of which, since 1881, he has been in complete control as editor and publisher. From the first, his determination has been to make it a newspaper for intelligent people, and one that, as he expressed it, "a pure-minded son might read without a blush to his mother." He has made a great success of the paper, which goes daily into most of the houses in the city. It is a paper for the people, and prints all the news of the growing young city. He is ably assisted by his son, Edwin A. Oliver, whose humorous paragraphs, under the head of "Whim Whams," are quoted far and wide.

He has been happily married twice, has three children—two daughters and one son, Edwin, now associate editor of The Statesman, and has buried two sons and two daughters. He has been a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1842. In politics, he was an old line Whig, and has been a Republican since the formation of that party.

AYMAR TO BE SENTENCED MAY 8

May Seek Mercy on Ground of Voluntary Confession — He Talks of Shoe and Leather Defalcation.

Samuel E. Aymar, who confessed to having robbed the Shoe and Leather Bank of $20,000 while in its employ, and who has been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury on that charge, was aralgned before Commissioner Shields, in the Federal Building, yesterday. By the advice of his counsel, Frank T. Angel, he waived examination, and was taken back to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $15,000 bail. He will remain there until Wednesday, May 8, when he will be arraigned for sentence in the United States District Court, before Judge Benedict.

It is understood that Lawyer Angel will ask that leniency be shown in the sentence, on the ground that Aymar's confession was voluntary, and that only the fear of the disgrace to his family and to his aged parents had prevented him from making the confession before. The punishment for the offense is imprisonment of from five to ten years.

Aymar seemed to be in better spirits yesterday than at any time since his arrest. He expressed himself to a reporter as being sorry that his defalcation had led to the discharge of Lampman, whom he designated as an honest, trustworthy young man, without fault or blemish. Regarding his own conduct, he said:

"When I went to see Mr. Angel I did not know that the bank had discovered my defalcation, and I doubt very much if they did know of it. I had not doctored any accounts for a year, but the load was always on my mind. I tried to bear up under it, but it gradually grew too great.

"I couldn't sleep. I couldn't eat. I became nervous and worried. I don't know whether I showed it or not, but I don't think I did.

"At last the burden became too great for me to bear. I told of my crime and placed myself in my lawyer's hands to be punished for it. I made no effort to get away. I did not care what was done to me. I was truly sorry for what I had done, and if it had been in my power I would have shown my desire to do any reparation possible."

Being asked if there had ever been any collusion between him and Seely, he said:

"Never, and as proof I must point to the fact that my wrongdoing began a year before Seely entered the bank, and stopped almost a year before his defalcation was discovered. For over a year, as I have said, I did not touch a penny of the bank's money."

PRIZE FOR BROOKLYN CYCLERS

A COSTLY PIANO TO STIR UP WORKERS FOR GOOD ROADS.

Thomas Adams, Jr.'s, Method of Getting Members Into the Good Roads Association.

The Good Roads Association of Brooklyn was organized in October, 1892, by a number of men who were interested in having improved roads for riding, driving, and cycling. Prominent among its founders were Isaac B. Potter, Chief Consul for the New-York State Division, League of American Wheelmen; A. H. Angell, the present President; Howard E. Raymond, and George T. Stebbins.

The association now has a membership of 500, and a proposition that has been made by Thomas Adams, Jr., the chewing-gum manufacturer, will probably greatly increase the membership before a year has elapsed.

The Good Roads Association worked hard to have the cycle pathway built from Prospect Park to Coney Island, and, now that this is accomplished, the association is anxious to have a return pathway built on the other side of the Coney Island Boulevard. To accomplish this, it is necessary, President Angell says, to have concerted help from the bicycle clubs, and to attain this end Mr. Adams has made a magnificent offer to the Brooklyn clubs.

He promised some time ago to give a handsome prize to the bicycle club making the best showing in the cycle parade which is to mark the formal opening of the cycle pathway, June 15. The offer has now been changed, and instead Mr. Adams will give a $300 upright piano to the Brooklyn club that secures the greatest number of new members for the Good Roads Association during the present year.

Mr. Adams is not only an active wheelman, but is interested in horses. He is a member of the Long Island Wheelmen, and is greatly interested in the improvement of roads.

Mr. Angell, the President of the Good Roads Association, is the originator of the cycle pathway plan. It was mainly through his efforts that the pathway, which is crowded daily with cyclists, was opened, and his efforts do not ceasse here, for he wants another pathway built which can be used by cyclists returning from Coney Island. The present cycle pathway is fourteen feet wide, and is built on what was formerly a paved walk. It is five and a half miles long, and has been of invaluable service to wheelmen since it was first used last Fall. The section of which it is now proposed to make a return cycle pathway is a sidewalk, and the plan is to use the pavements on it to pave a path along the house fronts, to afford a suitable pedestrian road.

A handsome silver tea service will be presented to the bicycle club turning out the largest number of members in the cycle pathway parade, June 15. The prize is offered by Frederick Loeser & Co. of Brooklyn.

Mr. Angell said yesterday that the piano would be a big incentive to the bicycle clubs of Brooklyn to join the Good Roads Association. He expects the contest to be a lively one.

KILLED ON A BROOKLYN ROAD

W. J. Van Duser, Standing at the Station, Fell in Front of a Train.

William J. Van Duser, twenty-seven years old, of 304 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, was run over late on Monday evening by a Union Elevated Railroad train at the Fulton Street and Alabama Avenue station, and died yesterday morning in St. Mary's Hospital.

Mr. Van Duser intended to take a train bound down town, and was walking along the edge of the platform, when he suddenly lurched forward and fell across the track. At the same moment a train rushed upon him. Both legs were crushed, and his skull fractured.

Mr. Van Duser was a cigarmaker, and was married. He was returning home after a visit to his father-in-law, in East New-York, when the accident happened.

Three Men Pardoned by the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.—The President to-day granted a pardon to Pierre Letendre, convicted in New-Jersey of violating the internal revenue laws, and sentenced in November, 1894, to six months in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $5,000. The pardon is granted on account of the illness of the convict, who, according to the penitentiary authorities, will live but a short time.

Pardons were also granted on condition that they return to France—their native country—to Charles Roger, alias "Organ Charles," and Emil Garnier, sentenced in January last to 884 days in the District of Columbia jail for assault.

PROTEST HAD NO EFFECT

Mayor Strong Approves Increase of Cost of Rapid Transit.

THE BILL AWAITS THE GOVERNOR

If He Signs, the Commissioners Will Begin at Once, with the Right to Spend Fifty-Five Millions.

Notwithstanding the protests made by ex-Mayor Hewitt and others before Mayor Strong last week against the bill drawn by the counsel to the Rapid-Transit Commission, and known as the Hamilton bill, which empowers the commission to spend $55,000,000 instead of $50,000,000 to provide rapid transit for the city, Mayor Strong approved the bill and returned it to Albany Monday night.

There were two public hearings on the measure last week, at both of which much was said for and against the bill. Ex-Mayor Hewitt took exception to several features in the bill, and warned Mayor Strong against breaking down the barriers that now protect the city's treasury, saying that if the city once began paying damages there would be no telling where it would stop.

If Gov. Morton approves the bill, it will become a law without further action, and the Board of Rapid-Transit Commissioners will at once hold a special meeting and proceed with its plans. Speaking about the Mayor's action and the bill, yesterday, Controller Fitch said:

"Of course, I have always been in favor of rapid transit and most anxious that a road should be built, but as to the specific plan which has been adopted I have been, and am, very much dissatisfied indeed.

"In the first place, as I have often repeated at the meetings of the Rapid-Transit Board, it was most unfair to build a road two miles shorter on the east side, where the population so much needs it, than on the west side.

"In the second place, the system seems to me most incomplete, as not reaching at all that part of the city which most needs rapid transit.

"I am also entirely dissatisfied with the route up Fourth Avenue, which is a mere duplication of the New-York Central's tracks, and will not help at all the immense population in Yorkville and East Harlem.

"I also fear the disturbance of Broadway which will be necessary, and which will involve incalculable annoyance and detriment to business, as well as cause large property damages.

"The effect upon the credit of the city of an increase of its bonded indebtedness to an amount above $50,000,000 is also a very serious matter."

Edward M. Shepard, one of the counsel to the Commissioners, said yesterday:

"We fully expected Mayor Strong to approve the bill, and, of course, are gratified to find that he has done so. After the Governor has signed the bill the Rapid-Transit Commissioners can proceed with the work. We will report to the Board of Aldermen, and then go to the Supreme Court to have it determine the nature of the proceedings to be followed by the city in obtaining the requisite property for the route.

"The amendments to the existing law, if the Governor signs the bill embodying them, will increase the proposed expenditure from $50,000,000 to $55,000,000. They also contain a most important feature in that they make the city responsible for all damage suits and other litigations that may arise. This is a very important feature, as it will enable us to secure a contractor under much more favorable terms."

The regular meeting day of the board was yesterday, but as it intends to do nothing until the bill becomes a law no meeting was held.

The routes and plans have all been prepared as fast as possible, and the next move by the Commissioners will be to get the right of way. The routes as determined upon by the Commissioners and as embodied in the bill are as follows:

A route, the centre line commencing at a point under the westerly side of Whitehall Street, distant along the same 62.5 feet north from the northerly line of South Street, produced thence by diverging lines under Whitehall Street and Battery Park and State Street, forming a loop line, the tracks converging to parallelism at a point at or near the westerly side of State Street and the southerly side of Battery Place; thence under Broadway and Union Square to Fifty-ninth Street; thence under the Boulevard to a point at or near Ninety-third Street; thence by viaduct along the Boulevard to a point at or near One Hundred and Eleventh Street; thence under the Boulevard to a point at or near One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; thence by viaduct along the Boulevard to a point at or near One Hundred and Fifty-first Street; thence under the Boulevard to a point at or near One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street; thence by viaduct along the Boulevard to a point at or near One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street; thence under the Boulevard to One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street; thence under Eleventh Avenue to a point at or near One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street.

Also, a loop from Broadway, under Mail Street, City Hall Park, Park Row, and Chambers Street, and again connecting with the Broadway line.

Also, a route, the centre line of which shall diverge from the Broadway line at or near Fourteenth Street, and run under Union Square to Fourth Avenue; thence under Fourth and Park Avenues to a point at or near Ninety-eighth Street; thence by a viaduct along Park or Fourth Avenue to the Harlem River; thence turning to the right by bridge across the Harlem River, and thence to the left until it shall coincide with the centre line of Walton Avenue produced at or near its intersection with One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and thence along the line of Walton Avenue to a point at or near One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street.

The general plan of construction of the loop under Battery Park, State, and Whitehall Streets, and the loop around City Hall Park, shall require two tracks, and from the junction near Battery Place to near Vesey Street three parallel tracks, all on the same level, with suitable switches and connections between them; and from Vesey Street to Fourteenth Street, and from Fourteenth Street to One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, on the west side line, shall require four parallel tracks on the same level. On the east side line, from Fourteenth Street to Forty-fourth Street, it shall require four parallel tracks on the same level, and from Forty-fourth Street to One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Walton Avenue two parallel tracks.

The motive power will be either electricity or cable, by which an average speed of forty miles an hour will be maintained.

Renewal of Theatrical Licenses.

Certified checks amounting to $500 were handed over to Clerk Burrows of the Mayor's office yesterday by the theatrical managers whose licenses expired at midnight last night. There are fifty-five licenses to be issued in all, and none of those previously granted are to be refused.

RECEPTIONS IN THE CITY HALL

The Aldermen Decide that They and the Mayor Should Have Them—City Land for the Poor.

The Board of Aldermen decided yesterday that, inasmuch as it was the custom of the President of the United States to hold receptions, it was no more than right that the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen of the metropolis should have a levee now and then.

The matter was brought up by Alderman Ware, who moved that President Jeroloman appoint a Reception Committee of five, who shall have charge of a series of receptions, to be held in the City Hall. He said he had spoken to the Mayor on the subject, and that the latter had approved the idea heartily.

Mr. Ware said that there should be certain days set apart for the citizens to visit the City Hall, when thew could be shown around and entertained. "We want to be in close touch with the people," said Mr. Ware, "and this is one of the best methods of doing it. The President of the United States has receptions in the White House, and there is no reason that I can see why the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen should not have receptions in the City Hall."

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Alderman Goodman asked that the board co-operate with the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and he introduced a resolution providing that poor people be allowed to cultivate some of the lots in the upper part of the city belonging to the city. The resolution was adopted.

Alderman Ware called up the special order relating to a public library. It called on the Committee of County Affairs to confer with the Trustees of the Tilden-Astor-Lenox Library, and any other that would be devoted to the use of the public, as to the advisability of using the site of the reservoir in Bryant Park for the library. The order was so amended that the committee should confer with the representatives of the libraries as to the selection of some site, as it was thought best not to specifically mention any one in particular. It was then adopted.

Coroner Hoeber sent to the Board of Aldermen yesterday the report of the inquest into the death of Robert Center, who, while riding a bicycle in the Boulevard, was killed in a collision with a coal wagon. The Coroner recommended that something be done to compel bicyclists to keep to the right, and to regulate their speed. The communication was referred.

DAVID M. STONE'S WILL PROBATED

Estate, Valued at $450,000, Divided Principally Among Relatives.

The will of the late David M. Stone of Brooklyn was filed for probate yesterday in the Kings County Surrogate's Court. The estate of the dead editor is estimated at $450,000, of which $50,000 is the value of his residence in Franklin Avenue, near Fulton Street. The balance consists of personal property.

The will was made on Jan. 8, 1892, and the executors are Garret Smith and William Hubbell.

The principal bequests are: Susan C. Hall, his niece, $50,000; Matilda B. F. Stone, $50,000; Eunice Noyes Horton, a sister of Mr. Stone, $30,000; Mary E. Horton, a niece, $30,000; Hannah Augusta Moore, $15,000; Frank F. Stone, $12,500; Ellen S. Baker, $12,500; Kate Rosalle Stone, $12,500; Robert F. Hall, a nephew, $10,000; Mrs. Samuel Moody of Washington, D. C., $10,000; John M. Horton, a nephew, $10,000; Marion Horton, a grandniece, $5,000; Mary C. Hubbell, $5,000; Susan Hubbell, $5,000; William S. Hubbell, $5,000; De Witt Hubbell, $5,000; the Brooklyn Society for the Relief of Reputable Aged Indigent Females, $5,000; Mary Kirkland of Washington, D. C., $3,000; Caroline C. Kirkland of Washington, D. C., $3,000; Mary Marvin, $2,500; Clarissa B. Anderson, $2,500; Lizzie Anderson, $2,500; Ezra S. Smith, $2,000; Andrew N. Smith, $2,000; Catherine Kelsey, $2,000; George P. Buckley, Mr. Stone's gardener, $1,000; a servant, $500; other servants, $200 each; the House of the Good Shepherd at Orange, N. J., $14 a week for the support of Mary Marvin, a cousin.

The residuary estate, amounting to $150,000, is bequeathed to William Stone Hubbell of Buffalo, a nephew of Mr. Stone.

Mr. Stone bequeathed his burial lot and vault in Greenwood Cemetery to the Treasurer of the Cemetery Corporation and $2,500 to be invested for the purpose of maintaining the lot and vault in suitable condition, and to keep two urns in front of the vault with flowers every season as a "fragrant memorial" of Mrs. Stone.

NAMED FOR STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICERS

Only Two New Men Were Selected by the Nominating Committee.

Nominations for officers for the ensuing year were announced at the Stock Exchange yesterday. The election will be held next week.

In the following list P. W. Harding and J. B. Metcalf are new candidates, nominated to succeed George H. Bend and J. E. Masten. The other candidates now hold the places for which they are renominated:

For President—Francis L. Eames; for Secretary—George W. Ely; for Treasurer—Franklin W. Dailey; for Chairman—James Mitchell; for members of the Governing Committee, to serve four years—James Weeks, W. B. Beekman, P. W. Harding, W. E. Tillinghast, W. M. Donald, Rudolph Keppler, T. B. Williams, J. B. Dumont, J. C. Kilbreth, and J. B. Metcalf; for member of the Governing Committee, to serve one year—James McGovern; for Trustee of the Gratuity Fund, to serve five years—S. H. Kissam; for Nominating Committee for 1896—R. W. Newton, C. C. Goff, Dyer Pearl, George S. Lancon, and W. A. Putnam.

THE DEAF MUTE SHOULD HAVE HEARD

That, in Effect, Is the Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in Brooklyn.

A Coroner's jury, impaneled by Coroner Kene of Brooklyn, yesterday held an inquest on the killing of James Hophelmer, the deaf-mute, who was run over by a West End trolley car near Coney Island on Monday.

DeWitt Wilson, Robert Ponelson, and G. W. Remson testified that the motorman rang his gong repeatedly before running over the deaf-mute.

The jury rendered a verdict exonerating the railroad company, declaring, in effect, that the deaf-mute should have heard the gong.

Rice Holders Are Confident.

Reports from the rice market for the last week are that, in spite of the falling away in demand in the last fortnight, the "round-up" at the close of the fourth month shows completed business, deliveries made, quite 40 per cent. ahead of last year. Holders are cheerful and confident. They think that the present dullness is only a temporary lull.

Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of New-Orleans report the Louisiana crop movement to date: Receipts, rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 738,735 sacks; last year, 1,095,415 sacks; sales, cleaned, (estimated,) 185,929 barrels; last year, 264,755 barrels. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of Charleston report the Charleston crop movement to date: Receipts, cleaned, 42,950 barrels; last year, 23,570 barrels; sales, 40,702 barrels; last year, 22,715 barrels.

City Labor Bureau Opens To-day.

The new Labor Registration Bureau of the Municipal Civil Service Board will begin business to-day. The Commissioners met yesterday and recommended for appointment by the Mayor a clerk and assistant clerk.

Edward P. Cringle, who is a war veteran and now Registration Clerk in the Street Cleaning Department, is recommended for the clerkship. The salary has not been fixed. The assistant clerk is to get $4,600 a year. S. W. Briscoe is recommended for the position.

To Resign from General Electric.

It was reported down town yesterday that H. McK. Twombly and D. O. Mills had resigned from the directory of the General Electric Company.

Mr. Twombly was away. Mr. Mills said he had not yet resigned, but intended to do so, because of interests more important to him elsewhere.

If there are plans for new Directors, no information about them could be obtained at the company's office.

OBJECT TO THE RAFFLING

Some Flushing Citizens Aroused by the Recent Drawings.

DEACON CRAWFORD GOT A BICYCLE

He Returned His Prize to the Club—The Religious Element of the Town Concerned About the Fad.

FLUSHING, L. I., April 30.—The religious element of Flushing society is disturbed over the "gambling craze" which seems to have taken possession of the village. The churches are exerting their influence against the evil, and next Sunday several congregations will hear from the pulpit the danger which, it is alleged, threatens to drag the Village Trustees as well as the police authorities down to a political grave.

All this excitement grew out of the innocent raffling of a bicycle several weeks ago at the rooms of the Niantic Club, which is composed of New-York business men. The raffle was conducted under what is known as the "graduated scale system." Under this method 150 tickets, numbered from 1 to 150, are placed in a box, and the intending purchaser of a ticket draws out one and pays the number of cents indicated thereon, whether 1 or 150. When all the tickets have been disposed of, corresponding numbers are again placed in the box, and the last number drawn out wins the bicycle. In this way the winner may secure his wheel for any sum ranging from 1 cent to $1.50.

The scheme became popular at once, and was taken up by other clubs and spread, until during the past week raffles have been of almost daily occurrence in every club and saloon in the village. The prizes have varied in character from bicycles to diamonds.

What brought the matter before the attention of the public was the recent fair of the Mercury Wheel Club, when two bicycles were disposed of by this system. The last day of the fair, ticket 281 was announced to be the one drawing a Liberty bicycle. No person presented the ticket and several days elapsed, with the identity of the holder still unknown. The club then set an inquiry on foot, with the result that John Crawford, a Village Trustee and a Deacon in the Methodist Church, was discovered to be the possessor of the ticket. The bicycle was tendered him and refused.

Mr. Crawford said that he did not feel that he could conscientiously accept the wheel, and that he was not familiar with the plans of the drawing or he should not have purchased the ticket. He then agreed to present the bicycle to the club on condition that it be not again disposed of by chance. This was agreed to and the bicycle is now the property of the Mercury Wheel Club, to be disposed of in some way hereafter to be decided.

A number of residents who are pronounced church men propose demanding of the Board of Village Trustees at the next regular meeting that active measures be taken for the suppression of the raffling. The authorities admit the violation of law represented in the game, but the sentiment of the body of men charged with the enforcement of the law, and who freely admit neglect of duty in their failure to act, can be found in the answer received to an inquiry addressed to one of the prominent officers of the village yesterday:

"Don't you know that this gambling scheme is a violation of law?"

"Yes; certainly I do."

"Well, why don't you arest the parties engaged in it?"

"Why should I do that? Do you think I am fool enough to do that? Don't you know I would bury myself politically if I did?"

Here is where the Village Trustees will find their difficulty. They owe their positions to political influence, just as much as their subordinates. The opinion is general that they will not dare to offend the powerful club and saloon influence in this regard, any more than has been done in the past relative to Sunday closing of saloons, which are wide open every Sunday, in defiance of law and religious sentiment. The following open letter was published to-day, attacking one of the local papers because of its failure thus far to condemn the raffling:

"For weeks I have watched to see if any word condemning the growing evil of raffling would appear in your columns, and for weeks I have been disappointed. Has it, then, reached the point where no one cares to raise a voice against the gambling spirit which pervades the very air we breathe? Is there no one to utter a word of remonstrance when Flushing goes mad over chances in bicycles, and weekly, almost daily raffles one sort or another? What is to become of public morals in the future, when our boys and girls are taught by the example of their elders that a raffle is a pretty good thing when one can get a hundred-dollar bicycle for 6 cents?

"I should like to see some Village Father rise up against this menace to the public good, and tell our indifferent citizens just what harm they are doing by countenancing so insidious a form of gambling. Let us hear in plain words why it is wrong—that is what they want to know. The fact that it is against the law seems to many a trifling objection. Cannot some person of broader experience than mine tell these fathers and mothers, who push the question aside as too trivial for second thought, what effect this tendency to gamble away every penny which the boy of to-day can procure will have on the character of the coming man?

"I should be glad to have it given out among the eager children whose eyes are made to dance with visions of all sorts of treasure 'given away at the raffle' that the man, woman, or child who draws a hundred-dollar bicycle for 6 cents is in possession of a very good thing, for which no proper equivalent was given, and to an old-fashioned conscience it looks very like ill-gotten gain.

"'Wrong ever builds on quicksands, but the right
To the firm centre lays its moveless base.'"

In the meantime, raffles are increasing, and the Flushing churchgoer finds it necessary to lay aside his sporting proclivities and array himself on the side of the Church against the alleged danger to society or, on the contrary, to repudiate his religious professions. The line is sharply drawn and the issue clearly defined, with every indication of a bitter fight if any attempt is made to enforce the law.

Count d'Aulby Exonerated.

Several Sunday papers of April 24 contained stories of a claim against Count Jean Edouard d'Aulby, for the collection of which proceedings in court were said to have been commenced.

No papers at this time had been served or have since been served on the Count, and it is only through investigations conducted by his attorneys that the Count has been able to ascertain the nature of the claim referred to.

As a result of this investigation, the claim was found to be for an indebtedness incurred during the Count's absence in Europe in 1894 by his then private secretary. The bill was at once paid.

ANOTHER JUROR FOR M'LAUGHLIN

Ten Men Now in the Box—District Attorney Fellows Says the Trial Will Not Be Long.

One more juror was obtained yesterday for the trial of Police Inspector McLaughlin. He is Simon Soldin of 47 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, manager of the Hartford Glass Company, 329 Broadway. There are now ten jurors in the box.

William C. Oderwald was accepted provisionally in the forenoon. He said he had no friends on the police force. He was re-examined later in the day. He said then that one of his sons had two brothers-in-law who were policemen, and that he had a niece who married a policeman.

Mr. Oderwald explained that it had not occurred to him that these policemen were his friends. He regarded them as acquaintances. Mr. Oderwald also admitted that he knew Police Sergeant Carey and Sergt. Carey's brother, who is also on the police force. He admitted, too, that he knew still another policeman. Mr. Fox challenged him, and Judge Barrett sustained the challenge.

Moses Cohn said he knew the defendant. Charles T. Vosburgh declared he could not serve conscientiously. Alexander Field had read the testimony in the Lexow investigation. Two men were found to be slightly deaf. Edward J. T. Dalton said he did not believe Inspector McLaughlin or any other man would sell himself for $50. They were all excused.

Other talesmen were examined in rapid succession, and were excused for reasons similar to those that have excluded other talesmen. It was well along in the afternoon when the tenth juror was chosen.

One man did not wish to serve on the jury because he feared that his business interests would suffer while he was away.

"It is a mistaken idea," Col. Fellows said, "for talesmen to suppose that this trial is to be a long one. The probabilities are that the trial will be very short when once the jury has been obtained."

Simon Soldien was sworn in, and the court adjourned until this morning. A panel of 200 talesmen has been summoned for to-day.

WOMAN OUT OF HER ELEMENT

FOR HER, RAIN MEANS ONLY SLUSH AND A WEARY SPIRIT.

Ponderous Skirts, Bundles of Course, and Hair Rebelling at Moisture Keep Her Busy.

It rained yesterday. That is not news. It has been raining for two or three days, as most persons who have been obliged to venture out of the house have been aware.

There is something very pleasant about a soft, Spring rain. It has a soothing effect at night if one listens to its gentle pattering on a tin roof. It is also very pleasant, not to say amusing, to watch from a comfortable seat in a broad window the passers-by on a principal thoroughfare.

There are other agreeable phases of a Spring rain, not to speak of its practical value; but to a part of the human race the agreeable phases are not evident, and the soothing qualities are of no avail.

Women are out of their element on a rainy day. At the end of a three days' rain the most virtuously indignant woman who ever disdained the feminine knickerbocker, trudging along, supporting with her tired arms pounds of wet skirts, has longed for—something. A woman on a rainy day is a pitiable object. She is blessed with a comfortable abundance of skirts in ordinary weather. To these she adds a gossamer—over her coat—out of respect to the pneumonia warnings of the doctors through the daily papers. It pins her arms down and bundles up her throat.

If she is obliged to go out at all, she goes for a purpose, and that means usually a bundle or a bag. With one hand she holds a thick bunch of skirts, including the thick skirt of the coat, and sometimes the gossamer. She tucks her bundles under the other arm, drops her skirts, and gets up her umbrella.

The skirts will get drabbled with the best of care after two or three trips up and down the elevated stairs or out of an into the surface cars. They drag across her ankles with a melancholy flap-flap that outrages every feminine sense of comfort and daintiness.

Her hair, at first arranged in becoming waves, stands out on all sides at depressing angles. A hairpin is rearranged, and a comb is put in a place of greater usefulness at every convenient stopping point, and with all that, a long, unmanageable lock brings her to a standstill in the middle of the street to clear her vision before venturing across dangerous car tracks. There is a little additional weight of water in the skirts each time they have been dropped for this purpose.

The average woman on a rainy day will cross the worst puddle in the street with desperation to avoid meeting her best friend—particularly if it be a man—and she melts quickly into the first shop door to avoid an acquaintance.

If she has neglected the little hole in the heel of her overshoe, and has one wet foot, so much the worse. Anyway, by the time she has endured two or three hours of this misery she is in a state of actual physical exertion. She is warm, she is cross, and if she confines herself only to mild expletives she is something of the angel she is sometimes said to be.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains TEN PAGES. It contains:

IN FREE SILVER IS RUIN—A strong argument by Robert B. Roosevelt.

BRITAIN SUSTAINS JAPAN—A definite understanding in the far East with the United States.

CUBAN REBELLION GRAVE—Progress of the insurrection against Spanish rule.

A SOUND MONEY VICTORY—Iowa Democrats oppose the free coinage of silver.

CORINTO TARIFF IN PAWN—The British in possession of the Nicaraguan city.

POLITICS IN MISSISSIPPI—This year's election the first under the new Constitution.

WHY McCABE CHOSE DEATH—He might have been forced to reveal secrets confided to him.

TO BE A DECISIVE HEARING—The Income Tax law to be thoroughly reviewed by the Supreme Court.

THEY OWN FAST STEPPERS—New-Yorkers who will race fine trotters this season.

EXPLAINED BY DR. NEWTON—He reaffirms his belief in the reality of Christ's resurrection.

WAY BEHIND THE TIMES—Drawbacks to life in the Nation's beautiful capital city.

BEAUTIFUL MAY HEAVENS—The movements of the stars during the month.

PRETTY COTTAGE FOR $1,800—How a seashore or mountain home can be built at small cost.

ONCE BELLE OF THE BALL—Events in the life of Delia Tudor Stewart Parnell.

NATIONAL GUARD NEXT—The New-Jersey Senate will search for extravagance there.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Anthrax, or Black-leg of Cattle, by Henry Stewart; Dairy Schools; Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

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SHAME OF CONNECTICUT

Political Injustice Which Makes Her Name a By-Word.

NEED OF CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

Democratic State Committeeman Melbert B. Cary Shows the Startling Evils of the Present System.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 30.—The system of political injustice which prevails in Connecticut under the present Constitution has become a burden which the people can hardly bear, and the movement for a Constitutional Convention is consequently becoming stronger and stronger every day. The good name of the State, too, is suffering in other parts of the country. State Committeeman Melbert B. Cary illustrates this feeling in the story of a gentleman who was recently visiting San Francisco. Being asked where he resided, he said that he came from Connecticut. "Out here," said his companion, "Connecticut is called the Nevada of New-England—the rotten-borough State. Is this a libel or is it justified by the facts?"

Mr. Cary is a Democrat, but in the desire to see this shame of the State removed and its fair name restored, he is one with all the best men in his own party and among Republicans as well. He has been a close student of Connecticut's history, from the time when, in 1639, the towns of Windsor, Wethersfield, and Hartford adopted a Constitution which was a model for that of the whole country later on, to the present time, when, as he says, "it seems as if the pre-eminence which she once attained only served to emphasize the depths to which she has now fallen, and the mere statement of her present condition shows clearly the imperative need of another Constitutional Convention."

Mr. Cary was asked by a reporter for The New-York Times to explain the position more fully.

"Connecticut is now the only State in the Union," he said, "that does not endeavor or profess to provide for equal representation. She is the only State where the system of representation is not now based upon any principle whatever; neither upon property, territory, or population, but, like Topsy, in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' has simply 'growed.' It is a system that was framed to suit the conditions of seventy-seven years ago, when the population of the towns was more nearly alike, before large cities existed, and before the migration from the rural districts to the manufac

that will justify such a state of things? It seems utterly impossible to excuse or justify this in any country that pretends to a democratic form of government."

"What is the supposed principle upon which this system was based?"

"It is sometimes said," responded Mr. Cary, "that in the State of Connecticut the town and not the individual is the political unit; that the present system of town representation is as just as the equal representation of the large and small States in the United States Senate, and that it was the intention of the framers of our Constitution to make the town and not the individual the unit of representation, disregarding thereby the great inequalities of population; but a careful investigation will show that this argument is without historical basis and is entirely fallacious.

"That the claim that the town is the political unit, regardless of population, has been trumped up to meet this emergency, and that such a principle was never adopted is clearly shown by the amendments to the Constitution of 1818, which were passed whenever the injustice and inequality of any particular section became so rank as to require immediate attention. In 1874 these inequalities had become so glaring and outrageous that a constitutional amendment was adopted providing that any new town incorporated after that date should have no representation as a town unless it contained a population of 2,500; it should in that case go back and vote with the old town. These two amendments utterly destroy the claim referred to; they acknowledge the principle that population should be regarded as the basis of representation. The very fact that the number of Representatives from different towns has varied from one to four is against the claim, because the essence of the theory of representation in the United States Senate is equal representation, regardless of size or population. The simple fact is that our forefathers, who framed this Constitution, did not foresee the great change in social and economic conditions resulting from the movement of population from towns to the cities, and, naturally, did not provide for such changes, leaving it to future generations of lawmakers to do as they were doing at that time—to frame a new Constitution whenever justice and the exigencies of the time should demand it."

"What about the effect on State elections?"

"This is another great and trying injustice that is contained in this antiquated State Constitution—the provision regarding a majority election in the case of State officers, and in default thereof, election by the Legislature; a provision that time and time again has resulted in placing in the Gubernatorial chair a man who has received fewer votes than his opponent, and four years ago resulted in a disgraceful dead-lock. Connecticut and one other State, I believe, are the only two States in the Union which adhere to this old requirement that candidates for State offices shall receive a majority of all the votes cast, instead of a plurality. The only reason that it is retained is that, in connection with the system of legislative misrepresentation, one party is enabled to hold on to an unfair advantage over the other. Year after year one party has gone on casting more votes for its candidate for Governor than the other, and year after year a Legislature, controlled by the party which polled the smaller number of votes, made up principally from towns which do not represent half of the State population, has elected and installed its candidate upon the State ticket because, in order to have an election by the people, it is necessary that one party should have not the highest number of votes cast, but a majority over the aggregate of all votes cast by the different parties. How long the State will continue to suffer under this system of misrepresentation is for the individual voter to determine. Many of the public men, and some of the leading papers in the State, irrespective of party, have expressed themselves in favor of righting this grievous wrong.

"It is this antiquated Constitution that has brought shame upon the fair and proud name of Connecticut. It is the refusal of the representatives of the people to revise these provisions of that fundamental law of 1818 which were right and just and suited to the time and conditions then existing that has perpetuated that shame. By the changed conditions and population in the last seventy-five years, resulting in the unequal representation above alluded to, it has come to pass that the use of money in elections in certain districts and among a few voters, can effect unusual results; can, by securing the election of certain representatives, overthrow a plurality of votes for Governor and State officers, and insure the election of a United States Senator of a different political faith from that of a majority of the people of the State. In no other State in the Union, excepting, perhaps, Nevada, would this be possible; for in all of them equal representation, to a greater or less degree, prevails.

"A large portion of the responsibility for this corrupt state of affairs in Connecticut belongs upon the shoulders of the respectable class, the leaders of opinion, who refuse to recognize the fact that the Constitution, the fundamental law of the State, is unequal, unjust, crooked, and out of joint, and that we cannot expect good results to follow from the laws that are made in accordance with it, or from the people who live under it. That Constitution of 1818 was glorious when it was born; it is now oftimes the cause of shame to the State. It is largely because of that Constitution that the evils resulted which were depicted two years ago by Prof. McCook, when he made the startling statement that 15 per cent. of the vote of Connecticut was venal.

"It is chiefly because of the defects of the Constitution that the condition of affairs has arisen, suggested by an ex-Governor of the State in his recent declaration that Connecticut is more corrupt politically than New-York City, the ratio being as 1 to 5, and that over $100,000 was spent by one party in 1892 and a large amount by the other party. The Hartford Courant, in its issue of March 2, 1895, heads a column with the words, 'Connecticut's Shame,' referring to these charges of political corruption. Leslie's Weekly of March 14 states editorially: 'It has been repeatedly declared and has become a matter of almost general belief that the Connecticut electorate is one of the most corrupt in the Union, the estimate of its purchasable vote reaching as high a figure as 20,000.'

"Connecticut's shame," concluded Mr. Cary, "has been bruited abroad and made public property by those who occupy positions of authority and knowledge, and in referring to these charges, though unable to deny their substantial truth, it is a duty and a pleasure to recall the glory of her record for three centuries and to call upon her people and her legislators to speedily remove this prime cause of her civic shame."

BUSINESS TROUBLES

—Hugh A. Toler, importer of wines and liquors, at 26 South William Street, made an assignment yesterday to William P. Toler, giving preferences to Hub Hartes & Son, Coblenz, Germany, for $434, estate of Elizabeth Wilkinson for $163, G. T. Thomson for $65, and estate of Mary C. Toler for $5,050. Mr. Toler declined yesterday to say anything whatever concerning the failure. A creditor said that he was surprised at the assignment, as Mr. Toler had paid notes with 60 days only a couple of days ago. In the trade the failure was attributed to inability to keep up with the active competition of younger houses.

—Gustave A. Radtke, doing business as Radtke, Lauckner & Co., importers of engravings, at 6 East Eighteenth Street, who made an assignment on April 17, has submitted a proposition to his creditors to pay the preferred creditors 50 cents on the dollar and other creditors 30 cents, in notes at six, twelve, and eighteen months. The proposition has been favorably received by the creditors. The liabilities are $50,000, of which $11,000 is preferred and $39,000 unsecured. The nominal assets are $60,000, and the actual assets, $30,000.

—Antoine Blancheri and William H. Boehm, who manufacture cloaks at 83 Spring Street, under the style of Blancheri & Boehm, made an assignment yesterday to Bernard F. Rosenthal. John J. Connelly, their attorney, said that the failure was the result of a fire which occurred at their place of business last week, interrupting their business and causing creditors to press claims for payment, together with dull trade this season. He estimated the liability at about $3,200.

—A meeting of creditors of George D. Dessar & Co., manufacturers of clothing, at 213 Greene Street, was held yesterday at the office of M. Warley Platzek, 320 Broadway. A statement was submitted showing liabilities of $35,000, and assets of $12,500, and the firm offered to compromise at 25 cents on the dollar in 30 and 60 days, with good security. The creditors took the proposition into consideration.

—Harry Blauner & Co., manufacturers of cloaks at 107 Greene Street, are reported to have failed, and Herman Joseph has placed an execution for $518 in the Sheriff's hands against the firm. Mr. Joseph said yesterday that no stock had been found to levy upon, and it was supposed to have been removed under a bill of sale.

—Judgment for $3,713 was entered yesterday against the Oswego Street Railway Company, in favor of Charles A. Miller, for money loaned to the company at various times. Carlton B. Price of 80 Broadway is the President.

—The schedules of William A. Fensley, dealer in paper, at 220 Fulton Street, show liabilities of $18,210, nominal assets of $10,137, and actual assets of $6,459.

—The firm of Kemp & Goldberg, which manufactures cloaks at 362 Canal Street, has given a bill of sale to the H. B. Claflin Company, to secure an indebtedness of about $600.

—Deputy Sheriff Loub yesterday sold out the stock, &c., of Adam Schmitt, manufacturer of shoe uppers, at 337 East Sixth Street.

JUSTICE WATSON RESIGNS

Brooklyn's Police Magistrate to Run for the State Senate.

WRITES A LETTER TO MAYOR SCHIEREN

Read It Yesterday at the Close of Court—He will Travel Abroad Before Beginning His Campaign.

Police Justice William Watson of Brooklyn yesterday resigned his position in order to become a Democratic candidate for State Senator in the Seventh Senatorial District.

The law requires that candidates for such offices shall not have held public office within 100 days prior to their nomination. The limit in Justice Watson's case will not expire for several months, but he desires to go to Europe before entering upon a political campaign. He has bought his ticket and will sail on Saturday.

It is expected that Justice Watson's successor will be Richard Laimbeer, Jr., who will serve out the Justice's unexpired term, which expires on May 1, 1896. Mr. Laimbeer is President of the Algonquin Club, a lawyer, and prominently identified with Sixth Ward politics.

Justice Watson opened the Ewen Street Police Court as usual at 9 o'clock, and seemed in an unusually good humor. He disposed of a number of cases, but said nothing that gave any one an idea that it was to be his last day on the bench. After he had disposed of the last case for the day he ordered the courtroom cleared and called the court attendants before him. He then surprised them by reading the following note:

The Hon. Charles A. Schieren, Mayor of the City of Brooklyn:

Sir: I hereby tender my resignation as a Police Justice of the City of Brooklyn, the same to take effect from the date hereof.

Respectfully, W. WATSON.

The court attendants were dumfounded, and Justice Watson made them a speech, in the course of which he announced his intention to sail in the steamer Mohawk for Europe on Saturday. He said it would take the steamer two weeks to cross, but he was going to sea for pleasure and health, and would have plenty of time to indulge his fancy for salt water. He said his intention to resign was known to only a few friends, who had tried to dissuade him from his purpose, but that he would doubtless often be heard in the court pleading before the bar, instead of sitting on the bench.

"I feel to-day," he said, "that had I the power of recalling a single act or decision that I ever made during my term of office, I would not recall a single decision I made."

The Justice said he would visit London and Newmarket and Paris, and make a tour of Germany and Italy. He will then go to Ireland, where his ancestors lived.

Justice Watson was appointed Police Justice, as a Republican, by Mayor Chapin, but a year later became a Democrat. His official actions during the recent strike aroused criticism, and Mayor Schieren had him impeached before the General Term of the Supreme Court, but he was merely censured, the judges failing to find the charges of corruption or incapacity sustained by the evidence.

WARNED BY THE WHITECAPS

Earnest Pierson Much Disturbed Over a Mysterious Document.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., April 30.—Earnest Pierson of Watsessing found the following notice at his door yesterday, and is very much disturbed over the document:

"The attention of the National Order of Whitecaps has been called to your conduct. You are doubtless aware of our methods of treating cases like yours. Let the warning suffice."

The notice was printed on white paper with a heavy black border. Pierson handed the document to the police. He admits having had domestic trouble and that he has not lived with his wife for a long time, and says that may have something to do with the notice sent to him. The Piersons are well connected and well known in church circles. While Pierson and his wife live but a few doors from each other, they never speak as they pass by. It is said that Pierson has been escorting young ladies home from a culture class, and that the whitecaps' notice is the outcome.

SURVIVORS OF THE SULTANA

Tenth Annual Reunion of the Soldiers Who Escaped Death.

DEFIANCE, Ohio, April 30.—The tenth annual reunion of survivors of the Sultana disaster was held in this city to-day. About twenty-five of the survivors were present. The city is in gala attire in honor of the event.

On the night of April 25, 1865, the Sultana left Memphis for the North, carrying a load of Union soldiers just paroled from Southern prisons. The boat was crowded to its utmost capacity. When about nine miles above the city the defective boiler of the steamer blew up, wrecking the upper decks, and setting fire to the boat. Hundreds perished in the flames or were drowned in the muddy water of the river, how many will never be known.

It is expected that the next reunion of the Sultana survivors will be held in Memphis.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Court-martial at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.—Detail—Capt. John M. Banister, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. William H. Carter, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. Joseph F. Huston, Twentieth Infantry; Capt. James A. Irons, Twentieth Infantry; Lieut. William H. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon; Lieut. Robert L. Howze, Sixth Cavalry; Lieut. Albert D. Niskern, Twentieth Infantry; Lieut. George C. Barnhardt, Sixth Cavalry; Lieut. Ulysses G. Worrilow, Twentieth Infantry, and Lieut. Richard B. Paddock, Sixth Cavalry, Judge Advocate.

—The following officers will report to the examining board appointed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.: Capt. Philip H. Ellis, Thirteenth Infantry; Capt. Charles Porter, Eighth Infantry; Lieut. Horatio G. Sickel, Adjutant Seventh Cavalry; Lieut. Alfred B. Johnson, Seventh Infantry; Lieut. George R. Dyell, Thirteenth Infantry; Lieut. N. B. Phisten, First Infantry; Lieut. Henry B. Moon, Twentieth Infantry; Lieut. Charles B. Hardin, Eighteenth Infantry; Lieut. William R. Dashiell, Eighth Infantry.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. John J. Bradley, Fourteenth Infantry, one month; Capt. Charles J. Crane, Twenty-fourth Infantry, two months' extension; Lieut. Charles De L. Hine, Sixth Infantry, three months; Lieut. David L. Brainard, Second Cavalry, one month's extension; Capt. Frank A. Edwards, First Cavalry, four months.

—Major Gen. Thomas H. Ruger and Capt. Charles B. Hall, Nineteenth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty in connection with the revision of the infantry drill regulations.

—Lieut. Frederic D. Evans, Twenty-fourth Infantry, has been relieved from duty with the Eighteenth Infantry, Fort Bliss, Texas, and will proceed to his station, Fort Bayard, New-Mexico.

—Lieut. Stephen M. Foote, Fourth Artillery, has been detailed military instructor of the Vermont Academy, Saxton's River, Vt., vice Lieut. George W. Gatchell, Fifth Artillery, relieved.

—Lieut. Oscar J. Brown, First Cavalry, will report at Atlanta, Ga., for duty pertaining to the militia of that State.

—Capt. Edgar C. Bowen has been relieved from duty at St. Paul's School, Garden City, N. Y.

Navy.

—Capt. Read has ordered a court of inquiry on board the Olympia at Mare Island to fix the responsibility for the accident to the five-inch rapid-fire gun by which Coxswain John Johnson was killed.

—Naval Constructor V. D. Wilson, formerly Chief Constructor of the Navy, who has been on sick leave for about a year, having recovered his health, has applied for active duty.

—Passed Assistant Engineer W. H. Chambers has been detached from the Iowa Iron Works and ordered to New-London, Conn., for duty in connection with the machinery of the Ericsson.

—Assistant Engineer C. H. Hayes has been detached from the New-York and ordered to the Cramps' yard.

SUES THE MINISTER'S ESTATE

A Brooklyn Clergyman Claims He Should Be Recompensed for Caring for the Rev. Dr. F. C. Farley.

The Rev. Augustus D. Smith, of Brooklyn, brought suit yesterday for the second time in the Supreme Court against the estate of the Rev. Dr. Frederick C. Farley for $3,800, due, the plaintiff claims, for personal services rendered between Jan. 1, 1888, to March 24, 1892, when Dr. Farley died.

This case was heard some time ago. The defense failed to appear, and judgment by default was entered for $213.12.

Dr. Farley was ninety years old at his death, and for several years previous he required constant care. He requested Mr. Smith to look after him, and Mr. Smith says he did so for four years. During that period, he says, he was paid only $75. He put in a claim for $3,800. After Dr. Farley's death, Mr. Smith was awarded $213.12. Mr. Smith now asks to be awarded the full amount.

The counsel for the defense characterized Mr. Smith's claim as an attempt to raid an estate. He said the claim was not presented until two years after Dr. Farley's death, although the plaintiff was cognizant of the efforts of the executor to settle all accounts against the estate, which were passed upon by the Surrogate. He declared that it was never Dr. Farley's intention to remunerate Mr. Smith for his services.

A decision in the case will be given later.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as competent chambermaid and laundress; go to the country with a family leaving city; will help in dining room and pantry; present employer can be seen; disengaged 10th May. E. K., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or assist with children; first-class personal reference from last employers. H., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl a steady place as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; city references. 233 West 138th St.

CHAMBERMAID. — Experienced chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; city or country; good reference. 265 7th Av., near 25th St.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; understands maid's work; good reference. 241 West 30th St.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; understands her duties perfectly; willing and obliging; good city reference. L. S., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best city reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 113 East 18th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid; thoroughly competent; best city references; willing to assist with other work. 339 East 30th St.; second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in private family; can be well recommended; no objection to the country. R. A. G., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; thoroughly understands her business; good city references. B. C., Box 295 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—By young woman in private family; country preferred for Summer. Call, 11 to 1, 5 West 36th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to country; best reference from present employer. 47 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid at present employed. Call, Wednesday, at 141 West 75th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By an American girl; first-class reference; present employer can be seen. 39 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid, or to assist with grown children. 116 East 37th St.; lady seen.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Competent; five years' city reference. 450 West 54th St.; Kissane's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat young girl as competent chambermaid in American private family; best city references. 915 6th Av., second flat.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference from last employer. 75 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German girl; chambermaid; best city reference. 235 East 10th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By a young English lady as companion, amanuensis, or governess to young children; good traveler; best references. Miss Clark, 20 Oakwood Av., Orange, N. J.

COMPANION.—By lady of gentle, refined manner as companion to elderly lady; best references given and required. 431 De Mott St., West Hoboken, N. J.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman; first-class; one year and a half best city references from last employer; all soups, entrées, meats, game, pastry, creams, and all kinds of ices. C. K., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—A lady wishes to place her cook, (a Swedish woman of superior character,) with a family going to the country for the Summer. Apply at 17 West 35th St., before 12 o'clock today.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; understands all branches; year and a half best city reference; would go to the country; last employer can be seen. M. J., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman; experienced family cook; can take full charge of kitchen and do marketing if required; best city reference; last employer can be seen. H. T., Box 819 Times, Up Town.

COOK—BUTLER.—By French couple; the wife as first-class cook, husband as butler, in private family; moderate wages; two years' references. D. H., 1,227 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant woman; understands care of milk and butter; small family in country; city reference. 152 7th Av., first floor.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; thoroughly competent in all branches; city or country; three years' reference; last employer seen. 213 East 40th St.; Doyle' bell.

COOK.—First-class French cook; stout woman; understands all desserts and pastry; good place for the Summer; best reference. 237 East 35th St.; first floor.

COOK and BAKER.—By thoroughly-competent woman; understands her business in all its branches; private family; city reference. M. T., Box 882 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By competent girl as good cook and baker; private family; would do coarse washing if required; personal city reference. S. C., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent first-class cook; Protestant; best references; can be highly recommended. Competent, Box 336 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; good baker; city or country; city reference; lady seen. D., 121 West 30th St., one flight, back.

COOK.—Where good family cooking only is required; fully competent to take entire charge; understands marketing; best city reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 653 West End Av.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference. 79 121st St.; ring last bell.

COOK.—As excellent cook; best city reference. 119 West 60th St., care Mrs. J. Day.

COOK, &c.—By girl to cook and help with coarse washing; good reference. 319 East 61st St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of American cooking; is an excellent bread maker; can make all kinds of desserts, jellies, and ice cream; best city reference from last place; lady can be seen. 422 East 86th St., second bell, west.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, in private family; city or country; good city reference. B. C., 162 East 23d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; will do any kind of house cleaning, washing, ironing; thorough in her work; good reference. 213 East 66th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day, or to take washing home; best references. Mrs. Hoctar, 318 West 49th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to do washing or housecleaning by the day; understands brasses; reference. 35 Columbus Av., Roley's bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Suits made at short notice; latest Parisian designs; moderate prices; also competent person; good cutter, fitter; by day. Mlle. La Casse, 765 8th Av., near 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; by the day; skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations, repairing, children's dresses. Mrs. Huih, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; a few more customers by the day; best city references. Mrs. E. Thomson, 856 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker, at home or out; $3 per day. Miss Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an educated German nursery governess to child or lady; speaks German, French, and English; is good dressmaker; good packer; no objection to traveling here or abroad. Address, for two days, T. M. L., 63 West 88th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a French Protestant as nursery governess. Present employer's, 5 West 50th St.; before 2 o'clock.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Morning or afternoon hours; German, French, music, art, needlework, painting; $3 weekly; no cards. Governess, 211 East 10th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEMAID.—By a young girl; lately landed; willing to work as housemaid in a small family. Tuesday and Wednesday; no cards answered; 413 9th Av., near 33d St.; ring first bell.

HOUSEMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young English Protestant girl in a private family; city reference; city or country. 134 West 19th St., first floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By young North of Ireland Protestant girl; in small private family; city or country; best reference. K. C., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework; excellent references. 238 East 56th St. Lady.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl, in small private family, to do housework. 216 East 28th St., grocery store.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl, as first kitchenwoman; very thorough in all capacities; best city references. M. M., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

KITCHENMAID.—By a respectable girl; lately landed; as kitchenmaid with private family; willing and obliging. 261 West 69th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By refined young person, as maid to young or elderly lady; speaks French, German, and English fluently; good seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork; city or country. Present employer's, 27 East 72d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class Swiss lady's maid; competent in all her duties; also good packer and traveler; speaks German, French, and English; best references. L. F., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of ladies' wardrobe; knows Europe well; seven years' reference. G. D., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swiss French Protestant woman; willing to assist with light chamberwork; is capable; good references. 765 6th Av., Mrs. Faulkner.

LADY'S MAID.—French; thoroughly competent in all her duties; seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; to go to Europe; city references. Parisienne, Box 314 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By Protestant; competent in all her duties; excellent hairdresser; accustomed to traveling; first-class reference from last employer, 150 East 49th St. Howard.

LADY'S MAID.—French; middle-aged; first-class seamstress and hairdresser; willing and obliging; accustomed to travel; city or country; best reference. Marie, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; competent dressmaker; good packer; accustomed to travel; never seasick; best city references. A. A., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisienne; good dressmaker, competent in duties; best city reference. Jeanne, care of Mme. Martin, dressmaker, 207 West 27th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German as first-class maid and seamstress; excellent dressmaker; city reference. N. N., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; competent; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; best city references. W. W., 397 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisienne; good dressmaker, packer; willing to travel; good city reference. M. D., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisienne; good dressmaker, packer; willing to travel; good city reference. M. D., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Seamstress, hairdresser, dressmaker; would leave city; good reference. C. L., 25 East 14th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an intelligent German person, 26, as maid and seamstress to young ladies or grown children; ladies' and children's dresses made; will do marketing or assist in light chamberwork if required; speaks English; city or country; wages, $20; personal references. Can be seen at 400 East 87th St., Meister.

MAID, &c.—By German-American; capable and trustworthy; as maid to elderly lady or seamstress; private family; understands all hand and machine work; willing to relieve lady in housekeeping; five years' reference. K. Mindle, 136 East 47th St.

MAID or CARE OF CHILDREN.—By a respectable young girl as competent maid, or would take care of grown children; excellent seamstress; first-class personal city reference from last employer. D. M., care of Mrs. Eugene Reilly, 207 East 48th St.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By German girl as maid or seamstress and maid; understands dressmaking; no objection to traveling; good references. Can be seen at present employer's, 22 East 51st St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl; understands her duties thoroughly; willing to do light chamberwork; no children; country or traveling; best city refrences. S. A., 341 West 30th St.

MAID.—By Swiss maid; to young ladies; speaks French and German; would like to go to Europe; city reference. A. M., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By capable North German; willing and obliging; understands hairdressing, champooing, packing; willing to travel; city references. 10 East 38th St.

MAID.—By a competent, trustworthy woman; as maid or nurse to invalid or elderly lady; willing to travel; five years' city reference. 101 East 40th St.

MAID.—By a competent, first-class French maid; reliable in all her duties; very good packer. Francaise, 118 West 31st St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; five years' best reference from present employer. K., 201 East 14th St.

MAID.—By a young woman as maid to grown children; three years in present place. 31 West 53d St., present employer's.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Families going to Larchmont, New-Rochelle, Mount Vernon, or around that location can make Summer arrangements with a first-class laundress moving out there; terms low; first-class personal reference. K. M., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl; excellent; in first-class private family; first-class shirt and flannel hand; best city reference; no objection to short distance in country; no cards or notes. 158 West 81st St.; ring three times.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; in a private American family; two years' best reference from present employer. S. N., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as laundress, assist with chamberwork; small private family; no objection to country for Summer; city reference. 441 West 40th St.; ring Hughes's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as excellent laundress in small family; assist with other work; country preferred. 136 West 52d St., one flight up.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable girl as first-class laundress; willing to assist in other work. Call, from 10 to 1 o'clock, at 138 West 58th St., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent laundress; in private family; just disengaged; very best city reference from last employer. L., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to find place for competent laundress; for June 1; will assist with chamberwork or cleaning; neat, honest, and industrious. 79 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl; first-class; in private family going to the country for Summer; first-class city reference. N. S., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in a private family; best reference. Call, Tuesday, 802 6th Av.; ring lower bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, with first-class reference; in a private family; will do no other work. 1,412 2d Av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress or do housecleaning; best city reference. Call, for two days, at 847 West 49th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; first-class laundress; best city reference. Address, two days, M. C., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as laundress in private family; personal reference given. J. A. T., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, in private family; best city reference. 201 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; city references. I. M., 650 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish woman, to do laundrywork in private family. 157 East 27th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly-experienced infant's nurse; full charge; best city reference. M. J., 270 West 23d St.

NURSE or MAID.—Young Englishwoman, wishing to go to England, would give her services as nurse or maid in return for passage; good references. L. M. B., 149 East 57th St.

COOK.—English; lately landed; in private family; good references. Keehill, 303 East 63d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; highest personal city references; wages, $20 to $25. J. A. Box 338 Times, Up Town.

NURSE, WAITRESS, CHAMBERMAID, or Cook.—By a young Frenchwoman who speaks no English; (lately landed;) go to country. Mrs. D. E., care Mrs. Drucker, 171 Eldridge St.

NURSE.—By an educated American girl to one or two grown children; can do plain sewing; best personal city references. M. M., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant young woman; good sewer and dressmaker; two years' city reference. Call Wednesday, 854 Columbus Av., Mitchell's bell.

NURSE.—By competent French person; Protestant; experienced nurse; baby or growing children; reliable; take full charge; good city reference. Louise, 208 West 33d St.; Petit.

NURSE.—By refined German Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress to one child, not under 4 years old, in an American family; best city references. E. M., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse to a baby; three and a half years' reference from last place. 115 East 40th St., present employer's.

NURSE.—Experienced; to invalid gentleman; massage treatment; sober and attentive; reference. Hall, 101 West 42d St.

NURSE.—By a young girl, to take charge of children and assist with chamberwork. 791 Park Av.; Relly's bell.

NURSE.—By a French girl; 25 years old; take full charge of children; plain sewing; good city reference. 208 West 33d St.; Petit.

NURSE, &c.—By capable French person as nurse and do sewing; city reference. C. C., 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—Experienced; thoroughly competent; entire charge of infant or older children; good reference. 413 Lexington Av., second flat.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as competent seamstress; understands dressmaking; willing to do other light work; private family; country preferred; best city reference. Clifford, 844 7th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as seamstress in a private family; would assist as maid to do light work; would visit country if family desires. McNeill, 231 East 25th St.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—First-class in all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking and willing to assist with light chamberwork; best city reference. 151 East 33d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a Swiss Protestant; would do light chamberwork and take care of a child; country preferred. M. L., 341 West 30th St.; French Home.

SEAMSTRESS.—By girl as first-class seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 344 East 65th St., Reynold's bell.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl; understands all kinds of salads; seven years' reference from the last place; willing and obliging; willing to go to any part of the country for the Summer. 301 East 53d St.; ring three times.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; capable of taking butler's place; six years' best city references. Call, Tuesday, at present employer's, 2 Gramercy Park.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in private family; country for Summer; city reference. 5 West 36th St.; present employer's.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in private family or assist butler; three years in last place; city references. 104 West 53d St., third bell.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in good private family; best city reference; will go in country; wages, $20; disengaged on account of family going to Europe. M. H., Box 842 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in small private family. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 18 West 49th St., from 11 to 1.

WAITRESS, PARLOR MAID, or CHAMBERmaid in a private family. 34 West 39th St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—By respectable Swedish girl as competent waitress; has best city or country reference. 257 West 32d St.

Washing.

WASHING, &c.—By a respectable colored woman to do washing or go out to do day's work; best of reference. M. C., 152 East 98th St., Room 5.

WASHING.—By competent woman, family washing to take to her own home; best reference. 287 7th Av.; ring once.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER.—By lady stenographer and typewriter; will assist in office; salary, $6 to begin; good reference. B. H. W., Box 105 Times.

SEAL GARMENTS ALTERED OR REPAIRED at Summer prices. Mrs. Barker, 116 West 39th St., late with C. G. Gunther's Sons, Fifth Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By experienced and competent butler; is an intelligent, perfectly reliable, and sober man; conscientious; obliging; highly recommended by family with which he lived for several years; also other excellent references. Benzon, care of A. D. T. Office, 987 Madison Av.

BUTLER.—French; good valet; also good cook if required; trained in Paris and London; is first-class family servant; strictly sober and respectable, and will prove faithful and devoted; age, 36; several years of best references. B. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—By a competent Englishman of good character and habits; single and middle-aged; wages reasonable; city and Brooklyn references. Address, by letter, Henry Harrison, 334 East 19th St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; thoroughly understands all the duties required of a first-class man; can take full charge dining-room floor; best city references. L. G., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; thoroughly understands all the duties required of a first-class man; can take full charge dining-room floor; best city references. L. G., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—MAID, SEAMSTRESS, or NURSE.—By English married couple; thoroughly experienced; husband nine years' best city references; wife seven years last place; butler can be seen at present employer's. 517 5th Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; man as butler; wife as first-class cook in all branches; both thoroughly competent and reliable; over ten years' best city references; city or country, or other cities. C. B., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, USEFUL COOK, and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable married couple in small private family; references. L., 117 West 75th St., basement.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; English; age, 33; strictly temperate; thorough care of silver; gentleman's clothes; best references. W. S., 625 8th Av.

BUTLER or WAITER.—Thoroughly competent; willing to be generally useful; strictly temperate; good city references. O. N., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent, experienced Englishman, where second man is kept; shortly disengaged; age, 36; one years' reference from present employer. J. M., Box 876 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady highly recommends her butler, and Englishman; efficient, trustworthy; a good servant in every respect; family going to Europe. K., 55 East 34th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Englishman; understands his duties thoroughly; good reference; age, 30; height, 5 feet 11 inches. V., 54 East 41st St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man; French; age, 30; single; highly recommended for capability and sobriety; six years' first-class city references. H., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By young man; 26; in private family or on private place in country; three years' best city reference. George, Box 258 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man; age, 38; is a good valet; has excellent city reference; will be personally recommended by last employer. J. A. S., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced young man; single; also is a good valet; five years in last place; best reference. H. H., care of Mrs. Conningham, 155 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler; age, 29; has three years' best reference from last employer; lady can be seen. F. G., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; in private family; leaves on account of family going abroad. Present employer's, 379 5th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—First-class; ten years' city reference; tall; age, 34; last employer can be seen. 377 4th Av., third floor.

BUTLER and FOOTMAN.—By a Frenchman; speaks good English; in private family; good city reference

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Lower Prices and Trading Less Active.

GENERAL UNLOADING BY THE LONGS

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Firm—Provisions Lower—Cotton Barely Steady —Coffee Lower.

There was a general desire to liquidate, and values declined on most of the speculative articles, with wheat also influenced by reports of rains at the West, and heavy selling by foreign house, with considerable weakness at the close. Provisions were dull and lower with the West. Cotton was less active and lost a few points through local selling. Coffee was quiet and easier with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator		67½@	67¾
Oats, No 2 mixed, elevator		31¾@	..
Corn, No. 2 steamer		52⅝@	52⅝
Flour, straight Spring	$3.65	@3.75	
Flour, straight Winter	3.20	@ 3.30	
Cotton, middling uplands	6 15-16@	..	
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@	18
Pork, mess	13.50	@14.00	
Lard, Western steam	7.00	@	
Beef, family	11.00	@13.00	
Butter, creamery, fancy	19	@	
Sugar, granulated	4	@ 4 5-16	
Cheese, State full cream, new	7½@	8	
Coffee, Rio No. 7	16¼@	..	
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50	@12.50	
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@	..
Copper, lake	9.80	@	
Lead	3.07½@		

WHEAT—Contracts were less active, but very irregular, with prices declining 1½@2c, on weaker cables, rain West, heavy foreign selling, longs unloading, and Bradstreet's report of 3,442,000 bushels decrease east of the Rockies, 65,000 bushels increase on the Pacific coast, and 1,128,000 bushels increase afloat and in Europe, making a total decrease of only 2,249,000 bushels in the world's visible; rallied ⅛@⅜c, and closed weak, at 1¼@1⅜c decline, with a fair switching trade. Spot was fairly active at 1¼c decline. Sales, 160,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 40,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Duluth 6.47c, over May, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels No. 2 hard Winter at 2c over May, in store; 8,000 bushels No. 2 red at 69¼c, free on board, afloat, and 96,000 bushels do at 2¼@2½c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 2⅜c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 1¾c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 69½c, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, 76⅛c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 77¾c....Clearances hence, 111,655 bushels from Atlantic ports, 112,089 bushels...Receipts, 7,150 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 15,240 bushels; in the interior, 248,911 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active, and lost ⅞@1c, with the West, and on freer receipts, advancing ¼@⅝c on local covering, and closing firm, at ⅝c decline. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 1,234,000 bushels east of the Rockies. Spot was more active, on export account, at steady prices. Sales, 134,800 bushels, including to shippers, 56,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 53@54⅛c, free on board, afloat, and 64,000 bushels do at 1¼@1½c over May, free on board, afloat. The trade bought 8,000 bushels steamer mixed at 52¾@52½c, elevator; 5,800 bushels steamer yellow at 53c, elevator, and 1,000 bushels do at 53¼c, delivered....Receipts, 54,600 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 71,800 bushels; in the interior, 180,434 bushels....Clearances hence, 59,397 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 172,386 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were moderately active and ¼@½c lower, on better receipts and local liquidation. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 221,000 bushels east of the Rockies. Spot were dull and ½c lower on better grading, free offerings, and heavy receipts....Sales, 51,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 36½c for 30,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37c; No. 3 do, 36½c; No. 2 mixed, 31¾c for 11,000 bushels; No. 3, 31c; rejected mixed, 30c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 track mixed, 32@33½c; track white, 37@40½c for 10,000 bushels....Receipts, 63,000 bushels; exports, 1,001 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	4,070,000	67 13-16@67¼	67¼
June	420,000	67 @67⅜	67⅜
July	4,590,000	67 1-16@67 15-16	67⅜
August	600	67⅝@68¼	67½
September	1,470,000	67¾@68 9-16	67⅞
October	110,000	68¼@68⅝	68¼
December	520,000	69⅝@70⅜	70
Total	11,860,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	110,000	52¼@53	52⅝
July	320,000	52¾@53¼	53¼
September	40,000	53⅜@54⅛	53⅜
Total	470,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	200,000	31⅝@32⅛	31¾
June	30,000	32 @32⅜	32
July	150,000	32½@32¾	32½
No. 2 white—			
May		.. @..	35¾
Total	380,000		

FLOUR—The break in wheat caused a holding off on the part of buyers, and the trading was light, at former prices. Sales, 16,800 bbls, including at City Mills 4,500 bbls patents, 4,100 bbls clear, 1,950 bbls extra, and 1,000 bbls fine, at quotations; 300 bbls Kansas clear at $3.05, 1,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.95@$4.10; 1,000 bbls Winter straights at $3.35, 300 bbls No. 1 Spring at $2.95, 1,000 bbls bakers' extra at $2.85@$3, 500 bbls clear Spring at $3.15, 750 bbls Winter patents at $3.25@$3.35, and 300 bbls Winter clear at $3....Arrivals, 10,062 bbls and 14,399 sacks; exports, 4,803 bbls and 31,588 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 86,746 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@$2.30
Supers	@ 2.40
No. 2	2.70@ 2.85
No. 1	2.85@ 3.00
Clears	3.00@ 3.25
Straights	3.20@ 3.40
White wheat straights	3.30@ 3.50
Patents	3.25@ 3.90
Special brands	3.90@ 3.75
City patents	@ 4.20
City clears	3.35@ 3.45
City extras	@ 2.75
City supers	@ 2.55
City fine	@ 2.45

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@	@
Supers	Nominal.	$2.35@
No. 2	2.25@$2.35	2.45@$2.55
No. 1	2.50@ 2.70	2.70@ 2.85
Clears	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.15
Straights	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 3.75
Patents	3.40@ 3.60	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.85@ 4.60

RYE FLOUR—Firm and scarce; sales 650 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3.50@$3.60; fancy, $3.65@$4.

CORN PRODUCTS—Moderately active and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Saga-more, $2.70; Esmeralda, $2.65; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.25; grits, $1.25; chops, 90c; coarse meal, $1.02; fine do, $1.15@$1.20.

OATMEAL—More active and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.70@$4.15; cut, $4.05@$4.40; ground, $3.75, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@58c for boat-loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Quiet and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 85@87½c; middlings, 85@90c; sharps, 85c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover the market was steady and fairly active in a jobbing way. Quoted at 10¼c for No. 1 and 10½c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market showed firm holding. At ½c under quotations a liberal business was possible for export. One order for a cargo of about 4,000 bbls prime yellow was at 26½c. There was no prime yellow to be had under 26¾c, and only a light quantity at 26¾c, with 27c firmly held, and some lots practically withdrawn. For good off-grade yellow 26½c was the market. Near-by coast mill sections had little crude in bulk on offer; 19c was bid, but mostly word came back declining to sell at current rates, with a disposition to hold for developments. Sales here were 100 bbls prime yellow at 27c; 150 bbls good off-grade yellow at 26½c, and 400 bbls choice white at 31⅛. COCOANUT OIL is dull, and held steady; Ceylon quoted at 5¼@5½c; Cochin is at 6@6¼c. LINSEED OIL is in fair demand; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a light demand, with pure unracked yellow at 52c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@59c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is in moderate demand, and at firm prices; quoted at 54@55c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, April 30.—Oil opened and highest, 200; lowest and closed, 195.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market broke at the West 30c on pork, 10@12½ points on lard, and 7½@12¾ points on bacon, and closed at inside prices. The weakness was mainly on one leading packer selling September lard and ribs, and a large offering as well of September ribs from another source, while demands were slack. There appeared no improvement to general trading, with the export business especially slack.

LARD—Western steam was lifeless here, and lower to conform to a decline of 10@12½ points on lard at the West, where the pressure from packers was much beyond wants. Cash here closed at 7c. City steam was quiet at 6.37½c; sales of 75 tcs. Options—No sales; May closed at 6.95c, nominal. Refined was taken up in limited quantities with for two or three days 1,000 tcs sold for the Continent; quotations were 7.35c for Continent and 7.75c for South American. Compound lard was quiet, with 5.37½@5.50c quoted. At the West May was at 6.77½c down to 6.67½c, closing at 6.67½c bid; July at 6.92½@6.85c, closing at 6.85c; September at 7.07c to 7c, closing at 7c bid.

PORK—There was unimportant export demand, with prices held steadily. The West was down at 30c, with two leading packers selling the general product, while there were fewer buyers. May was at $12.05 down to $11.87½, closing at $11.87½; July at $12.30 down to $12.17½, closing at $12.22; September at $12.55 down to $12.45, closing at $12.45. Prices here are: For mess, $13.50@$14; family mess, $13@$14; short clear, in lots, $13.25@$15.50.

BACON—Was at a decline of 7@12½ points, and only moderately active; short ribs at the West were at 6.15c down to 6.07½c for May, closing at 6.07½c; 6.35c to 6.27½c for July, closing at 6.27½c; 6.50c to 6.45c for September, closing at 6.45c asked.

CUTMEATS—In city meats there was a free business at a decline. Sales were 30,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 6¾c, and 5,000 lb do, 10 lb average, at 6¾c; pickled shoulders, 6c; 10-lb hams, 6¾c; 12-lb do, 6¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 7@7¼c; pickled hams, 9¼@9¾c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8⅝c for 12 lb and 8⅜c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams, 9¼c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, dressed, at 5½c; fresh do shoulders, 5¾c.

BEEF—Was held at firm prices, but ruled quiet. Packet, $9@$11; do, in tierces, $13@$14; family, $11@$13; extra mess in barrels, $8.50@$9; plate, $9@$9.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $18@$20.

BEEF HAMS—Had slack demand, while held as for several days as to prices. At the West, $18.50@$19, the latter prices for May delivery, while here $19.50 is quoted.

DRESSED HOGS—Were offered at easier prices. Receipts at the West, 60,086 head. Chicago—Receipts, 21,000 head; fairly active; 5c part 5c lower; $4.50@$4.90; left over, 8,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,926 head; opened steady; closed easy; $4.25@$5. St. Louis—Receipts, 10,324 head; lower; $4.30@$4.80. Omaha—Receipts, 5,000 head; opened weak; bidding lower; $4.40@$4.70. Pittsburg—Very dull; $5@$5.20. Milwaukee—Receipts, 936 head; $4.50@$4.80. Kansas City—Receipts, 13,000 head; weaker; $4.45@$4.75. Cleveland—Light averages and Yorkers, $4.90@$5. Indianapolis—Receipts, 6,000 head; slow; $4.70@$4.95. Quotations here are 6½c for heavy, 6¼c for 180 lb, 6¾c for 160 lb, 6⅝@6¾c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6¾@6⅞c for pigs.

TALLOW—Business in city has hardly opened for the week. The demand ran in a restricted way, but the offerings were not large. The asking price was 4¾c, while 4⅝c was bid. Sales were 40,000 lb country at 4⅝@5c. Australian was nominal at 5⅛c.

STEARINE—For oleo-stearine trading remained at a pause. While it was possible to buy at 8½c, although in instances ¼c more was asked, yet bidding was unimportant. Foreign was offered at 7.75c, in bond; middle of May shipment. For lard stearine a quiet and nominal market at 9c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and barely steady at 15@25 points decline, following Europe, and on local realizing. Havre was irregular and unchanged to ¼f down, and Hamburg quiet at partly ¼ pfennig decline. Spot Rio was firmer, but dull, at 19¼c for No. 7, and 14¾@15c for No. 8. Sales, 51,000 bags Santos No. 6, minus 10 points, July, August, and September delivery, 16½c; 100 bags maracaibo and 100 bags Central American, on private terms....Option sales: Opening Call, 11 A. M.—July, 250 bags at 14.70c; September, 250 bags at 14.55c; October, 250 bags at 14.60c; December, 250 bags at 14.50c; total, 1,000 bags. Between Call and Close—May, 1,750 bags at 14.35c, 250 bags at 14.20c; July, 500 bags at 14.50c; August, 250 bags at 14.60c; September, 500 bags at 14.60c, 1,750 bags at 14.50c, 250 bags at 14.45c; December, 500 bags at 14.55c, 1,750 bags at 14.50c, 250 bags at 14.40c; total, 7,750 bags. Exchange—5 points paid on exchange 250 bags December for September; total for day, 9,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Month.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.25@14.35	.. @..
February	14.20@14.35	.. @..
March	14.20@14.35	.. @..
April	.. @..	.. @..
May	14.15@14.20	15.40@15.50
June	14.05@14.15	15.40@15.50
July	14.50@14.55	15.25@15.35
August	14.40@14.50	14.95@15.05
September	14.40@14.50	14.70@14.80
October	14.45@14.50	14.45@14.50
November	14.40@14.50	14.15@14.25
December	14.40@14.45	14.00@14.10

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	204,616
Arrivals—Steamship Euclid	10,462
Total	215,078
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	3,040
Total stock in New-York to-day	212,038
Total stock in Baltimore	19,592
Arrivals	
Total	19,592
Deliveries yesterday	779—18,813
Total stock in New-Orleans	33,555
Arrivals	
Total	33,555
Deliveries yesterday	1,525—32,030
Total stock in other ports	
Afloat	50,843
Total stock in United States	262,881
Afloat from Rio per steam to April 20	65,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to April 29	21,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to April 29	78,000
Afloat from Victoria to April 17	22,000
Total	186,000
Same time 1894	448,881
	447,100

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean	16¼

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1...1.90 above No. 7	No. 6..50 above No. 7
No. 2...1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3...1.40 above No. 7	No. 8..50 below No. 7
No. 4...1.10 above No. 7	No. 9..90 below No. 7
No. 5...75 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1 Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2 Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10.2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17½@18¾
Padang, int'r	26½@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do, washed	19¾@20¼
Timor	22 @23¼	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19½@20¾
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Ocana	18 @20
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Bucaramga	18½@20½
Tovar	18 @19	Do, washed	19 @21½
Merida	18½@20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19¾@19½	Cordova, gr'n	18½@19
Do, p'r to c'e	20 @21	Do, white	19 @20
Central American—		Oaxaca	19½@21½
Costa Rica	17 @20¼	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	18½@19¾	Coban	19 @22
Do, washed	19½@21¼	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Mocha	25½@26½		

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active and generally weak all day, with free offerings, lower Liverpool and New-Orleans, and fair receipts. The business was mainly on local account, with considerable scalping, and the close barely steady at 11@14 points decline. Spot was dull and unchanged, with sales of 57 bales to spinners, and 200 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7 3-16
Middling uplands	6 15-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1½c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes—Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
May	6.74@6.75	6.80	6.75	3,700
June	6.66@6.67	6.74	6.66	16,200
July	6.70@6.71	6.77	6.70	5,900
August	6.75@6.76	6.82	6.75	74,900
September	6.76@6.77	6.85	6.77	6,600
October	6.81@ ..	6.80	6.81	20,200
November	6.84@6.85	6.92	6.85	8,900
December	6.90@ ..	6.98	6.90	4,300
January	6.95@6.96	7.03	6.95	11,100
February	7.00@7.02	7.05	7.05	300
March	7.07@7.08	..	..	..
April	.. @..	..	..	..
Total				152,300

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MAY 3.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	697	288	402	..	..	..
New-Orleans	5037	2896	6313	..	..	..
Mobile	11	494	10	..	..	..
Savannah	525	1134	1205	..	..	..
Charleston	211	293	634	..	..	..
Wilmington	58	49	8	..	..	..
Norfolk	395	922	349	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	..	603	1286	..	..	..
Boston	1405	1085	1608	..	..	..
Philadelphia	790	1226	5028	..	..	..
West Point	318	370	375	..	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco, Texas	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	9447	9360	17198	..	..	..
This day last week	6384	17698	11589	8527	11106	11949
This day last year	3935	7851	5789	3452	4105	5214

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—A firm market on the moderate assortments, while trading continues rather quiet.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—Buyers are interested in the better qualities, and prices are sustained without difficulty.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1¾@3¾
Fair	4¼@4⅝	Java	3½@3¾
Good	4¾@4⅞	Rice flour	2¾@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	..
Choice	5⅝@5½	Rice, 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Head	6⅜@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4		

SUGAR—Raw was active and prices higher. Sales, 150 tons muscovado, 89° test, at 2⅜c; 8,392 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 1 25-32c, cost and freight; 13,600 bags centrifugals, 95° test, to arrive, at 2 9-32c, cost and freight; 13,000 bags do, first half May, at 2 9-32c, cost and freight, and 10,000 bags do, last half May, at 2 5-16c, cost and freight....Refined firmer and in active demand.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2⅜
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2⅛
Centrifugal, 96° test	3 1-16

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ½c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4⅝	@4 13-16
Coarse powdered	4¼	@4 7-16
Granulated	4	@4 3-16
Cutloaf	4⅝	@4 13-16
Crushed	4⅝	@4 13-16
Powdered	4¼	@4 7-16
Coarse granulated	4¼	@4 5-16
Fine granulated	4	@4 3-16
Extra fine granulated	4⅛	@4 5-16
Con. granulated	4⅛	@4 7-16
Cubes	4¼	@4 7-16
XXXX powdered	4⅛	@4 11-16
Mold A	4¼	@4 7-16
Diamond A	4	@4 3-16
Confectioners' A	3⅞	@4 1-16
Columbia A	3¾	@3 15-16
Windsor A	3¾	@3 15-16
Ridgewood	3¾	@3 15-16
Phoenix A	3 11-16	@3⅞
Empire A	3⅝	@3 13-16
No. 6	3 9-16	@3⅝
No. 7	3½	@3 11-16
No. 8	3½	@3 11-16
No. 9	3 7-16	@3⅜
No. 10	3⅜	@3 9-16
No. 11	3⅜	@3 7-16
No. 12	3 3-16	@3⅜
No. 13 (net)	3 1-16	@...
No. 14 (net)	2 15-16	@...

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 597 bbls, peas, 1,645 bbls. Exports: Beans, 435 pks; peas, 1,792 bbls. Imports, 7,151 bags. There has been no expansion of the home jobbing trade, and with very little interest on the part of exporters the market has dragged along wearily, prices showing further decline on all kinds. Domestic receipts have continued light, but a good deal of foreign stock has arrived lately, and there has been pressure to sell part of the holdings. Best marks of State marrow can now be had at $2.55, and $2.50 has been accepted in instances. Medium are jobbing from store at $2, and choicest pea at $2.05, but they have sold in carload lots 5c less. Red kidney have fallen to $1.90@$1.95, with indications that shippers could fill any reasonable orders at the inside rate. White kidney, turtle soup, and yellow eye not often inquired for. California lima moving only in a jobbing way, but supplies are light and values about steady. Imported beans are offering lower, especially medium, which comprise the bulk of recent arrivals. Green peas quiet and steady. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $2.50@$2.55; do, pea, $2@$2.05; do, medium, $1.95@$2; do, white kidney, $2.30@$2.35; do, red kidney, $1.90@$1.95; do, turtle soup, $1.70@$1.75; do, yellow eye, $2.20@$2.25; do, lima, California, $3@$3.05; do, foreign, marrow, $2.20@$2.40; do, foreign, pea, $1.85@$1.90; do, foreign, medium, $1.80@$1.85; green peas, bbls, $1.05; do, bags, 97½c@$1; do, Scotch, $1.02½.

BUTTER—The market is running along at about the old prices, the moderate receipts tending to give holders a little confidence, though meeting the moderate demand promptly at quotations.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—		
Creamery, extra	19	@..
Creamery, firsts	17	@17½
Half-firkin tubs, extra	17	@..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	15	@16
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	13	@14
Welsh tubs, extra	16½	@..
Welsh tubs, firsts	14½	@15½
Welsh tubs, seconds	13	@14
Dairy tubs, thirds	10	@12
Western—		
Creamery, Elgin and other Western extra	19	@..
Creamery, firsts	17	@17½
Creamery, seconds	15	@16
Creamery, thirds	12	@14
Imitation creamery, firsts	12½	@14
Imitation creamery, seconds	9	@10
Dairy, firsts	12	@13
Dairy, thirds to seconds	8	@ 9
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	11	@..
Factory, fresh, seconds	8½	@ 9
Factory, fresh, thirds	7½	@ 8

OLD BUTTER.

State—		
Dairy, firkins or tubs	8	@13
Western—		
Creamery, June	9	@14
Factory	7	@ 9

CHEESE—The export interest in choice, large new cheese is sustained, and the tone is steady on the moderate offerings. Small sizes continue dull and weak, with supply quite liberal. Old cheese weaker and quiet.

NEW CHEESE.

State full cream, large, colored, choice	8	@..
State full cream, large, white, choice	..	@ 8
State full cream, fair to prime	6	@ 7¾
State full cream, small, choice	7½	@ 8
State full cream, small, com. to good	6	@ 7½
State part skims, Central N. Y., choice	6¾	@ 7¾
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., best	4½	@ 5½
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., fair	3	@ 4
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., common	2	@ 2½
State full skims	1	@ 1¼

OLD CHEESE.

State full cream, large, fancy	10½	@11
State full cream, large, choice	9	@10
State full cream, large, com. to fair	6	@ 8½
State full cream, small, colored, f'cy	11	@..
State full cream, small, com. to prime	7	@10½
State part skims	1½	@ 5½

EGGS—Moderate receipts and a firm tone, with a fair demand, though less active in a speculative way.

State and Pennsylvania	13½	@13⅝
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	13¾	@13½
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	12	@13
Duck	13	@20
Goose	28	@30

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for week, 4,558 bbls. Under light receipts and a fair demand for the top grades the market has ruled firm, a few extra lots of Northern bringing a premium. Under grades dull. Strawberries have sold well, but supplies are now increasing considerably, and prices are declining toward the close. We quote: Apples—Baldwin, Western New-York and up-river, per bbl, $3.50@$4.25; do Spy, $3.50@$5; do, Roxbury russet, $3.50@$4; golden russet, $2.25@$3; do, common quality, $2@$2.50. Strawberries—North Carolina, fancy, large, 40@50c; do, average prime, 25@30c; do, inferior, 15@20c; do, Charleston, fancy, large, 40@45c; do, average, prime, 25@35c; do, inferior, 10@20c; do, Florida, best, 25@35c; do, poor to fair, 10@20c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Receipts for the week, 1,422 pks. Exports, 2,233 pks. The market for evaporated apples has taken quite a sharp turn downward. Home trade has been so light for a long time past that holders have sought an export outlet, and this could only be done by putting prices down to the basis of the Canadian stock. Several lots of prime have sold recently at 6½c, and it is probable that 6⅜c would be accepted at the close. Choice cannot be sold much above prime; 500 cases sold at 6⅝c, and it would be difficult to job them above 6¾c, possibly 7c. Fancy fruit is offering at 7½c, and a little extra fancy is held at 7⅝@8c. Sun-dried apples very slow and slightly weaker. Chops wanted, and firm. Cores and skins steady. Raspberries weaker, and other small fruits are very dull. California fruits working out moderately, but supplies are large and feeling easy. We quote. Apples—Evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, per lb, 7½@8c; do, prime to choice, 6¾@7c; do, common to fair, 6@6½c; do, sun dried, 5¼@6¼c; chops, 2½@2¾c; cores and skins, ¼@1c. Raspberries, 20@20½c. Cherries, 12c. Blackberries, 4¾@5c. Plums, State, 4½@5c. Apricots, 6@9½c. Peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@9c. Prunes, as to size and quality, 6@10c.

POULTRY — ALIVE — Twelve carloads came in yesterday, and to-day the market is lower and weak, especially for fowls and poor geese. We quote: Spring chickens, per pair, 75c@$1; fowls, local and Western, per lb, 9@9½c; do, Southern, 8½@9c; roosters, 5½c; turkeys, 9@10c; ducks, per pair, 50@60c; geese, 60c@$1.25; pigeons, per pair, 23@50c. DRESSED—Receipts for week, 5,583 pks. The market for fresh fowls was pushed up to 10¼@11c last Wednesday, but fell back to 10@10½c, and closed weak. On Monday, after a few early sales at 10½c, dull trade and accumulating supplies caused a cut to 10c, and at the close holders are obliged to accept 9½c to do any important business. Turkeys scarce and firm. Philadelphia Spring chickens firm. Long Island ducks lower and dull. Squabs firm. We quote, for fresh-killed poultry: Turkeys, 10@14c; fowls, 9½c; old cocks, 6½@7c; old ducks, 8@12½c; old geese, 5@8c; Spring ducks, Long Island, 30c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 30@40c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@2.75. We quote for frozen: Turkeys, 13@..c; chickens, 12@14c; fowls, 9@9½c; ducks, 15@17c; geese, 10@12c.

GAME—All kinds are outlawed May 1, and we omit quotations.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts have been moderate and the demand fair; prices firm, especially for the better grades, the supply of which is relatively light. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50c; do, clover mixed, 55@60c; do, clover, 45@50c; rye straw, 40@60c; oat straw, 35@45c.

SUNDRIES—Linseed steady at 31¼@31½c for fancy hand picked; Spanish, shelled, per lb, 5c; No. 1 Virginia, shelled, 3@3¼c; No. 2 Spanish, 2⅞@3c; do, Virginia, 1⅞@2c. Honey nominal, in absence of important demand; white clover combs, 10@12c per lb; buckwheat, 8@9c. Beeswax, 31@32½c per lb. New maple sugar quoted at 8c per lb, and old at 6½@7¼c. Syrup, 50@65c per gallon.

VEGETABLES—Old potatoes quiet and weak. Bermuda in limited demand and less steady. Peas in good supply and weaker. Tomatoes firm.

Asparagus, per dozen	$1.50	@$4.00
Beets, per crate	2.25	@ 3.00
Cabbage, domestic, per bbl	6.00	@ 7.00
Celery, New-Orleans, per dozen roots	40	@ 85
Onions, Havana, per crate	1.30	@ 1.40
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	1.50	@..
Radishes, per bbl	75	@ .75
Spinach, Norfolk, per bbl	75	@ 1.50
Tomatoes, Florida, per carrier	4.00	@ 7.50
Kale, per bbl	60	@ 90
Peas, Florida, per crate	50	@ 1.25
Peas, Charleston, basket	1.25	@ 1.50
Peas, Savannah, basket	1.25	@ 1.50
Peas, Savannah, crate	1.00	@ 1.25
String beans, green, crate	1.00	@ 1.50
String beans, wax, crate	1.50	@ 2.25

POTATOES.

Bermuda, prime, per bbl	$6.50	@$7.00
Bermuda, No. 2, per bbl	4.00	@ 4.50
Jersey, per bbl	1.75	@ 2.00
State, white kinds, per 180 lb	1.87	@ 2.12
Maine, Rose, per

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Slightly Lower Prices Followed by Contraction in Business.

MANHATTAN BONDS TO BE SOLD ABROAD

The Coal Sales Agents Meet and Adjourn Without Taking Action—General Electric's Annual Statement.

TUESDAY—P. M.

More progress was made to-day toward a reaction than in any of the recent demonstrations, but, after all, the declines scored, with few exceptions, were only fractional. Northwestern was the only stock on the active list which at the close was down as much as a point, and its net loss was only 1¼. Burlington lost ⅞, Rock Island ⅝, and St. Paul ½.

There was no change in the coal situation. The sales agents met and adjourned until Thursday without doing anything. This action led to the impression that the Presidents were at work trying to solve the difficulties confronting them, and that they desired further time for consideration. There was quite large trading in Reading, but it closed unchanged. Jersey Central and Lackawanna each lost ½, and Delaware and Hudson ¼.

The pressure on the market resulted in a contraction of the volume of business, particularly in the low-priced specialties. Big Four and Northern Pacific preferred made slight gains. Kansas and Texas preferred, New-England, Southern common and preferred, and Tennessee Coal and Iron lost fractions, extending to ⅝ in New-England and Tennessee Coal and Iron. The chief weakness of the day was in the afternoon, after business had ended in London. There had been good buying for the foreign account during the morning.

The industrials were less a feature than usual, although there was fair business done in Sugar, Chicago Gas, General Electric, Leather, and Distillers. The report of the General Electric Company for the year ending Jan. 31 was published, and on it the stock developed weakness. The report shows nearly 3½ per cent. earned on the common stock. The balance sheet was criticised because the item for patents, plant, &c., $12,059,263, is only $40,000 less than last year, when it is known that, as a result of the Bate decision by the Supreme Court, many of the most valuable patents owned by the company have been opened to general use. It was announced that two of the leading Directors of the company have either resigned or are about to resign. Cordage stocks were weak in the early trading, but became firmer on the announcement of an effort to place the business on a more substantial basis, particulars of which will be found in the news columns.

The bond market was fairly active, although somewhat less so than on recent days. Northern Pacific and Reading issues being prominent. It was announced that Mr. J. P. Morgan had purchased a block of 4 per cent. bonds from the Manhattan Railway Company, the proceeds to be used to take up the $8,500,000 7 per cents. of the New-York Elevated Company. It was also intimated that Mr. Morgan has arranged to dispose of the new issue in London.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was easier, owing to the limited demand and a continued increase in the supply. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper is in growing demand, with only a moderate supply in the market. Rates were 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ for four months' commission house acceptances and four months, single names of choice character, 5 for six months' single names, and 5½@6 for those less well known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $111,-193,885, and the balances were $6,175,274. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $467,-183.

Money in London, on call, ¼@½ per cent., closing at ⅜ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 13-16@⅞ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was heavy owing to the limited inquiry. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90½@$4.88¼ for demand. Actual sales were $4.88¼@$4.88¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for demand, $4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.87½@$4.87¾ for commercial.

•In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—8@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying at par; selling, ⅜c premium, up to $5,000; 1 1-10c premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¼@66¾. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 52½c.

In London bar silver sold at 30¼d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$31,478,476
Imports for the same period	15,179,419
Net exports	$16,299,057
Net exports to date, 1894	12,680,436
Net exports to date, 1893	45,999,654
Net exports to date, 1892	14,241,784

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were slightly less active, but the transactions were well distributed. Prices advanced sharply, special gains being made by the Northern Pacific issues. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Cleveland, Lor. & Wheeling 1st	1
Col., Hock. Val & Toledo 6s	1
Dallas & Waco 1st	1
Duluth, S. S. & At 5s	2¾
Lehigh & W. B. con. as	1
Manhattan 4s	1
Michigan Central 7s	1⅝
Mil. & L. W. ext. 5s	1
Mil. & N. Central, 1913	1½
Northern Pacific 2d	1
Northern Pacific 2d, int. notes	1
Northern Pacific col. tr. notes	1⅝
Northern Pacific & Mon. 1st	2
West Shore Line 6s	1
Richmond & Danville equipment	1¼
Rock Island 1st c.	1¼
St. Paul 1st c.	1½
St. Paul 4s Series A	1
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st t. r.	1
United States Cordage 1st	1½

DECLINED.

Chicago Gas L. & C. 1st	1
N. R. & N 5s, t. r.	1
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 2d	2
Rio Grande Western 1st	1

Government bonds were firm. The sales on call were $18,000 5s, coupon, at 116⅜@116¾. And $25,000 4s, registered, 1907, at 111¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891		
4s, r., 1907	96¼	..
4s, c., 1907	111½	112
4s, r., 1925	112⅝	112⅝
4s, c., 1925	120¼	120⅝
5s, r., 1904	121¼	121⅝
5s, c., 1904	115	115½
Currency 6s, 1895	116¼	116½
Currency 6s, 1896	100	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	108½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	111	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¼	..

In State securities $1,000 Alabama, Class C, sold at 96, and $5,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 85.

EXPORTS OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandist from the Port of New-York, for the week ending to-day, were valued at $6,742,755, against $6,906,646 in the preceding week, and $6,112,-041 for the corresponding week of last year. Total exports since Jan. 1, $116,286,771, against $123,830,946 in the corresponding period last year.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	41	41¾	41	41⅝	41½	42½	300
American Cotton Oil	27¾	27¾	27	27	26½	27½	....
American Cotton Oil pf	77	77	77	77	76½	77½	500
•American Sugar Refining	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¾	106¾	107	....
American Sugar Refining pf	99¾	99¾	98¾	99¾	99¾	100	282
•American Tobacco	93½	93½	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	91	37,485
American Tobacco pf	104⅝	104⅝	103½	103⅝	103⅝	104	578
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	110½	111½	110¼	111¼	110	111	....
Baltimore & Ohio	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	....	....	3,142
•Bay State Gas	56½	56⅞	55½	55½	55½	56	1,080
Canada Southern	22	22	21¾	21¾	21¾	22	250
Chesapeake & Ohio	52¼	52¼	52	52	52	52¼	1,500
Chicago Gas	19	19	18½	18½	18½	18⅝	500
Chicago & East Illinois pf	74½	74⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	74	920
Chicago & Northwestern	97¼	97¾	97	97	96⅝	97	16,210
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	97¼	97¼	96⅞	96⅞	96⅝	96¾	200
Chicago, Mil. & St. Louis	74½	74½	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	74	10,730
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	42	42	41¼	41¼	41¼	41⅝	6,800
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	118	118	118	118	118	118	1,390
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	68¾	68¾	67	67	66¾	67	1,500
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	6	6	6	6	6	6¼	10
Consolidated Gas Company	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	97	12,200
Delaware & Hudson	139½	140	139¼	139¾	139¾	140	1,110
Delaware, Lack & Western	128½	128½	127½	128	127½	128¼	920
Denver & Rio Grande pf	159½	159½	159¼	159⅜	159	159½	1,748
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	43	43	43	43	42½	43	605
•Duluth, S. S. & A	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19¼	19¼	19½	10
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	6	6	6	6	5½	6¼	9,945
General Electric	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	97½	100
Harlem	33½	34½	33⅜	33⅜	33¼	33½	13,440
Illinois Central	265	265	265	265	....	....	15
Lacledo Gas	92	92	92	92	91	92½	10
Lake Erie & Western	28½	28¾	28½	28¾	28¼	28½	100
Lake Shore	20½	20½	20	20	20	20¼	500
Long Island	143½	143½	143	143	143¼	143½	810
•Long Island Traction	83½	83½	83¼	83¼	83¼	84½	200
Louisville & Nashville	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10¾	2,040
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	56	56½	55½	55½	55½	56	3,074
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	8	8	7¾	7¾	7¾	8	300
Manhattan Consolidated	27⅛	27¼	26½	27	27	27¼	700
Mexican Central	10	10	10	10	10	10¼	1,825
Mexican Central certs	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½	300
Michigan Central	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	101	10
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	49½	49½	49¼	49½	49½	49¾	102
Missouri Pacific	26¼	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	26	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17¼	17⅜	16¾	16¾	16¾	17	4,587
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	32⅜	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	2,600
Morris & Essex	161	161	161	161	....	....	40
•National Lead Company	84⅜	85	84	84	84	85	2,920
•National Lead Company pf	89	89	88	88½	88½	89	793
National Starch	....	....	....	....	....	....	330
New-Jersey Central	97⅜	98	97⅜	97⅝	97⅝	98	555
New-York Central	95⅛	95¼	94⅝	94⅞	94⅞	95	1,610
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	39¾	39¾	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	39	3,320
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis.	15	15	15	15	15	15½	110
New-York, L. E. & Western	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½	305
New-York, Sus. & Western	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12¾	110
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	36⅜	36⅜	35¾	35¾	35¾	36	605
Norfolk & Western pf	16	16	16	16	15½	15¾	100
North American	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜	310
Northern Pacific	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4¾	1,535
Northern Pacific pf	21⅝	22⅛	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21½	1,375
Ohio Southern	19	19	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	18¾	300
Ontario & Western	17¼	17¼	17	17	17	17¼	300
Pacific Mail	23⅜	23⅜	23¼	23¼	23	23¼	470
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	4¾	4¾	4½	4½	4½	4¾	200
Philadelphia & Reading	16½	16¾	16	16	16	16⅜	34,677
Pittsburg, C. & St. Louis pf	48	48	48	48	48	49½	5
Pullman Palace Car Co	172½	173¼	172½	173	172	173½	586
Rensselaer & Saratoga	183	183	183	183	180	185	100
St. Louis Southwestern	6½	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6½	780
St. Louis Southwestern pf	13	13	12½	12½	12½	13	1,310
St. Paul & Omaha	35½	35⅝	35¼	35¼	35¼	35⅜	1,210
Southern Pacific	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17½	900
Southern Railway	13¾	13⅞	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅝	8,678
Southern Railway pf	36⅝	36⅝	36½	36½	36½	36¾	3,102
Tennessee Coal & Iron	21⅜	21⅝	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½	1,600
Texas Pacific	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	380
Texas Pacific land Tr	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9½	100
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	2	2	2	2	2	2	50
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6½	50
United States Cordage	7	7¼	6¾	6¾	6¾	7	500
United States Cordage pf	11	11¼	11	11	11	11½	2,480
United States Cordage gtd	18	18	18	18	18	18	2,280
United States Express	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	114	1,847
United States Rubber	41½	41⅞	40¾	41	40	41½	34
United States Rubber pf	94	94	93¾	93¾	93¾	94	3,471
United States Leather	20	21½	20	20¼	20¼	20½	17,787
United States Leather pf	89½	90	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	89	6,270
Wabash pf	7	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾	1,188
Wells-Fargo Express	167½	167½	167½	167½	165½	167½	1,666
Western Union Telegraph	88⅞	89¼	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅞	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13⅜	13⅜	12¾	13¼	12⅞	13¼	1,050
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	43¾	43¾	43½	43½	42	44	3,775
Total sales							200
•Unlisted							251,866

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Comstock Tunnel	.10	.10	.10	.10	....	....	3,400
Kingston & Pembroke	.20	.20	.20	.20	....	....	100
Total sales							3,500

Bonds.

Atch, Col & Pac 1st 15,000	39	Dul, So S & Atl 5s 2,000	96
Atch, Top & S F 4s 500	72½	E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st 1,000	112¾
1,000	72¾	Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 12,000	97¼
30,000	73	Erie 1st Mortgage 2,000	108¾
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 500	21¾	Erie Cons Gold 7s 1,000	130
4,000	21¾	Evans & T H 1st 5,000	106
5,000	22	Gal Har & S An Mex & Pac 1st 5s 8,000	92
Brooklyn & Mon 5s 5,000	105½	Lacledo Gas L Co of St Louis 1st 5s 11,000	95½
Buffalo & Erie New 5,000	108	Lehigh V of N Y 1st 2,000	101
Cent of N J G M 5s Registered 2,000	111½	Lehigh & W B Con Assented 1,000	105
Cent Pac 6s, 1898 1,000	105	Lo & Nash Cons 10,000	107¾
Ches & O Gen 4½s 7,000	76½	Lo, N A & Chi Cons 6,000	100
10,000	76	5,000	100¾
Ches & Ohio Con 5s Registered 5,000	105½	2,000	100¾
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 5,000	120¾	Lo, N A & Chi Cons 3,000	101
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 1,000	88¾	10,000	101¼
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s 3,000	89	Lo, N A & Chi G M 10,000	100½
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s 5,000	101	Lo, N A & Chi G M 52,000	74½
Chi & Ind Coal 1st 5,000	101	20,000	75
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 10,000	46¾	40,000	74½
5,000	46¾	Manhattan Ry Con 4s 1,000	99¾
16,000	46¾	Met Elev 1st 3,000	121
10,000	47	1,000	120¾
35,000	47⅛	Mich Cent Cons 7s 1,000	121
10,000	47	Mil, L S & W Ext 5s 1,000	111
4,000	47¼	1,000	110½
5,000	47	Mil & N 1st, 1913 Consolidated 10,000	119
12,000	46⅞	Mil & St Paul 1st H & D Div 7s 5,000	127
7,000	47	L & D Ext 5,000	129
5,000	47⅛	Mineral Point Div 10,000	107⅜
10,000	47	Mil & St P G M 4s Series A 1,000	91
5,000	47	Mo, K & T 1st 4s 2,000	85
3,000	47⅛	2,000	85¼
13,000	46⅜	2,000	85¾
1,000	46½	4,000	85⅞
Chi & N W S F 6s 2,000	115	10,000s20F	85⅞
Chi & N W Registered Gold 7s 2,000	122	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 10,000	85⅞
Chi, R I & Pac 6s 2,000	127	11,000	59
2,000	128	2,000	59¼
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 1,000	102¼	13,000	59¼
1,000	102¼	10,000	59
1,000	102⅛	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 1,000	80
Chi, St L & N O 2d 5,000	120	Mo, Kan & East 1st 6,000	87
C, S P, M & O Cons 1,000	126½	Mob & Ohio G M 4s 33,000	66
1,000	126	N J So Gtd 6s 1,000	106
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s 3,000	102⅞	N Y, Chi & St L 4s 5,000	102
Clev, Lor & Wh 1st 3,000	106	N Y Elev 1st 2,000	108⅞
12,000	106¼	N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certs Small Bonds 1,000	138⅝
20,000	106½	N Y, Ont & W Con 5s 3,000	84¼
Colorado Mid 1st 5,000	73½	N Y, Ont & W Refunding 4s 1,000	90
Col, H V & Tol 5s 28,000	92¼	Nor Pac 1st Reg 25,000	116¼
Col, H V & T G M 6s 9,000	96	Nor Pac Term 1st 1,000	101⅞
6,000	96½		
3,000	97		
1,000	98		
Dal & Waco 1st 5s 5,000	82½		
5,000	82¾		
5,000s3	82½		
5,000	82¾		
2,000	82¾		
8,000	82⅞		
10,000	83		
10,000	83¼		
10,000	83½		
2,000	83½		
2,000	84¼		
East Tenn Reorgan Llen 4-5s 11,000	84½		
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 15,000	106½		
Total sales			

Nor Pac 2d, Coup 20,000	93¾	Rio Grande W 1st 5,000	71⅝
5,000	94	3,000	71½
6,000	94¼	St L & Iron Mt Arkansas Br 1st 10,000	71
20,000	94⅛	St L & Iron Mt 5s 5,000	78½
5,000	94¼	St L S W 1st 1,000	73¼
5,000	94⅜	St L S W 2d Inc 6,000	28¾
Nor Pac 3d, Coup 30,000	63	10,000	28⅞
5,000	63¼	10,000	28⅞
10,000	64	10,000	28⅞
41,000	64¾	10,000	28⅝
Nor Pac Cons 5s 10,000	86	10,000	28⅝
5,000	86¼	St Paul, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s 10,000	118⅝
10,000	86½	Montana Cent 5s 2,000	91½
10,000	87	Montana Cent 6s 6,000s20F	113¼
10,000	87⅛	Seattle, L S & E 1st 8,000	47½
4,000	87¾	Trust Receipts 2,000	50
26,000	88	So Ry 1st 5s 20,000	90⅛
5,000	87¾	19,000	90
Nor Pac & Mon 1st 1,000	98	Tenn C, I & R 6s Birm Div 1st 1,000	85½
9,000	98¼	Tex & N O Cons 5s 5,000	94
Nor Ry of Cal 5s 3,000	92	Tex & Pac 1st 5s 5,000	89¾
5,000	91¾	11,000	89¾
Ohio Southern 1st 5,000	94¼	7,000	89½
Ohio So G M 4s 1,000	32¾	Tex & Pac 2d Inc 13,000	27½
Oregon Imp 1st 4,000	100	10,000	27½
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 8,000	49½	2,000	27⅝
10,000	48½	3,000	27⅝
10,000	48¾	1,000	27⅝
25,000	49	60,000	27
1,000	49¼	Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Co Certs 10,000	64
Ore R & Nav 5s Trust Receipts 2,000	88	Union Elev 1st 6 2,000	99¼
Ore Short Line 6s 10,000	91¾	Union Pac 1st, 1897 4,000	104¾
7,000	92	1,000	105
Ore S L & U N Con 5,000	43¾	Union Pac 1st, 1898 4,000	106
Peoples G & C of Chi 1st Cons 6s 3,000	91	Union Pac 1st, 1899 1,000	105¼
Peo, Doc & Ev 2d 2,000	30	Union Pac Gold 6s Col Tr Notes Stamped 1,000	87½
Peo & Eastern 1st 3,000	77¾	10,000	87¼
Peo & Eastern Inc 8,000	18	Union P Ext S F 8s 3,000	92¾
Phil & Reading 1st Pf Inc 5,000	31¼	U P, Den & Gulf 1st 35,000	38
15,000	31¼	U S Cordage Co 1st 12,000	56
10,000	31¼	5,000	56¼
6,000	31	15,000	57
5,000	31⅜	5,000	56⅝
2d Pf Inc 5,000	18	4,000	56¼
3d Pf Inc 5,000	17¾	7,000	56¼
Phil & Read Gen 4s 19,000	76	2,000	56¼
1,000	76	4,000	56⅜
15,000	76	2,000	57
5,000	75½	5,000	56⅜
Trust Co Certs 4,000	68¼	2,000	56½
15,000	68¼	U S Leather Co 6s 6,000	114½
18,000	68¾	Virginia Mid G M 2,000	97
30,000	68¾	1,000	98
Pitts & W 1st 11,000	85¼	Wabash 1st 5s 10,000	106¾
5,000	85	16,000	106⅝
Rich & Dan Equip 1,000	97½	3,000	106⅝
9,000	98	Wabash 2d Mtg 5s 10,000	71¼
10,000	98¼	3,000	71¼
20,000	98¾	2,000	71¼
Rich & Dan 6s 1,000	119¼	Wabash Deb, Ser B 5,000	25¾
		West Shore Gtd 4s 1,000	105½
		3,000	105¾
		7,000	105½
		Wis Cen Co 1st Trust Receipts 30,000	55
		Wis Cen Co Inc 2,000	10¼
			$2,338,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	143	147
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
American Coal	90	..
American District Telegraph	30	40
American Express	112	114
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1¼
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	9	10
Boston Air Line pf	101½	103
Brunswick Company	23	24
Buffalo, R. & P.	2	3½
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	22	62
Canadian Pacific	7	35
Cedar F. & M.	45¾	47
Central Pacific	5	9
Chicago & Alton	17½	18
Chicago & Alton pf	149	151
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	167½	..
Chicago & Northwestern pf	50	53
Cleveland & Pittsburg	140	..
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	157	158
C., H. V. & T. pf	6⅞	7
Commercial Cable	65	..
Consolidated Coal	142½	..
Denver & Rio Grande	29	32½
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	13½	14½
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf	6¾	7½
Det. Gas	32	..
	22¼	..

	Bid.	Asked.
Manhattan Beach	3	6
Maryland Coal pf	28	70
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	50	70
Minnesota Iron	28	29
Mobile & Ohio	46	50
National Linseed Oil	18¼	19
National Starch 1st pf	23	24
National Starch 2d pf	46	..
New Central Coal	27	35
New-York & New-Haven	7	9
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	200	203
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	65	69
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	28½	30½
Norfolk Southern	21½	25
Norfolk & Western	61½	..
Ontario Mining	3¾	4
Oregon Improvement	10	11
Oregon R. & N.	11	12½
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	18	20
Pennsylvania Coal	7	8
Peoria & Eastern	300	..
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash	3½	5
Pittsburg & Western pf	47¾	..
P. C. & St. L.	29	30
Pitts., Fort W. & Chi	165	181½
Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chi. sp	150	..
Quicksilver	3½	4

	Bid.	Asked.
*D., S. S. & A. pf	10	10½
Erie Tel. & Tel	53	53⅝
Evansville & Terre Haute	40	50
Flint & Pere Marquette	14½	15
Flint & Pere Marquette pf	38	38
Green Bay & W., t. r.	103¼	106
Green Bay & W. pf., t. r.	½	1¼
Homestake	1½	2½
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	20	25
Iowa Central	16	18
Iowa Central pf	8	8½
Keokuk & Des Moines	26¼	27
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	2¾	..
King, & Pem	13	..
Lacledo Gas pf	3	10
Lake Erie & Western pf	84	86
St. L. & K. C.	76	77
Mahoning Coal R.	1	4
Mahoning Coal R. pf	115	..
	106	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil	27¼	27½	27¼	27¼	60
Am. Cot. Oil pf	77	77½	77	77½	130
Am. Sug. Ref	109⅜	109⅜	108⅝	109¼	16,820
Am. Tobac	104½	104¾	104⅜	103⅝	420
A., T. & S. F.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	40
Can. So.	52½	52¾	52¼	52¼	20
Chicago Gas	74⅛	74⅜	73⅝	73⅝	3,090
Cent. of N. J.	95⅝	95⅝	94⅝	95⅛	970
Ch. & N. W.	97	97⅛	96⅜	96⅞	3,880
C., R. I. & P.	66⅞	67⅛	66¼	66¼	1,960
C., B. & Q.	74⅝	74½	73¾	73⅝	8,580
C., M. & St. P.	62⅝	62⅝	62	62⅛	10
Ches. & O.	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼	200
Con. Gas	139½	140	139⅜	140	170
Del. & Hud	128¼	128½	128⅜	128⅝	3,590
Del., L. & W.	170	170	169	169	3,430
Gen. Elec	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼	100
Lake Shore	143⅝	143⅝	143⅜	143⅜	1,920
Long I. Trac.	104½	105	104	104	950
Louis. & Nash.	55⅞	56	55⅝	55⅝	160
Manhattan	119	119	119	119	100
M., K. & T. pf.	32	32	32	32	
Total sales					70,200

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d A	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	$7,000
C., B. & Q. con.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	3,000
con.	106½	106½	106½	106½	2,000
H. Val. 5s	92	92½	92	92½	7,000
M., K. & T. 2d	59¼	59¼	59¼	59⅜	10,000
Nor. Pac. 3s	36¾	36¾	30¼	36¼	10,000
Nor. Pac. 3d	64	64	64	64	5,000
Total sales					$80,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. & E. R. Gas 5s	84½	84½

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
C. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.L.SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

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ISSUE
Circular Letters of Credit,
Available in all parts of the World.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

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BANKERS. YORK
120 BROADWAY, NEW
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Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
GENERAL MTGE. 6 % BONDS
OF THE
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co.

At the instance of a large number of the holders of the above bonds, the undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to protect the interests of the bondholders.

As provided by the order of the court, immediate proof of the bonds is necessary. You are therefore requested to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York (for which negotiable certificates will be issued) and sign the bondholders' protective agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1894.

SIMON BORG,
20 Nassau Street,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
45 Wall Street,
ALBERT S. ROE,
323 Produce Exchange,
Committee.

LEOPOLD WALLACH, of Counsel.

Storage Vaults For
OLD BOOKS,
VOUCHERS, &c.
Produce Exchange
Safe Deposit & Storage Co.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1894.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., L., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1894, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 676, 293, 173, 374, 1,089, 944, 423, have been drawn for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1895, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.
Traveler's Letters of Credit.
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, May 6th, 1895, preparatory to the Annual General Meeting of Stockholders to be held June 5th, and will be reopened on Friday, June 7th, 1895.
ALLYN COX, Assistant Secretary.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 80 Broadway, New-York, April 25, 1895.
The transfer books of both the Common and Preferred Stock of this Company will be closed from May 8 to May 18, 1895, inclusive.
J. A. HILTON, Assistant Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

26 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ASSURED to small investors. Send or call for prospectus.
M. E. & J. W. DE AGUERO,
Bankers and Brokers, 60 Broadway, N. Y.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

MAY INVESTMENTS.

Chicago & Northwestern R'y.
Quarterly Consolidated Mtg. 7s,
Menominee River 1st Mtg. 7s,

Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.
Hastings & Dakota 1st Mtg. 7s,
Mineral Point Div. 1st Mtg. 5s,
Chi. & Mil. 1st Conv. 7s,
Mil. & No. 1st Mtg. 6s,

Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha.
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st Gold 6s.

Illinois Central R. R.
Western Lines 1st Gold 4s.

Central R. R. Co. of N. J.
Amer. Dock and Imp. Co. 1st 5s.

New-York, Sus. and Western.
Terminal 1st Gold 5s,
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st Gold 5s.

Bridgeport Traction Co.
1st Mtge. Gold 6s.

Clev., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis.
Cinn., Laf. & Chic. 1st Gold 7s.

Lexington Ave. & Pavonia F'y.
1st Gold Assumed 5s.

Columbus & 9th Ave. R. R. Co.
1st Gold Guar. 5s.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois.
Gen. Cons. & 1st Mtge. 5s.

Long Dock Co.
1st Mtge. Gold 6s.

Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg.
5 per cent. Guaranteed Stock.

AND OTHER CHOICE INVESTMENT SECURITIES FOR SALE BY

Redmond, Kerr & Co.,
BANKERS,
41 Wall St., New-York.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
PRICES AND FULL DESCRIPTION FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

REORGANIZATION OF THE
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company

ENGRAVED CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT in the form approved by the New-York Stock Exchange are now ready to be delivered to depositing security holders in exchange for Bonds and Stock deposited by them, and application will be made to have the Certificates listed on the STOCK EXCHANGE as soon as a sufficient amount of securities have been deposited. Security holders who desire to participate in the Reorganization should therefore deposit their Holdings as PROMPTLY as possible with the Undersigned. All Certificates of Stock and Registered Bonds deposited must be accompanied by properly executed Powers of Attorney for transfer.

NEW-YORK, April 25, 1895.

Union Trust Company of New-York,
Depositary of all Bonds,
80 Broadway, New-York.

New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
Depositary of Stocks,
59 Cedar St., New-York.

Valley Railway Company of Ohio.

A majority of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds and a considerable number of the Firsts having been deposited with the Committee, notice is hereby given that Bonds may be deposited until May 10th, proximo, after which date they will be received only upon payment of a penalty of $10 per Bond.

Application will be made for the listing upon the New-York Stock Exchange of the Reorganization Receipts for the Consolidated Bonds.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
BENJAMIN PERKINS,
GILES E. TAINTOR,
JAMES SLOAN, JR.,
ALEXANDER SHAW,
WILLIAM H. BLACKFORD,
EDWARD R. BACON,
THOMAS M. KING,
WILLIAM A. READ,
Committee.

New-York, April 27, 1895.

Dividends.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,
234 FIFTH AVENUE.
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.

The following coupons are payable at our offices on and after May 1st, 1895:

Richmond County Gas Light Co., No. 5.
Rochester Gas & Electric Co., No. 5.
Newburg Electric Railway Co., No. 2.
Union Free School District No. 1, Bay Shore, L. I.
Village of Hammondsport, Steuben Co., N. Y., (May 15th.)
John S. White, (May 15th,) No. 5.

FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
40th CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
57 Duane St.,
New-York, March 21, 1895.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable MAY 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., on MONDAY, the FIFTEENTH DAY OF APRIL, 1895, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened May 2.
JOS. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
April 13, 1895.
The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on May 1, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.
Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. April 19, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 2, 1895.
F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

CHICAGO & ALTON R. R. SINKING FUND BONDS.
LOUISIANA & MISSOURI RIVER R. R. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.
KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO R. R. PREFERRED STOCK.
Coupons and dividend on the above, maturing May 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New-York.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.
The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after May 1st prox. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 24th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 2d of May.
J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.
Nashville, Tenn., April 16, 1895.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.
The Board of Directors of this company has declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3 per cent.) for the six months ending April 30, 1895, payable May 1, to stockholders of record April 19, in New-York, at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co., and in London at the office of C. J. Hambro & Son. A. A. McKECHNIE, Treasurer.
New-York April 10, 1895.

Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company.
Brooklyn, N. Y., April 29, 1895.
The coupons due May 1st, 1895, on Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after May 1st, upon presentation at the office of the First National Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y.
JOHN G. JENKINS, JR., Treasurer.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO.,
No. 45 Wall St., New-York, April 28, 1895.
Coupons of the following-named companies, maturing May 1, 1895, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this company on and after that date:
DALLAS AND WACO RAILWAY CO.
BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE CO.
C. G. HEDGE, Sec'y and Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL STARCH M'F'G. CO.
Office of the Treasurer, No. 1 Broadway,
New-York, April 19, 1895.
The coupons due May 1, 1895, on the bonds of the National Starch Manufacturing Company will be paid on Wednesday, May 1, 1895, upon presentation at the Chase National Bank, New-York.
CHARLES C. BURNS, Treasurer.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC 5 PER CENT. LOAN of 1908—Coupons due 1st of May will be paid at the agency of the Bank of Montreal, 59 and 61 Wall St., New-York.

Dividends.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., 16, 18, 20, AND 22 WILLIAM STREET, ON AND AFTER MAY 1ST, 1895:

Austin Electric Light Co.
Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Terminal Co.
Braddock Gas and Light Co.
Cincinnati and Bedford Railway.
Cicero and Proviso Street R. R. Co. of Chicago.
Clinton Water Works Co. Consolidated Mortgage.
Consumers' Gas Works Co., Limited.
Elizabeth Town Water Co.
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago R. R. Co. 1st Mtge.
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago R. R. Co. Income.
Huntington Water Co.
Housatonic R. R. Co. Consolidated Mtge. 5 per cent.
Housatonic Water Co. 1st Mtge.
Indianapolis & Vincennes R. R. Co. (2d Mtge. 6 per cent.)
Jamestown Water Supply Co. Consolidated Mtge.
Larchmont Yacht Club.
Maricopa & Phoenix R. R. Co.
Meridian Water Works Co.
Middletown Gas and Electric Light Co.
Minneapolis Street R'y Co. 1st Mtge. 7 per cent., 2d Mtge. 6 per cent.
Mobile & Ohio Car Trust.
Mt. Vernon Water Works Co. 1st Mtge.
Nansemond Water Co.
New-Jersey Steamboat Co. 5 per cent.
New-York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co.
Northwestern Coal R'y Co.
Northern Pacific Collateral Trust Indentures.
Niagara Whirlpool Rapids Elevator Co.
Omaha Street R'y Co.
Omaha Gas Manufacturing Co.
Ohio & Mississippi R'y Co.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co. Cons'd and 1st Mtge. Real Estate.
Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula R. R. Co. 1st Con. Mtge. 5 per cent.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R'y, Series C.
Scranton Suburban R'y Co.
St. Louis Cable & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent.
St. Paul City R'y Co. 6 per cent.
Vanderburgh County.
Watts Coal & Iron Co.
Wellsville Water Co. Con. Mtge.
Wyoming Valley Coal Co.

DIVIDENDS.
MAY 1, 1895.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
American Tobacco Co.
MAY 12, 1895.
Scotland County.
MAY 15, 1895.
Syracuse, Geneva & Corning R. R. Co. Coupons. (Drawn Bonds.)
Pullman Palace Car Co. (Dividends.)
Catskill Illuminating & Power Co.
MAY 23, 1895.
Ulster Blue Stone Co.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE PAYABLE AT THE BANKING OFFICE OF
N. W. HARRIS & CO., 15 Wall Street.

MAY 1ST.
Big Stone County, Minn., Refunding.
Brainerd, Minn., Board of Education, School.
Burlington, Iowa, Independent School District.
Clackamas County, Oregon, School District No. 3, School Building, Series "B."
Des Moines City Railroad Company, Consolidated 1st Mortgage.
Dunlap, Iowa, Independent School District, Refunding.
East Portland, Oregon, Water and Light.
Glen Township, South Dakota, School.
Great Falls, Mont., School District No. 1.
Harlan, Iowa, Electric Light Plant.
Hawthorne, Ill., Board of Education, School District No. 7, School Building.
Iowa Falls, Iowa, Water.
Ithaca, Mich., Water.
Logan, Utah, School Building.
Mankato, Minn., Refunding.
Menominee, Mich., Sewer and Paving, Street Improvement.
New Whatcom, Wash., Funding.
Rochester, Ind., Water Works.
Salem, Ore., Funding.
Salt Lake County, Utah, School District No. 29.
Stevens County, Wash., School District No. 2, Gold, Refunding, (Colville.)
Whatcom County, Wash., Funding.
Whitman County, Wash., School District No. 69, (Oakesdale.)
Whitman County, Wash., School District No. 9, (Elouse.)
Yamhill County, Oregon, School District No. 40, (McMinville,) Funding.

MAY 2d.
Cedar Falls, Iowa, Independent School District.
Lawrence County, Ill., School District No. 2.

MAY 5th.
St. Louis, Mich., School Building.

MAY 15th.
Britt, Iowa, Water Works.

MAY 18th.
Pierce County, Wash., School District No. 23, (Fernhill.)

MAY 19th.
Verndale, Minn., Village Hall.

THE INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS is payable at the banking-house of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 17 Nassau St., New-York City, on and after May 1st, 1895.

ANDERSON, IND., Street Improvement 6s.
AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO., Debenture 6s.
ALEXANDRIA, IND., Improvement Bonds.
CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND., Water Works 6s.
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG R. R. CO., Consolidated 7s.
CONNERSVILLE, IND., School 6s.
GREENCASTLE, IND., School 8s.
INDIANA, STATE OF, Reg. New State House Bonds, 3½ per cent.
MARION, IND., School 6s.
PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, R. R. Improvement 7s. Municipal Bonds.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R'Y CO., First Mortgage 7s, Series E. Second Mortgage 7s, Series L.
RED KEY, IND., Town 6s.
REMINGTON, IND., Town 6s.
TIPTON, IND., Water 6s. School 6s.
UNION COUNTY, IND., Court House 5s.

MAY 5.
ROCHESTER, IND., School 6s.

MAY 10.
TIPTON, IND., Water Works 6s.

MAY 17.
MIAMI COUNTY, IND., Gravel Road 6s.

MAY 27.
PORTLAND, IND., Municipal 6s.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-38 East 42d St.
New-York, April 24, 1895.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank, payable May 1.
Transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
128 Broadway, New-York, April 19, 1895.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1 proximo.
Transfer books will close this day and reopen May 6 proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE BELT R. R. CO.,
Baltimore, April 29, 1895.
The coupons due May 1, 1895, on the Baltimore Belt Railroad First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. gold bonds will be paid at the banking houses of Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO., New-York, and Messrs. ALEXANDER BROWN & SONS, Baltimore. W. H. IJAMS, Treasurer.

THE NASSAU BANK,
New-York, April 19, 1895.
EIGHTY-FOURTH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend was declared this day of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after May 1.
Transfer books closed until May 2.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, 330 Bowery.
New-York, April 19, 1895.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared an annual dividend of 16 PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on and after May 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed until May 2.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, April 30, 1895.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share, free from taxes, payable on and after MAY TENTH; transfer books closed until after that date.
B. C. DUER, Cashier.

SOUTH CAROLINA & GEORGIA R. R. CO.—Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of this company due May 1, 1895, will be paid on and after April 30 at the office of the company, Room 15, Sixth Floor, Mills Building, 15 Broad St.
HENRY PARSONS, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE GENERAL MORTgage Bonds of the Ohio Southern Railroad Company, due May 1st, will be paid at the Central Trust Company, New-York.
G. A. MORRISON, Asst. Treasurer.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY.
The coupons of the debenture bonds, due May 1st, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New-York.
JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

GERMANIA BANK,
New-York, April 25, 1895.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 215 Bowery, on TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1895. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed to May 8 next. J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New-York, April 25, 1895.
The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, May 6, 1895. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from May 1 to May 7. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall St., New-York, April 24, 1895.—For the purposes of the annual meeting, which will be held at the Company's office in Chicago on THURSDAY, June 6, at 12 M., the stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, May 4, at 12 M., and be reopened on Friday, June 7 next. M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, May 2, at No. 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Sec'y.

Meetings and Elections.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Cleveland, O., April 1, 1895.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 1st day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Detroit, Mich., April 1, 1895.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New-York, April 25, 1895.
The sixty-fifth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, May 1, and reopened Wednesday, May 22.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Coney Island Fuel, Gas and Light Company will be held at the office of the company, Exchange Court Buildings, Rooms 82 and 84, fourth floor, Nos. 52-56 Broadway, New-York City, on the 7th day of May, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.
ALFRED HOLME, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN OPERA AND REAL ESTATE COMPANY,
New-York, April 23, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and other business will be held at the office of the company, 40th St. and 7th Av., on WEDNESDAY, May 8. The polls will be open at 3:30 o'clock, and remain open for one hour.
By order of the board.
HENRY M. McLAREN, Secretary.
April 17, 1895.
Notice is hereby given of an election for seven (7) Trustees of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and for three Inspectors, to be held at the offices of the company, Nos. 177 and 179 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, May 6, 1895, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.
Transfer books will close April 25, 1895, and reopen May 7, 1895.
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, Secretary.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.
New-York, April 30, 1895.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS BANK ARE hereby notified that the annual election of Directors an Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on THURSDAY, May 9.
The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and will be closed at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, May 1, 1895,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of administrator.)
$1,000 R'way Building & Loan Asso. of Minn. stock, full paid, Class G, 8 p. c.
$10,000 R'way Building & Loan Asso. of Minn. stock, full paid, Class F, 7 p. c. and 1 p. c. extra Guar.
1 sh. New-York Law Institute.
(By order of trustee.)
15 shs. Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. common.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
80 shs. N. Y. & Penn. Telep. & Tel. Co.
10 shs. Western National Bank.
$10,000 Terminal Warehouse Co. 8 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1904.
$15,000 Town Gravesend Local Impt. 5 p. c. Regstd. Bds., issue of July 27, 1893, (Hypd.)
$5,000 Town Gravesend Local Impt. 5 p. c. Regstd. Bds., issue of July 13, 1894, (Hypd.)
$25,000 Santa Fé, Prescott & Phoenix R'y 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1942, Sept., 1894, coup., (Hypd.)
Right, Title, and Interest of Guzman Blanco in and to 12,500 shs. Manoa Co., Limited, for unpaid calls and assessments.
25 shs. Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of B'klyn.
15 shs. Great Eastern Casualty & Indemnity Co.
50 shs. Morris & Essex R. R.
$5,000 N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1924.
50 shs. Pacific Bank.
26 shs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
10 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Nat'l Bank.
5 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. common.
30 shs. H. B. Claflin Co. common.
$50,000 N. Y., Lake Erie & Western R. R. 5 p. c. Funded Bds., 1969, (D. M. & Co. Certfs.)
$3,000 Lockport Gas and Electric Light Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$10,000 Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis R. R. Gen'l Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1943.
25 shs. Continental Nat'l Bank.
21 shs. Mambourgh Glass Co., Fostoria, Ohio.
449 shs. Fostoria Light & Power Co.
1,100 shs. Walnut Land & Coal Co.
$25,000 Cleveland & Mahoning Valley R'y Co. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1938.
23 shs. Yellow Pine Co. Prefd.
50 shs. American Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. Texas & Pacific Coal Co.

JOHN T. BOYD, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, (Limited,) No. 59 Liberty St., in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 2d day of May, 1895, at 12:30 P. M., for account of whom it may concern, $493,000 Birmingham, Sheffield and Tennessee River Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds. Further particulars can be had from the auctioneer, at his office, No. 59 Liberty St., New-York City.

Copartnership Notices.

27 and 29 Pine St.,
New-York, May 1, 1895.
WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE INTEREST of Mr. GEORGE BARCLAY MOFFAT in our firm expires by limitation this date.
SPENCER TRASK & CO.

30 Pine St., New-York, May 1, 1895.
Notice is hereby given that GEORGE BARCLAY MOFFAT, late of the firm of SPENCER TRASK & CO., and ALEXANDER M. WHITE, Jr., member of the New-York Stock Exchange, have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of MOFFAT & WHITE, as dealers in investment securities, and for the transaction of a general banking business.
GEORGE BARCLAY MOFFAT,
ALEXANDER M. WHITE, Jr.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between THEODORE B. CHASE and GEORGE HOLLISTER, under the firm name of T. B. CHASE & CO., has this day expired by limitation; either partner will sign in liquidation.
Dated New-York, April 30, 1895.
THEODORE B. CHASE,
GEORGE HOLLISTER.
The undersigned, THEODORE B. CHASE and JESSE A. CHASE, have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of THEODORE B. CHASE & SON, for the carrying on of the hay, grain, coal and feed business, with their office at No. 90 Broad St., New-York.
Dated New-York, May 1st, 1895.
THEODORE B. CHASE.
JESSE A. CHASE.

New-York, April 30, 1895.
THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING UNDER the firm name of NELSON, SMITHERS & REIMER expires this day by limitation.
W. S. NELSON,
C. D. SMITHERS,
OTTO E. REIMER.
New-York, April 30, 1895.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of SMITHERS & REIMER, continuing the business of and assuming and liquidating all obligations of NELSON, SMITHERS & REIMER.
C. D. SMITHERS,
OTTO E. REIMER.

New-York, May 1, 1895.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of EMERSON & TURNBULL expires this day by limitation.
RAMSAY TURNBULL,
W. K. B. EMERSON.
Mr. EMERSON will continue to execute orders in bonds on the New-York Stock Exchange, Mr. TURNBULL will buy and sell or execute orders in investment Securities, at POST & FLAGG, 44 Broadway.

New-York, April 30, 1895.
THE FIRM OF F. W. SAVIN & CO. WAS DISsolved on April 29 current by the death of Mr. WILLIAM H. HAMILTON. The business will be continued under the same firm name by the surviving partners.
F. W. SAVIN,
E. W. VANDERHOOF,
J. A. BRAMWELL,

H. T. CAREY, No. 42 New St.,
New-York, May 1, 1895.
Mr. W. R. WALDRON, who has hitherto held my power of attorney, becomes my partner from this date. The firm name will be
H. T. CAREY & CO.
H. T. CAREY.

MR. H. M. DYER RETIRES THIS DAY FROM our firm. DE BILLIER & CO.
New-York, April 30, 1895.

Heine, the Blind Violinist, Dead.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 30.—Prof. Heine, the blind violinist, who was known all over America, died here this morning. Death was the result of a stroke of apoplexy, received just as he was about to open a concert at the West End last night.

Republican Succeeded Tammany Man.

Stuart Harris, a Republican, of the Twenty-fourth Ward, has been appointed an engrossing clerk in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, to succeed Sherwood Kipp, Tammany.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Complete Revolution in the Grand Trunk Management.

ALL OF THE OLD DIRECTORS RESIGN

Opposition of Shareholders Forces Sir Henry Tyler and Associates Out

—Sir Charles R. Wilson May Be President.

LONDON, April 30.—There was a large attendance at the meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway, which was held here to-day. Sir Henry Tyler, President of the company, presided, and announced that the Board of Directors had adopted a resolution that, it having been reported to them that a committee of shareholders had obtained a majority of the proxies, they had decided to resign their seats and were prepared to hold themselves at the disposal of the shareholders. This announcement was received with prolonged cheers.

For a long time past, President Tyler said, there had been a great struggle for proxies among the owners of shares, and it was his duty to announce that the committee of shareholders had now obtained a large majority of them, and he would not hesitate to say that a large number of these proxies had been obtained by unfair and misleading circulars. However, the Directors only awaited the appointment of their successors. A poll would be needless, as the committee itself must decide the method of procedure. It was absolutely necessary first, however, that efforts should be made to reduce the expenses of the company in consequence of the great loss incurred by the passenger and freight accounts.

Under great stress and by rigid economy the expenses had been reduced by cutting the train service. This alone had saved £172,750, and during the whole year the expenses had been reduced about £315,000, against a loss of receipts of £418,000. These extraordinary savings had been made in the expense of a railway that had always been conducted under a system of great economy. It would have been impossible to have obtained such a reduction unless there had been the high state of efficiency to which the line had always kept up. After surveying the conditions of the line, Sir Henry said he thought the results were more satisfactory to the owners than they might have anticipated. The adverse results, he said, were due to the continuous decline in rates since 1883, the competition of numerous railways, including the Canadian Pacific, the general paralysis of business, and the lower prices in Europe.

The resignation of the Directors was accepted with few dissenting voices, and the meeting adjourned until May 7.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, it is reported, will succeed Sir Henry Tyler as President of the company.

One of the shareholders who spoke at to-day's meeting said: "Despite the decrease in rates from year to year, Sir Henry Tyler and his associates on the board have been constantly amalgamating and taking over vast subsidiary systems. Are we to lie still under this bad generalship and see the stock of the company sinking to zero and yet be like children and be told nothing, while the accounts were being concealed and muddled? What is wanted is new blood in the board. [Loud cheers.] What else is wanted," he continued, "is a President of high financial ability, sterling character, and sound judgment."

STATE COMMISSIONERS MEET.

Permit Voted to the Staten Island Midland to Use the Trolley.

A meeting of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners was held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms yesterday. Samuel A. Beardsley, Alfred C. Chapin, and Michael Ricard were present. An application was made in behalf of the Staten Island Midland Railroad for leave to use the trolley system on a part of its line. It was requested that the trolley might be used for the present on Oak Street, from the intersection of Richmond Road to the Clove Road, and thence along the Clove Road to the Richmond Turnpike.

The board entered an order granting the request, there being no opposition.

Mr. Van Vleet of Ithaca was heard in behalf of the Cortlandt and Homer Traction Company, for an order empowering it to establish a crossing at Cortlandt over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad track. He said that every precaution for public safety had been taken in the contract between the companies, which had come to an amicable agreement. The board granted the order.

Lake and Rail Rates.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Northwestern roads have decided not to make through lake and rail rates in connection with the Western Transit Company (New-York Central) and the Anchor Line (Pennsylvania) from Milwaukee and Chicago. They give as a reason for their refusal that these lines are accepting less divisions on business from Lake Superior points than they accept from Lake Michigan ports. It is claimed that they charge their 15 cent local rate from Milwaukee and Chicago on grain and flour while accepting, it is alleged, a much lower division from the roads terminating at Lake Superior.

The situation is aggravated by the Northwestern roads making through rates in connection with the Lehigh Valley, Ogdensburg and Lackawanna lines from Milwaukee and Chicago. The Lackawanna line does a Lake Superior business, but it is claimed that it does not practice the discrimination charged to the other two boycotted lines. The bone of contention between the Northwestern roads and the two lines mentioned consists in their refusing a division of less than 15 cents via Chicago, while accepting less via Duluth, and the strained relations are increased by the lake lines accepting a lower division in certain instances.

Southern Boulevard Railroad.

The petition of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company to acquire possession of the easements of property commencing at Leggett's Avenue and running toward East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street for the purpose of the construction of the railroad, and to appoint Commissioners to ascertain the compensation which should be made to the owners of the property, has been denied by Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court.

The company was incorporated under the act of 1867, and obtained the consents of the local authorities and also of the owners of one-half in value of property owners. The application to acquire this property for the purposes of the road was made under an amendment to the act under which the company was incorporated, in 1887. Judge Lawrence denied the petition on the ground that Chapter 723 of the Laws of 1887 has heretofore been held to be unconstitutional and that the court has no power to authorize proceedings under the authority of that act.

J. J. Hill and Northern Pacific.

The fact that Edward D. Adams, Chairman of the Northern Pacific Bondholders' Committee, and James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, sailed for Europe on the same steamer last Saturday, has given rise to the rumor that Mr. Hill is about to become interested in the Northern Pacific property. While it is, perhaps, true that certain Northern Pacific security holders have invited President Hill to interest himself in that road, it may be safely stated that no understanding to that effect has been reached. Mr. Hill may or may not take the suggestion into practical consideration.

Morgan Takes Manhattan Bonds.

Announcement was made, by authority yesterday, that J. P. Morgan & Co. had contracted to bu

DISSOLUTION PROCEEDINGS

Charges Against the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation.

ATTORNEY GENERAL TAKES ACTION

Fraud in Its Organization Charged—Declared to be Insolvent—Steps Taken to Secure a Receivership.

Steps for putting an end to the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation, which has been exposed at length in The New-York Times, were taken yesterday before Judge Bookstaver, in the Court of Common Pleas.

On motion of Attorney General T. E. Hancock, Judge Bookstaver signed an order granting the Attorney General permission to institute proceedings for the immediate dissolution of the corporation.

An order was also granted by Judge Bookstaver directing the corporation to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the concern. This order is returnable in eight days.

In his petition for leave to begin the proceedings Attorney General Hancock says that the law requires such a company to have a capital stock of $200,000, of which at least $40,000 must be paid in cash and the balance in notes. He says that the company fraudulently represented to the Insurance Department that the law in regard to the capital had been complied with. The petition then goes on to say that the entire working capital of the company only amounts to $6,100, and never exceeded that amount. The Attorney General declares that the company is insolvent, and that the liabilities exceed the assets by $53,091.

The liabilities are: Unpaid losses, $22,132.72; unearned premiums, pro rata, on fire risks running one year, $45,919.11; unearned premiums, pro rata, on fire risks running more than one year, $4,805.76; total, $72,857.59. The assets are: Cash in American Exchange National Bank, $4,463; outstanding premiums in course of collection, $15,303.32; total, $19,766.32. The deficiency is $53,091.27.

Attached to the petition of the Attorney General is the report of Thomas J. McCabe and Daniel F. Gordon, the State Insurance Department experts, who investigated the affairs of the company. They show that the report of the corporation as filed with the Insurance Department on Dec. 31, 1894, was false. This report showed an apparent surplus of $22,753.05, when, the experts say, it should have shown an actual impairment of $14,377.07.

The exposure of this company, its bad methods, and bankrupt condition is due largely to C. C. Shayne, the well-known furrier, who learned of the condition of affairs in the concern after his election as a Director. He at once set to work to have a complete overhauling, and when he learned exactly how matters stood he had the Insurance Department make an examination, which resulted in the action taken yesterday by the Attorney General.

It is said by Mr. Shayne's attorneys and by the representatives of the Insurance Department that criminal prosecution may follow.

The officers of the company at present are: President—Edward M. Knox, the hatter; Secretary—A. H. Walton; Treasurer—S. L. Dobbin. The offices of the corporation are at 120 Broadway. The corporation was organized under the laws of 1892, and began business on April 9, 1894, with an ostensible capital of $200,000.

MRS FRICK RETAINS HER BOY.

Her Husband Sues W. E. Seitz for Alienation of Her Affections.

Mrs. Mary Frick is at last victorious in her long fight with her husband, Frederick Frick, for the custody of their son, Frederick Frick, Jr., eight years old.

George Bell, as referee, has filed with the Supreme Court his report finding that Mrs. Frick is entitled to retain the possession of the boy.

Mrs. Frick and her husband separated over a year ago, and since then she has had possession of the boy. Her husband took habeas corpus proceedings to get possession of the little fellow, charging that the mother was not a proper person to have his custody, upon the ground that she is in the habit of drinking to excess, and also because of her relations with William E. Seitz, on whose account Mr. and Mrs. Frick separated. The referee finds that sufficient testimony has not been produced to justify him in finding that the charges against Mrs. Frick are true, and he thinks it is for the interest of the boy to allow him to remain with his mother.

Mr. Frick has brought an action in the Court of Common Pleas to recover $25,000 damages from Mr. Seitz for the alienation of the affections of his wife. Mr. Seitz is a man of considerable means and the owner of some valuable horses. He was a friend of the family and a frequent visitor to the house of Mr. Frick. The latter never suspected that anything was wrong until Mr. Seitz began to make Mrs. Frick valuable presents in the shape of diamond jewelry, and Mrs. Frick, it is alleged, also, in return, made a number of presents to Mr. Seitz. He frequently took Mrs. Frick out riding and to places of amusements.

ABUSES BY CITY MARSHALS.

Grand Jury's Presentment Concerning the Removal of Court Papers.

There have been many complaints within the last year of irregularities committed by City Marshals attached to the district courts. The April Grand Jury, of which Charles H. Isham was foreman, investigated one of these complaints, and yesterday the following presentment was handed up to Recorder Goff:

"The attention of the Grand Jury was called during the April term to the unauthorized and unlawful act of one Michael Goode, a City Marshal attached to the Seventh Judicial District Court of this city, in removing from the files of the court a certain affidavit of service in a dispossess proceeding brought by one John R. Downey against one Ada M. Younge on or about the 27th day of March, 1895, in the said court.

"While the evidence before us did not, in our opinion, warrant an indictment, we desire to place ourselves on record as strongly condemning the action of the Marshal. We are informed that similar irregularities on the part of the City Marshals are not infrequent in the district courts of the city, and it is with the hope that the Civil Justices may take steps to remedy these abuses that this presentment is field."

The Recorder said he would call the attention of the Mayor and Civil Justices to the matter.

SAYS HIS WIFE PLAYED POLICY.

Robert Schlichter's Defense in a Suit for Limited Divorce.

Mrs. Schlichter's husband, Robert, says she cannot resist the temptation of the "4-11-44" combination in the policy shops, and he has, therefore, turned her out of doors.

She has been in the habit of pawning her clothing and his, he asserts, to find means for the seductive sport, and he submitted with as good grace as possible. His patience finally gave out when, on arising one morning, he found that his wife had been up before him and had carried off to the pawnshop the clothing he had worn the night before.

He had to stay in bed until he could send word to his friends and get a new supply of wearing apparel. A coldness has since existed between him and his wife.

Mrs. Schlichter is now suing for a limited divorce in the Superior Court, on the ground of non-support and abandonment. The husband, who is employed in the New-York Electrical Exchange, puts in the policy story as a defense.

Mrs. Schlichter's counsel applied to Judge Gildersleeve yesterday for $250 as counsel fee, and $25 weekly alimony. The Judge said he understood that Mrs. Schlichter had a complaint pending against her husband in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and until that matter was settled he would not interfere.

ORDERED TO ISSUE A LICENSE.

Judge Gildersleeve Directs the Excise Board to Give One to J. Schulz.

Judge Gildersleeve of the Superior Court issued an order yesterday directing the Board of Excise to issue a saloon license to Julius Schulz, for the premises at 219 Bowery. This is said to be the first instance in ten years where any court has issued such an order.

The case first came before Judge Gildersleeve two weeks ago. Schulz alleged that a license had been refused for his saloon by the Excise Board on the ground that a previous license for the same place, issued to Julius Hirsborn, had been revoked.

Judge Gildersleeve remanded the case to the Excise Board, saying that Schulz should not be held responsible for the sins of the former proprietor.

Peter B. Brady, counsel for the board, said in court yesterday that the Commissioners should not be required to review their own decision, and that if they were compelled to do so they would again refuse to grant Schulz a license.

Hoffman & Hoffman, counsel for Schulz, then asked that a mandamus be issued compelling the board to do what the counsel said they would not, and the court took the action asked.

Not to Examine Michael Duffy.

Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court has denied the application which was made for the examination before the trial of Michael Duffy in an action which has been brought against him and his wife, Bridget Duffy, by his brother and sisters, Peter Duffy, Clara Duffy and Rosanna Hughes, to recover their share, valued at $75,000, in property of the value of $100,000, which, they charge, he took possession of in his individual capacity instead of as trustee for their mother, Ann Duffy, who had put him in charge of all her possessions for many years before her death.

The understanding was that he was to take care of his mother's property, and upon her death the children were to share in its distribution. Instead of that, Michael has the property in his name and that of his wife, it is said.

The application to examine Michael Duffy before trial was opposed with an affidavit of Dr. Osgood Mason, who declared that Michael was suffering from general paresis, and should not be subjected to an examination.

Dismissed Excise Inspectors Appeal.

When the present Board of Excise went into power, it removed seventeen Inspectors who refused to resign. The seventeen have pooled their issues in an attempt to secure reinstatement through the Supreme Court.

A test case is pending, in which Henry W. Steffan is complainant. In his petition for reinstatement he alleges that his dismissal was illegal, as he was given no hearing or trial.

Mr. Pape, attorney for the Excise Board, filed a return to the petition yesterday. He says that Steffan was dismissed for the best interests of the service, and that Inspector Michael Evers now fills his place. The decision in the case will settle the controversy for the seventeen.

To Partition Mrs. Youman's Estate.

An action has been brought in the Supreme Court by Henrietta Blair, Jane Case, Mary C. Martelle, and others for the purpose of partitioning the real estate of the late Katherine L. Youmans, who died on Aug. 29, 1894. The property includes five lots on One Hundred and Twelfth Street, west of Eighth Avenue, and also several lots on the Boulevard, near One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

Mrs. Youmans was the widow of Prof. Edward L. Youmans, for many years the editor of The Popular Science Monthly. At the time of her death it was supposed that she had left a will, but none could be found, and her relatives came forward to establish their claims to her estate. Administrators were then appointed by the Surrogate.

Tragman and Angel Plead Not Guilty.

Diedrich Tragman and Everett C. Angel, who were arrested in connection with the alleged giving of systematic straw bail in the District Attorney's office, were arraigned before Recorder Goff yesterday. Each, through his counsel, entered a plea of not guilty.

Both were indicted by the Grand Jury for perjury. The crime is alleged to have been committed in the false swearing before Police and General Sessions Judges that they were worth certain property, in addition to misrepresenting the number of bonds they were sureties upon.

Not Mrs. Hewitt's Bonnet, She Says.

Civil Justice Martin of the Sixth District Court is to give his decision to-day in the action brought by the millinery firm of Louise & Co. to recover $58 for a bonnet alleged to have been ordered by Mrs. Cooper Hewitt of 11 Lexington Avenue.

W. Bayard Blackwell and William Henry Maginnis of 253 Broadway, the lawyers who represent Mrs. Hewitt, will introduce the affidavit of Miss Florence Katz, formerly employed by Louise & Co., and who identified the bonnet as the one ordered by Mrs. Hewitt, but which she now avers that she was at error in her testimony, and cannot identify the bonnet.

Solomon H. Mann Indicted.

Solomon H. Mann, the Fifth Avenue tailor, has been indicted by the Grand Jury as being responsible for the death of Miss Loretta Hannigan.

It is alleged that the girl died from the results of a criminal operation on March 18, after having made an ante-mortem statement implicating Mann and Dr. Henry B. Pettingill. The Grand Jury, after investigating the case, refused to find an indictment against the doctor, but held Mann.

Mrs. Caroline Kroft Sentenced.

Mrs. Caroline Kroft, the midwife, convicted before Recorder Goff on Friday last of manslaughter in the first degree, was sentenced yesterday by the Recorder to a term of six and a half years in State Prison. Mrs. Kroft was alleged to have caused the death of Miss Bertha Kearns in January, 1892, by a criminal operation.

William F. Howe of Howe & Hummel was retained yesterday by Mrs. Kroft to appeal her case, and he will carry it up at once.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—The appeal by the United States from a judgment rendered by Judge Wheeler, in the United States Circuit Court, last December, reversing the decision of the Board of General Appraisers, which had sustained the Collector of Customs in his assessment of goods imported by Burr & Hardwick on Aug. 8, 1894, was referred yesterday by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court at Washington.

—Mrs. Henrietta O'Connor, whose stage name is Jeannette Dupré, was granted an absolute divorce yesterday by Judge Bookstaver, in the Court of Common Pleas, from her husband, Thomas O'Connor, whose stage name is William Gilmore. Carnie Bushell, who appears with O'Connor on the variety stage, was named by Mrs. O'Connor as co-respondent.

—Conrad M. Smyth, the former clerk of the Yorkville Police Court, indicted recently for having collected rents from tenants of Mrs. Victoria Johnson, who owns the flats at 316 and 318 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, was arraigned before Recorder Goff yesterday morning and entered a plea of not guilty to seven indictments against him.

—Suit was begun in the United States District Court yesterday by the Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company to recover $5,000 from the Providence and Washington Insurance Company, money alleged to have been withheld on contract work.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 330—W. B. Eldridge, appellant, vs. Peter J. Trezevant et al.—Leave granted to counsel for the appellees herein to file a brief herein within fifteen days from this date, on motion of John Selden, in behalf of counsel.

No. 335—John S. Stanton et al., appellants, vs. The Union Trust Company of New-York et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Kansas.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 340—Charles McSorley et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Alice S. Hill, as executrix, &c.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Washington.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 232—The Thorn Wire Hedge Company, appellant, vs. The Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, and No. 323—The Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, appellant, vs. The Thorn Wire Hedge Company.—Argument continued by George C. Fry for the Thorn Wire Hedge Company, by F. W. Lehmann and C. C. Washburn for the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, and concluded by George C. Fry for the Thorn Wire Hedge Company.

No. 324—The Dr. S. A. Richmond Nervine Company, appellant, vs. Samuel A. Richmond.—Argument commenced by Benjamin Butterworth for the appellant, and continued by William Henry Browne for the appellee.

The day call for Wednesday, May 1, will be as follows: Nos. 324, 325, 327, 330, 336, 338, 339, 341, 342, 343.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

144—Calderon vs. Atlas Steamship Company. 146—Wungermann vs. steamship Carib Prince. 147—Cadenas vs. same. 148—Middleton vs. same. 149—Gillespie vs. same. 150—Riker vs. steamship Elberon. 151—Franklin Sugar Refining Company vs. steamship Silvia. 152—Gullivan vs. yacht Norma. 153—Carrington vs. Silver & Co. 154—Miller vs. Donovan.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Held in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Equity Calendar.—6—Hunt vs. Macdonald. 21—City of Carlsbad vs. Kutnow.

Issues of Law in Suits at Law.—4—Shea & Parker vs. Sperry. 6—Moore vs. Steljes. 8—White vs. Fisher.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Edward H. Hawke, appellant, vs. Madison G. Hawke et al.; Elizabeth H. Wilson vs. same; John Miller, administrator, &c., vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant; Ambrose J. Agate, appellant, vs. Caroline E. House, individually, &c.; David M. Blaustein, administrator, &c., vs. Eugene W. Guindon and another, appellants; Caroline S. Wilkinson vs. Henry E. Davies, administrator, &c., appellant; Selig Maass and another, appellants, vs. Abraham Falk and another.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Robert T. Skelton, infant, &c., vs. Matthew Larkin, Jr., appellant; in re claim of Nelson Duntz vs. William L. Horton and another, executors, &c., appellants; William H. Finley, by guardian, appellant, vs. Hudson Electric Railway Company.—Judgments affirmed on opinion below, with costs.

Maximilian Toch, administrator, &c., appellant, vs. Henry M. Toch; same vs. Lucas Toch and another.—Judgments affirmed, with costs on either party.

George A. Cunningham vs. Albert Parker and another, executors, &c., appellants.—Judgment so far as appealed from reversed and a new trial granted, with costs to abide event.

Susan Geoghegan, administratrix, &c., appellant, vs. Atlas Steamship Company.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Shepard Toppen, appellant, vs. State.—Award affirmed, with costs.

Edwin Einstein, appellant, vs. Rochester Gas and Electric Railroad Company.—Judgment of the General Terms affirmed, with costs to respondent, with leave to plaintiff to amend his complaint within twenty days after service upon his attorneys of a copy of the order entered upon remittitur.

Merit A. Jones vs. Charles A. Butler, appellant.—Judgment of the General and Special Terms reversed, and the demurrers overruled, with one bill of costs.

The People ex rel. Edson Lewis, appellant, vs. Edward F. Brush et al.—Order affirmed, with costs.

The People ex rel. Sarah J. Bird, appellant, vs. Edward D. Parker et al., Commissioners, &c.—Motion for reargument denied; $10 costs.

Stephen Smith, executor, and another, appellants, vs. The Town of Greenwich (two causes.)—Motions for reargument denied, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Rutgers Female College, appellant, vs. Cornelius H. Tillman, as executor.—Argued by Albert Stickney, for appellant, W. H. Newman, for respondent.

Haskell H. Marks, by guardian, vs. Rochester Railway Company, appellant.—Argued by Charles J. Bissell for appellant, Eugene Van Voorhis for respondents.

The calendar for Wednesday is Nos. 228, 201, 928, 213, 11, 241, 240, 25.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Lawrence, J.,—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—People's Bank of East Orange vs. Lafollette. 2—Ruggles vs. Lafollette. 3—Cotes vs. Cotes. 4—Semel vs. Friedman. 5—Janeway vs. Keefe.

Class III.—6—Levy vs. Smith.

Class V.—7—Horton vs. McLean.

Class VII.—8—Matter of College Place (in re Welsh.)

Class VIII.—9—Miller vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 10—Bank of the Metropolis vs. Lissner. 11—Kasterer vs. White. 12—Savory vs. Shane. 13—Herz vs. Eisen. 14—Schuster vs. Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias. 15—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Aberle. 16—Hazard vs. Rappenecker. 17—People, &c., vs. Fifth Avenue Transportation Company. 18—People, &c., vs. Life Union. 19—Rinaldo vs. Cowen. 20—Osborn vs. Sexton. 21—Laino vs. Frank. 22—Levenson vs. American Union Life Insurance Company. 23—Cone vs. Holt. 24—Weil vs. Lichtenstein. 25—Baldwin vs. Evans. 26—Bernard vs. Bernard. 27—Matter of Johnson Extract Wool Company. 28—Curtis vs. Lawrence. 29—Matter of Board of Education (Second Street, between Avenues C and D.) 30—Matter of Public Place, (One Hundred and Sixth Street and West Side Avenue.) 31—McGovern vs. Yule. 32—Delafon vs. Yule.

PERSONAL TAX CALENDAR.—Austen, Receiver of Taxes, upon: 1—Andrews Manufacturing Company. 2—Automaton Piano Company. 3—Bemis Car Box Company. 4—Benedict. 5—Block. 6—Central Park Safe Deposit Company. 7—Ceylon Planters' Tea Company. 8—Coal Handling Machinery and Construction Company. 9—Commonwealth Insurance Company. 10—Cone Export and Commission Company. 11—Consumers' Hygienic Ice Manufacturing Company. 12—Fifth Avenue Storage Warehouse Company. 13—Fine. 14—Fowler. 15—Frederick J. Meyer Manufacturing Company. 16—Fuller. 17—Ganseberg. 18—Gaynor. 19—Gill. 20—Graham. 21—Haffner. 22—Harlem Reporter Company. 23—Harris. 24—Hawley. 25—Hollar Lock and Inspection Guaranty Company. 26—International Mercantile Agency. 27—Kahn. 28—Kroder. 29—Kruse. 30—Knudson-Cuttress Wire Company. 31—Lauthier. 32—Link. 33—Lorge. 34—Mortimer Browne. 36—McKeon. 37—Marks Adjustable Folding Chair Company. 38—Martin Process Fire Roofing Paint Company. 39—Mead. 40—Miller Fire Extinguisher Company. 41—Morgan. 42—Moser & Heidenheimer Company. 43—Muldoon Company. 44—Muschel. 45—Myers. 46—New-York Smelting and Refining Company. 47—New-York Smoking Pipe Manufacturing Company. 48—Palmer. 49—Perrin, Payson & Co. 50—Plymouth Consolidated Gold Mining Company. 51—Union Telephone Company. 52—Retail Grocers' Publishing Company. 53—Rosenheim. 54—Sands. 55—Sargent Manufacturing Company. 56—Schepp. 57—Schwarzschild. 58—Springer. 59—Thome. 60—Union Stock Yard and Market Company. 61—Williams Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Adjourned until May 4.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until May 6.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday of May.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

498—Sturn vs. Rosendorf. Neustadtl vs. Neustadtl.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers.—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Francis M. Delprat, Josephine Chance, Eckhardt Schade. At 2 P. M.—John Murphy, Michael Stachelberg.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building, 32 Chambers Street. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term.—Recess.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Special Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Fox for The People.

1—William W. McLaughlin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Davis for The People.

1—Michael De George. 2—Walter Rupprecht and Edward Schiebel. 3—Hugo Rupprecht.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Ware vs. Ives—John A. Mapes. Lynds vs. Stuart—Charles W. West. Parker vs. Clift—Ernest Hall. Isaacs vs. De Maesener—Franklin Bien.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Matter of Yates—James R. Steers. Matter of Sims—Lucas J. Van Allen. Mensching vs. Schellenberg—John Yard.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Mack vs. Franke—D. McLean Shaw.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Matter of Journal of Commerce—Charles B. Van Nostrand.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The accounting in the estates of James Green, Otto Goritz, August B. Herseman, William F. Herseman, George Siegle, Emma L. Foster, William L. Foster, Albert H. Guertin, Patrick King, James W. Page, Nancy Pearce, Hosea O. Pearce, Francis S. Haas, Roxanna White, William Nott.

The administrator of Joseph W. Davis.—Discovery of assets—Patrick J. O'Carroll.

The real estate of Thomas McGee.

The inventory of Mary McCabe.

The guardianship of William F. Speckman, Robert and Ettie F. McNichol.

The transfer tax in the estate of George W. Travis, John F. Tornow, and Julia Holbrock.

No contested calendar.

Was One of the Alvah Crew.

The British steamer Pontiac brought into port yesterday a distressed colored seaman, Isaac Thompson by name. The Pontiac is from the Mediterranean with a cargo of fruit. On leaving Messina the British Consul sent Thompson on board to be returned to New-York.

Thompson was one of the crew of the British tramp steamer Alvah, which was sunk in the Straits of Messina on March 29 last by the steamer Brinkburn.

MUST BE QUICKLY RAZED

Seventy Days for Destruction of the Old Herald Building.

HOW HIGH WILL ITS SUCCESSOR BE?

P. T. Barnum's Experience on the Site —The Noted Showman Sold His Lease to James Gordon Bennett for $200,000.

The razing of the old Herald Building, at Ann Street and Broadway, will be begun to-day. Richard V. Harnett, who conducted the negotiations by which Henry O. Havemeyer bought the property for about $900,000, is said to be looking after the demolition. The terms of the contract for taking down the building and excavating the foundation are rigid, as the task must be accomplished in seventy working days.

Those who have to vacate the premises were partly prepared yesterday to abandon them. Hudnut's pharmacy had been moved near by, and some of the stock had gone to its uptown branch, and the offices of The Herald and The Telegram had been so cleared that a couple of hours' work to-day will clear the last part of the occupied premises.

Of the future of the site the purchaser and his agent would say nothing, but it is generally understood that within a year a "sky scraper" office building will stand on it. Of its height, only two guesses were made. One put it at twenty-two stories and another at twenty-three, but its character and architecture are at present matters of speculation, as it is not known whether an architect has been consulted, and nothing in the Department of Buildings gives an inkling of what the Park Bank Building's neighbor will be in the future.

Phineas Taylor Barnum gave up the Vauxhall Garden saloon, in this city, in August, 1840, and went South with an odd variety company, to return early in the next year, after experiencing many vicissitudes. He released the Vauxhall, but it was so unprofitable that Barnum wrote advertisements for the Bowery Amphitheatre, and was in a close strait. As he afterward said, he was on the botton rung of fortune's ladder.

The site of the Herald Building was then, in 1841, the property of Francis W. Olmsted. The buildings on it, which were irregular and straggling, with a base area of 96 by 100 feet, had been let to the proprietor of Scudder's American Museum, which was started in 1810. His daughters had inherited the museum, but were anxious to sell, for while the venture had netted them a fortune, the business was dying of inanition.

Barnum bought out the concern for a song, added to it the curiosities of Peale's Museum nine years later, and started as proprietor of the American Museum Dec. 27, 1841, with Mr. Olmsted as his landlord on a five years' lease—the rent being $3,000 a year. The lease was renewed for a like term, and it was renewed for twenty-five years from 1851 at a rental of $10,000 a year.

The American Museum was destroyed by fire, July 13, 1865, three months after the Volunteer Fire Department had ceased to exist. The Paid Department was at this fire, supplied with both steam and hand engines, and Richard Croker was an engineer of one of the modern fire extinguishers that went to it. The disaster swept away a nest of undesirable buildings, and destroyed curiosities valued by the showman at hundreds of thousands of dollars. His insurance was but $40,000. Nathan D. Urner "wrote up" the fire in jocose vein for The Tribune.

Rents and real estate values had increased since 1851, and Barnum sold for $200,000 his lease to James Gordon Bennett, the elder, who paid $500,000 for the property. Barnum next established his museum at 535 to 539 Broadway—the Chinese Museum Building—opening Barnum's New American Museum Nov. 13, 1865. March 3, 1868, it went up in flames and smoke, and the ruins coated with ice, were an attractive advertisement for a week.

DOCK BOARD'S SALE OF LOTS

Only Two Disposed of—Protest Against Reducing Engineer's Pay.

The auction sale of seventeen lots which the Dock Board ordered to take place yesterday resulted in the sale of only two lots.

Lot No. 5 was sold to the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, for $150, and lot No. 17 to the Lynch estate, for $100. Lot No. 6, the price of which was originally announced as $800, was finally sold to M. M. McDermott of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, the lessee of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street pier, for $300.

The board passed a resolution protesting against the passage of the Assembly bill introduced by Mr. Hamilton, decreasing the salary of the Engineer in Chief of the department. In the opinion of the board, the present salary of the Engineer in Chief is not too high, and it was urged that the requirements of the position are such that the highest ability in professional knowledge is required for that office, and, in case of a reduction of the salary, it might be impossible to secure a sufficiently competent person at a lower remuneration than the present one.

The Commissioners appointed about 200 men to the reserve or extra lists. The men are all laborers, and will not draw salaries regularly, being called upon and paid as the demand of the department dictates.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The crop conditions for the week ended to-day, as compiled by the Weather Bureau, from special telegraphic reports, are synopsized as follows:

New-England—Spring backward; maple-sugar season closed and very small crop reported; grass and fruit buds starting very promisingly.

New-York—Warm and sunshiny; vegetation growing rapidly; many potatoes planted; hops uncover well; warm rains needed.

New-Jersey—Cereals, grass, and clover fine stand; warm weather, followed by gentle rains, have given a great impetus to vegetation.

Pennsylvania—Improving conditions and rapid growth of grain, grass, and garden truck; a few oats up, and early fruit blossoming satisfactorily; some corn planted.

Maryland—Abundant and timely rains improved all vegetation; wheat promises heavy crop; tobacco plants flourishing; grass much improved; vegetables growing rapidly; encouraging reports of fruit prospects.

Virginia—Vegetation generally advanced rapidly; farm work generally backward, but prospects encouraging.

North Carolina—Crops improved; much planting done; early cotton up; considerable damage by potato bugs.

South Carolina—Cotton and corn planting nearing completion, with good stand where up; high water hinders rice planting; tobacco, fruits, and generally all crops in excellent condition.

Georgia—Early planted cotton up; wheat, rye, and Spring oats healthy; prospects for a large fruit crop excellent; corn up and being worked.

Florida—Propitious week for all crops; warm nights are developing favorable conditions over orange country.

Alabama—Favorable week; corn coming up well; cotton planting nearing completion; large sorghum, peanut, and millet crops being planted; oats, rye, and clover benefited by rains; fruit excellent.

Mississippi—Favorable weather; cotton growing well in South, and coming up to good stands in middle and northern counties; some damage to corn by cutworms and budworms; garden truck doing well; oat crop improved; pastures good.

Louisiana—More rain needed; will complete cotton planting this week; fair stands; corn good; cane and rice improved.

Texas—Corn is a good stand, and cotton planting continues; drought continues in many localities.

Arkansas—Planting nearly completed; corn coming up to good stand; wheat, oats, and grasses much improved.

Tennessee—Weather perfect, and crops of all kinds improved; Winter wheat is in excellent condition.

Kentucky—Winter wheat in promising condition; cutworms damaging corn and clover seriously; army worms appearing in vast numbers in central and western counties; farmers ditching their fields to guard against injury.

Missouri—Drought in central and western counties becoming serious; where moisture is sufficient crops are doing finely.

Illinois—Except in a few southwest counties Winter wheat is in excellent condition; rainfall needed; fruit blossoming and setting in profusion.

Indiana—Rain is needed; wheat in favorable soil promises a good crop, on clay ground it stands thin and spotted.

West Virginia—Crops making rapid growth, though still backward, especially on uplands and where rain is needed.

Ohio—Wheat is in fair condition, except over the northern portion, where still thin and yellow; growth of grass and clover pastures retarded by cool nights; oats coming up and doing well, also potatoes; corn planting progressing; fruit blooming.

Michigan—Vegetation badly in need of rain; all Winter wheat in fair condition, except in eastern third of central counties, where it is poor, and Winter-killed in spots.

Wisconsin—Weather too cold and dry for crop growth; grass and oats making slow progress; Winter wheat largely Winter-killed, and land sown to other grain; corn planting begun.

Minnesota—Early-sown grain good stand and sprouting nicely; potato planting well advanced, and corn planting begun; grass and late-sown grain need more rain.

Iowa—All small grain crops doing well, and Winter wheat is in good condition.

North Dakota—Wheat seeding about finished; oats, rye, and flax being sown; grain coming up nicely.

South Dakota—Wheat, oats, gardens, and grass growing nicely; flaxseeding progressing; potato planting advanced; corn planting becoming general.

Nebraska—All crops in excellent condition; Winter wheat good in extreme southeastern counties, elsewhere mostly Winter-killed, and has been plowed up for other crops; fruit in remarkably good condition.

Kansas—Wheat is improved in western counties, but much of it being plowed up and other grains sown in central counties, and is beginning to fire in eastern counties; northern counties better than southern; corn doing fairly well; oats poorly.

Oklahoma—Oats, corn, and grass improved.

Montana—Seeding nearly completed; grass in portions of State sufficiently high to furnish feed for stock.

Wyoming—Crops are growing nicely, but rain is needed.

Idaho—Frequent light frosts damaging some of the roots; plowing and seeding nearly completed.

Colorado—Seeding nearly completed; corn and potato planting begun; fruit prospects excellent.

New-Mexico—Everything looking well; fruit in good condition; stock ranges need rain.

Arizona—Water geetting low in streams and wells; irrigated crops doing fairly well; haying in progress.

Utah—Irrigating crops commenced; seeding about finished; outlook for fruit good.

Oregon—Weather is very favorable and a marked improvement in all vegetation noted.

California—Cool weather, with rains, greatly benefited grain and pasturage and all Summer crops.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...4:58|Sun sets...6:56|Moon sets...1:02

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	11:53	12:21	6:13	6:29
Governors Island	12:15	12:51	6:55	7:01
Hell Gate	2:08	2:43	8:23	8:29

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MAY 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adriatic, Liverpool	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Havana		3:00 P. M.
New-York, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Titanic, Puerto Rico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Westerland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, MAY 2.

Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, MAY 3.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Gregory, Para	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MAY 4.

Alene, Kingston		
Buffalo, Hull		
Campania, Queenstown		12:00 M.
Caracas, La Guayra		1:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow		2:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa		2:00 P. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre		12:00 M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam		
Mohawk, London		
Phoenicia, Hamburg		1:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) May 1.—Andes, Kingston, April 23; Alesia, Naples, April 10; Athos, Kingston, April 18; England, London, April 14; Havel, Bremen, April 23; Noordland, Antwerp, April 20; Teutonic, Liverpool, April 24; Vigilancia, Havana, April 27.

THURSDAY, May 2.—Finance, Colon, April 24; Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, April 20.

FRIDAY, May 3.—Columbia, Southampton, April 26; Oregon, Rio de Janeiro, April 21; Christiansand, April 29; Persia, Hamburg, April 21; Pocasset, Gibraltar, April 17.

SATURDAY, May 4.—Albano, Hamburg, April 18; Caribbee, St. Croix, April 27; Fontabelli, St. Croix, April 27; Paris, Southampton, April 27; Santiago, Nassau, April 30; Umbria, Liverpool, April 27.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, April 30.

SS Athos, (Br.,) Owen, Port Limon April 18, with mdse to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Benefactor, Simmons, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Owen, Messina April 2, Palermo 6, and Gibraltar 11, with mdse to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:35 P. M.

SS Massapequa, (Br.,) Walker, Leith April 16, in ballast to T. Hogan & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M. yesterday and anchored on account of fog.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Hellmers, from New-York for Southampton and Bremen, passed Scilly at 7 P. M. to-day.

SS Pallatia, (Ger., new,) Capt. Kopff, from Hamburg April 28 for New-York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Alkenhead, from New-York March 28, via Lisbon for Naples, arr. at Genoa April 27.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Capt. Stapleton, from New-York April 14 for Bahai, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, arr. at Pernambuco yesterday.

SS Kaiser

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

ITEMS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

A Corner on Lenox Avenue Sold—Yesterday's Auction Offerings and Those for To-day.

The Sherwood estate has sold, to Oppenheimer & Metzger, at $65,000, the five lots at the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

Mr. Randolph Guggenheimer has sold, to W. H. Greene, at $43,500 each, three of his stables, being 41 and 43 East Fiftieth Street and 45 East Fifty-first Street.

Messrs. Henry W. Schmidt and P. V. Stocky have sold, at $14,500, the lot on the north side of Seventy-seventh Street, 200 feet east of Park Avenue.

Mr. J. L. R. Wood has sold, at $55,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 30 West Thirty-second Street, 20 by 98.9.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold to Lewis Leining, at $16,500, the four-story brick front and rear tenements at 506 East Twelfth Street, south side, 120.6 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 103.3. To John S. Woodruff, at $32,050, they sold the two four-story brick tenements, with stores, 740 to 742½ Eleventh Avenue, east side, 25.1 feet north of Fifty-second Street, 65.11 by 60 by 56.5 by 60.9. To H. E. Bownes, at $15,000, he sold the frame sheds and coal yards, 516 to 520 East Seventy-sixth Street, 75 by 108.9 by 76 by 96.3.

Mr. John N. Golding sold, under foreclosure, at $16,100, to the plaintiff, Lena Post, the five-story brick flat 529 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 350 feet east of the Boulevard, 25 by 99.11.

Mr. James L. Wells sold, in partition, to the plaintiff, Frederick Kaiser, the three-story frame building, with store, 2,778 Third Avenue, east side, 28.0½ feet south of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 28.0½ by 65.11 by 25 by 53.4.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Fannie Lewis, at $2,639.76, the lot, 31 by 150, on the southeast side of Mapes Avenue, 399 feet northeast of Samuel Street.

Messrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, under foreclosure, at $10,666, to the plaintiff, Emil H. Kosmak, the four-story brick tenement, with store, 213 East Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 170 feet east of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.5.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Teresa Wallach, the northerly corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street, 100.11 by 100, at $65,988.84. At auction, Mr. Kennelly sold 1,645 Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street, 25.11 by 95, with four-story brick flat in front and one-story brick building in rear, to Leo Hutter, at $28,950. To S. L. & S. Frank, at $16,925, he sold the adjoining four-story brick flat, 1,643 Lexington Avenue, 25 by 95.

At 59 Liberty Street, Mr. R. V. Harnett sold, to P. Lowenfeld, at $6,800, the three-story brick dwelling 231 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 19 by 100.11; to Isaac Levy, at $23,000, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 1,673 Third Avenue, east side, 50.8½ feet south of Ninety-fourth Street, 25 by 62 by 90; and, to Edward C. Hoyt, at $82,500, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 12 East Sixty-seventh Street, 27 by 100.5.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward T. Donnelly, referee, 115 West Nineteenth Street, north side, 193.8 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 92, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,625.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Theodore Martzloff, referee, northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 125 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,860.

By James Bleecker & Son, auction sale, 45 and 47 Downing Street, north side, between Bedford and Varick Streets, two four-story brick English basement houses, respectively 14.9½ and 15 by about 90.

By Frank Yoran, foreclosure sale, Arthur Berry, referee, southeast corner of First Avenue and Seventeenth Street, 23 by 94, three-story brick tenement and two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $43,300.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, R. M. S. Putnam, referee, 337 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 200 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 200.10, extending 336 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, with frame buildings on One Hundred and Ninth Street side. Due on judgment, $4,745.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., for Jere Johnson, Jr., 47 Cheever Place, Brooklyn, 20 by 88.6½, three-story brick tenement.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 37 St. Mark's Place, (rear,) two-story brick stable, by Henry Keteltas's estate; cost, $1,500.

Brook Avenue, west side, 65 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, one-story frame shed, Alfred Heuelier; cost, $30.

Madison Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, five five-story brick flats, by William Walsh of 58 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; cost, $130,000.

Brook Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, two five-story brick flats, &c., by Herman Schmuck of 779 Prospect Avenue; cost, $35,000.

No. 1,015 Boston Road, four-story brick tenement, by George J. Fernschild of 1,013 Boston Road.

Lenox Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, five-story brick flat, by Frederick Aldhouse of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; cost, $25,000.

Anthony Avenue, west side, 26 feet north of Garfield Street, three-story frame dwelling, by Regie Well of 1,476 Lexington Avenue; cost, $4,500.

No. 46 Ludlow Street, one-story frame stable, by Aycrigg estate of 125 West Thirty-fifth Street; cost, $1,500.

No. 22 Seventh Street, one-story brick flat, by Ellius Schonhahn; cost, $18,000.

Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 134.11 feet east of Columbus Avenue, five four-story brick dwellings, by C. W. Lyster of 36 West Seventy-sixth Street; cost, $12,500.

Nagle Avenue, north side, 276 feet east of Wood Street, two one-story greenhouses, &c., by R. Emmerich, 191 Worth Street; cost, $5,000.

Webster Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Mosholu Avenue, one-story frame shed, by Abby Runk; cost, $150.

Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-ninth Street, seven-story brick flat, by Maurice Aron of 58 West Ninety-second Street; cost, $100,000.

Lenox Avenue, west side, 244 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, two five-story brick flats, by Samuel Lynch of Pleasant Valley; cost, $40,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, five-story brick flat, by John Murray of 1,426 Amsterdam Avenue; cost, $16,000.

Forsyth Street, east side, 150.7 feet north of Hester Street, five-story brick flat, by Augusta Steffens of 13 St. Mark's Place; cost, $15,000.

Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 90 feet east of Park Avenue, five-story brick flat, by H. O. Havemeyer; cost, $30,000.

Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 129 feet east of Park Avenue, five-story and basement brick flat, by same; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 115 and 117 Worth Street, by Mercantile Real Estate Company, alterations to six-story brick store and office; cost, $4,000.

Webster Avenue, east side, 190.7 feet south of King's Bridge Road, by Church of Our Lady of Mercy, alterations to two-story and basement brick church; cost, $3,500.

No. 176 East Third Street, by Charles Lehmann, alterations to three-story brick workshop, &c.; cost, $200.

No. 243 West Seventeenth Street, by Bavarian Brewing Company, alterations to two-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $300.

No. 97 Canal Street, by Nellie David, alterations to four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $1,200.

No. 20 Madison Street, by Charles Hussey, alterations to three-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $600.

Nos. 144 and 146 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, by Archibald D. Russell, alterations to four-story brick shop; cost, $15,000.

No. 15 East Thirty-eighth Street, by Andrew H. Smith, alterations to four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $3,000.

No. 62 Mott Street, by City of New-York, alterations to three-story brick school; cost, $1,400.

No. 36 Greenwich Avenue, by same, alterations to four-story brick school; cost, $2,800.

Hudson Street, corner Grove Street, by same, alterations to four-story brick school; cost, $4,500.

Nos. 7 and 11 Downing Street, by same, alterations to three-story brick school; cost, $750.

Nos. 29 and 31 Horatio Street, by same, alterations to three-story brick school; cost, $1,600.

Nos. 36 and 38 City Hall Place, by same, alterations to three-story brick school; cost, $9,000.

No. 44 Ludlow Street, (rear,) by Aycrigg estate, alterations to two-story brick stable; cost, $400.

No. 444 Broadway, by Max Nathan, alterations to five-story brick workshop and store; cost, $250.

No. 28 Bowery, by Simon Herrmann, alterations to four-story brick hotel; cost, $1,000.

No. 10 West Fifty-third Street, by Eben Wright, alterations to four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $1,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold to G. W. Forbel and F. Schluchtner, at $3,300, the three-story and basement frame dwellings 532 to 536 Sackman Street, 54 by 100. To John Pullman, at $9,000, he sold the four-story brick dwelling 676 Carroll Street, 20 by 100. To the plaintiff, Charles Lewis, at $1,200, he sold the lot, 25 by 100, on the west side of Barbey Street, 100 feet south of Bay Avenue, with frame dwelling. To Michael Lutz, at $5,680, he sold the two and one-half-story brick dwelling 14 Hart Street, 20 by 100.

The Taylor & Fox Realty Company sold to Jacob Otto, at $14,100, the three-story brick flat, with store, 395 Marcy Avenue, 26 by 70. To Jacob Wengle, at $5,500, they sold the three-story frame building 72 Ellery Street, 25 by 100. To David F. Davis, at $6,000, they sold the two-and-one-half-story brownstone dwelling 80 Hewes Street, 19 by 100. To William Struett, at $10,600, they sold the two-story brick buildings, with stores, 393 and 395 Grand Street, 26 by 144.10 by irregular. To William Folk, at $6,000, they sold the three-story frame dwelling 78 Stockton Street. To William Struett, at $6,600, they sold the three-story and basement brick dwelling 134 Rutledge Street, 20.9 by 100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, April 30.

FRANKLIN ST, 97; Arthur H. Colby and wife to Martha L. Colby..... $1

44TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.5; Edward Effenberger to Charles Grimm and others..... 1

111TH ST, 142 East; Solomon Gumprecht and wife to Robert B. Wilson 6,475

157TH ST, n s, Lot 232, map of village of Melrose, 23d Ward; Dorothea Euring to Antonie Horwitz.. 8,000

BLEECKER ST, 126; Martha L. Colby to Marie H. Colby..... 1

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 300 ft s of stone monument in Sedgwick Av, adjoining Lot 31, 100x irregular; Caroline L. Delnoy to William L. McKay 7,500

21ST ST, n s, 475 ft e of 9th Av, 75x98; August C. Hassey to Henry Hein 130,000

36TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 3d Av, 20x 82.3; Alfred B. Dunn to Jefferson M. Levy..... 1

WEST END AV, e s, 83.2 ft s of 78th St, 19x100.4; Armintha Merritt to Henry E. Cobb..... 1

109TH ST, s s, 114 ft e of 4th Av, 19x100.11; Charles Tannenbaum to Nellie Dietz..... 14,000

NORFOLK ST, 139; Israel Cohen and wife to Louis and Harry Sandler.. 2,000

96TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 50x100.11; Sender Jarmulowsky and wife to Meyer Jarmulowsky, ½ part 1

157TH ST, (Prospect St,) n s, 250 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Julius J. M. Scott to Herman Luessen... 9,600

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 76; August Ruff and wife to Nicholas Schultz. 1

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 52; Nicholas Schultz and wife to August Ruff. 1

WILLETT ST, 39; Gertrude Toblas to Emil Lowenberg..... 18,300

97TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25 x100; Ambrose Schiller and wife to Margaretha Ritter..... 32,000

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 141st St, 24.11x100; Flora Sawyer to Henry Schaefer and another..... 1

59TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of 3d Av, 75x 100.5; Isaac Mendelbaum and others to Frederick W. Loew and another, executors of Jacob Vanderpoel 69,200

52D ST, 339 East; Jacob Pfeiffer and wife to Sallie Schuster..... 12,000

26TH ST, s s, Lot 75, map of Bellevue Park, 14th Ward, 25x98.9; Ida Rothschild to Jacob Pfeiffer.. 18,500

21ST ST, 317 to 321 West; Edward F. Hassey and wife to August C. Hassey..... 1

ALLEN ST, 163; Maurice Heinz and wife to Percy Jacobs..... 10

7TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100; George Grau and wife to Emanuel Levi 26,000

8TH ST, 329; Julia A. Viemeister to Julia Cohn, ex. prop. and..... 1

STANTON AND CANNON STS, s e corner, 25x100; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Michael Fay and another 1

SAME PROPERTY; the Mercantile Trust Company to Harris Mandelbaum and another 21,000

PERRY ST, 74; John W. Jacobus to Anastasia Roon 1

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 43; William Bowman and others to Catharine Campbell 1

SAME PROPERTY; William Bowman and Zipporah Kohnstamm, executors of Henrietta Bowman to same 26,500

WASHINGTON ST, 471; Ambrose K. Ely to Benjamin F. Beekman.. 9,000

32D ST, n s, 188 ft w of 5th Av, 18x 98.9; Minnie E. Davis and Daniel A. Davis to John Tully 60,000

40TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 98.9; Harold Grey to J. Edgar Leaycraft 1

32D ST, n s, 588 ft w of 5th Av, 36 x98.9; John Tully to Cass Realty Corporation 120,000

32D ST, n s, 606 ft w of 5th Av, 18x 98.9; David D. Davis to John Tully. 60,000

32D ST, s s, 162.6 ft w of 6th Av, 20.10x98.9; George F. Langbein and wife to Terence J. Duffy 25,000

37TH ST, n s, 545 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Margaret L. Muller and another, executors of Adrian H. Muller, to Maria L. Frith..... 58,250

5TH AV, w s, 103.10 ft n of 18th St, 24x irregular; 136; David Steiner and wife to Reginald H. Sayre.. 200,000

20TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 16.8x92; Margaret J. McCaul, executrix of Richard McCaul, and others, executors, &c., to Sarah McCaul 12,500

5TH AV, 136; Joseph Steiner and wife to David Steiner..... 1

43D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 16.8x100.5; George L. Senor and wife to Calvin L. Weser..... 7,250

45TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.4; Laura V. Appleton and husband to John E. Brodsky and others 1

45TH ST, 427 West; John E. Brodsky and others to Frederick Buschhorn and wife..... 21,500

46TH ST, 244 West; Louisa M. Botjer to John I. Fullan..... 21,000

76TH ST, 23 West; Cornelius W. Luyster and wife to Johanna E. Beinecke 1

82D ST, 180 West; Robert Gordon and another to Margaret Sullivan. 1

66TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Michael E. Donovan 1

COLUMBUS AV, 644; Harriet I. Potter to Frances B. Heffern..... 1

44TH ST, n s, 261.8 ft e of 6th Av, 16.8 100.5; George W. Tubbs to Jefferson M. Levy..... 1

74TH ST, n s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 8x 102.2; John Whalen, referee, to Jacob Harris..... 1,100

90TH ST, s s, 160 ft w of 3d Av, 30x 100.8; Christian Knapp to Morris Schnuckler 31,500

74TH ST, n s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 8x 102.2; Jacob Harris and wife to Charles A. Hoff and others..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 606 to 614; The Union Dime Savings Institution to Louis Ettinger..... 1

69TH ST, s s, 508.4 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x77.4; George F. Cordes and wife to Harry M. Adelson..... 9,500

52D ST, 409 and 411 East; Peter T. Barlow, referee, to Ernest G. Stedman 22,000

49TH ST, 238 East; Joseph W. Weiss and others to Sarah Ziegler..... 11,875

77TH ST, 416 East; John Riexinger and wife to Francis Elfe..... 23,000

92D ST, 115 East; John Gunner and wife to David L. Newborg..... 1

95TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.8; Jacques Krakauer and wife to G. Waldo Smith..... 10

NASSAU ST, 35 to 39, and 56 and 58 Liberty St, ½ part; Solomon Plaut and Moses Goldsmith to Hugh Lamb 1

RIDGE ST, 57; Abraham Kemp and wife to William B. M. Jordan..... 1

MADISON ST, 345; Simon P. Flannery and wife to Benedetti Ginochio 1

NASSAU ST, 35 to 39, also 56 and 58 Liberty St; New-York Realty Company to Hugh Lamb, ½ part..... 1

2D AV, e s, 60.10 ft n of 115th St, 20 x80; James M. Varnum, referee, to Aaron J. and Isaac A. Bach.... 10,800

106TH ST, n s, 167.9 ft w of 3d Av, 28.3x100.11; Edmond Kelly, referee, to Emil Bach..... 18,000

3D AV, w s, 20 ft n of 106th St, 26.11x83; same to same..... 32,300

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 73.11 ft n of 106th St, 27x82.9; same to same... 18,350

106TH ST, n s, 196 ft w of 3d Av, 28.3x100.11; same to same..... 18,100

3D AV, w s, 20 ft s of 107th St, 26.11x83; same to Pauline Gutman. 30,500

112TH ST, 54 East; Jane T. and Andrew H. Smith to Mary Rubi..... 9,000

FLEETWOOD AV, e s, 150 ft s of High Bridge Road, 25.6x88x25.6x 82.6, ½ part; Edgar Simpson to Ada E. Howe..... 1

READE ST, 11; Rose H. Stratton to Georgette Brown and another... 36,500

65TH ST, 35 West; Henry E. Stevens, Jr., and wife to Clara J. Brown 1

43D ST, s s, 160 ft e of 10th Av, 20x100.5; Sarah McCaul to the executors of Richard McCaul..... 14,100

53D ST, s s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 50x 100.5; Louis S. Madbeck and wife to William Rankin..... 1

10TH AV, w s, 25.5 ft s of 47th St, 25x75; Magnus Weinman to Jacob Kissling 25,850

89TH ST, 44 West; Frederick Zittel, trustee, to Louise A. Broadbent.... 32,450

66TH ST, 161 West; John B. Cole and wife to J. E. Leaycroft..... 1

75TH ST, s s, 235 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2; William H. Butler to Searles Babbitt..... 46,000

63TH ST, n s, 251.3 ft e of Columbus Av, 31.3x100.5; Lydia M. and Silas A. Allen to Maria L. Mount..... 1

5TH AV, e s, extends from 132d St to 133d St, x135; R. H. Sayre to David Steiner 93,000

89TH ST, 44 West; Alfred G. Nason and wife to Louisa Brodent..... 1

3D AV, w s, 46.11 ft n of 106th St, 27x83; Edmond Kelly, referee, to Emil Bloch 32,500

140TH ST, s s, 525 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x19x irregular; John S. Ames and wife to Leopold Hutter..... 1

MOTT AV, e s, 16.8 ft s of 150th St, 16.8x100.10; Catharine A. and Edward M. Higgins to Rose Frank.. 1

156TH ST, s s, east part, Lot 687, map Melrose South, 28x100, the executor of John Durke, deceased, to Lena Schneider..... 1

WILLIS AV, e s, 50 ft n of 143d St, 25x90.8; Marie Lukach to Felix Levy 1

163D ST, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 112.6x202.5, to Edgecombe Road x114.2x182.11; Seth M. Milliken to William Thompson..... 1

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 184th St, 99.11x75; S. Reiss and Albert Stieglitz and wives to Max Marx. 10,000

102D ST, 226 East; Clara Blumenthal to Louis B. Davis..... 16,500

116TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Avenue A, 6x100.10x50x110.10, to 115th St, x150 x100x—; C. E. Lydecker, referee, to Smith Ely..... 23,500

106TH ST, n s, 280.9 ft w of 3d Av, 28.3x100.11; Edmond Kelly, referee, to Emil Bloch..... 18,200

3D AV, 1,926, 1,928, and 1,697 Lexington Av, 153 East 106th St, 155 East 100th St, 161 East 106th St, and 163 East 106th St; Emil Bloch and wife to Bernhard Freund..... 1

122D ST, n s, 85 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Frederick H. Zitz and wife to Moser Arndstein..... 32,000

109TH ST, 161 East; William Kreielsheimer to Amelia Davis..... 1

106TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 3d Av, 28.3x100; Edmond Kelly, referee, to Emil Bloch..... 18,750

PARK AV, w s, 75 ft n of 103d St, 25.11x80; Henrika Buge to John I. Ackerman 20,000

140TH ST, s s, 525 ft e of Lenox Av, 12.9x80; as executor of John W. Mitchell, deceased, to John S. Ames 6,000

72D ST, s s, 333.4 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x102.2; Moser Arndstein to Augusta A. Zitz..... 15,500

50TH ST, 43 and 45 East; Randolph Guggenheimer to Celia A. Green.. 1

55TH ST, 213 East; B. Jackson, referee, to Emil H. Kosmak..... 400

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 72.8 ft s of 103d St, 10x100.1; the Mutual Life Insurance Company to Charles Frazier 1

102D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25.1x irregular; Philip E. Reville to Charles Frazier..... 1

134TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; the executors of F. C. Havemeyer to Henry Rothschild.. 1

123D ST, 225 West; Searles Babbitt and wife to William H. Butler. 45,000

125TH ST, 529 West; Gideon J. Tucker, referee, to Diantha A. Southworth and other..... 100

COLUMBUS AV, 852; John M. Calhoun and wife to Caroline Otten and Martha A. H. Cordes..... 28,280

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 149th St, 99.1x125; Louis Strasburger and wife to John J. Mahony 1

134TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Henry Rothschild and wife to Charles Wirth..... 1

149TH ST, 517 and 521 West; John J. Mahony to Louis Strasburger.. 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 50 ft n of 103d St; 22x100; Alexander Walker and Judson Lawson and wives to Florence A. Foster..... 1

100TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 5,000

BARNES, William H., to Alonzo Rothschild; n s 165th St, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 10,000

COBB, Henry E., to F. M. Jencks; e s West End Av, 83.2 ft s of 78th St, demand..... 7,000

CAMPBELL, Catharine, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s St. Mark's Place, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25 years..... 16,000

CLARE, Charles W., and another to Sarah C. Miller; n s Summit St, 464.3 ft w of Williamsbridge Road, demand 200

DAVIS, Amelia, to William Kreielsheimer; 161 East 109th St, 3 years.. 2,000

ETTLINGER, Louis, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 606 to 614 Lexington Av, 1 year..... 100,000

EDGAR, George, and another to Henry Oppenheimer and another; n s 99th St, 375 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 100,000

EIFE, Francis, to John Riekusger and others; s s of 77th St, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 2 years..... 1,400

FAY, Michael, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and others; s e corner Stanton and Cannon Sts, 1 year.. 22,500

FRITH, Maria L., to M. L. Mueller and another, executors; n s of 37th St, 545 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years.... 35,000

GRIBEN, Celia H., to Randolph Guggenheimer; 43 and 45 East 50th St, and 48 East 51st St, (three mortgages,) 3 years..... 33,000

GOEPEL, Charles F., and wife to William Gillhon; n s of 140th St, 495 ft e of 6th Av, 6 years..... 13,000

GUTMAN, Pauline, and another to William Scholle and another; w s of 3d Av, 20 ft s of 107th St, 5 years 15,000

HAFT, Isaac, and wife to the Franklin Savings Bank, New-York City; n s of 42d St, 240 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 15,000

HENNESSY, Daniel, to the trustees of the Lenox Library; n s of 82d St, 200 ft e of 5th Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 90,000

HEIN, Henry and wife to A. C. Hassey, 317 to 321 West 21st St, installments 40,000

HOHL, Charles, and wife to William H. Payne; n s of 133d St, 450 ft e of Trinity Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 9,000

KRUTE, John, and wife to O. T. Marshall; n s of 30th St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 8 years..... 1

KALISHER, Theodore, and wife to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 103d St, 128.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years, (two mortgages,)..... 33,000

KEARNS, Philip J., and wife to the Harlem Savings Bank; n s of 143d St, 400 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year.. 9,000

LAMB, Hugh, and wife to Moses Goldsmith and others; 35 to 39 Nassau St, and 56 and 58 Liberty St, 1 2-12 years..... 350,000

LAMB, Hugh, to same; same property, 1 2-12 years, (two mortgages).575,000

LOWENBERG, Emil, to Gertrude Tobias; 39 Willett St, 2 years..... 2,000

McCALL, Margaret J., executrix of Thomas McCook, &c., to Sarah McCaul; s s of 43d St, 160 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years..... 4,900

MICHLER, Frederick, and wife to George Zuckschwerdt and wife; e s of 2d Av, 64.2 ft n of 77th St, 1 year 2,000

MAHONEY, John J., to Louis Strasburger; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 140th St, 1 year..... 18,750

MUTTERER, Joseph, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 99th St, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 11,000

MAGINN, Susan, to George McC. Miller and another, trustees, &c.; n e corner of King's Bridge Road and Emerson St, 6 years..... 4,200

NAGLER, Olga, to Benjamin W. Winans and others, trustees, &c.; e s of Decatur Av, 155 ft s of Travers St, 3 years..... 4,500

OTTEN, Caroline, and another to Charles F. Bauerdorf; w s of Columbus Av, 25.11 ft s of 102d St, 2 years..... 4,000

PISCO, Bettie, and husband to James Conway; s s of 78th St, 325 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 2,500

PRATT, Mary A., to Albert Chamberlain, general guardian; n s of 112th St, 216.8 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years 4,000

QUACKENBUSH, Alice Hermione, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 94th St, 127.2 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years..... 15,000

ROON, Anastasia, to same; 74 Perry St, 5 years..... 10,000

Same and others to same; 661 Washington St, 5 years..... 7,000

ROTHSCHILD, Henry, to Henry O. Havemeyer and another, executors, &c.; n s of 134th St, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 12,500

STEINBOCK, Morris, and wife to Alfred Grant; 440 West 47th St, 2½ years 2,500

SCHUSTER, Sallie, and husband to Jacob Pfeiffer; n s of 52d St, 60.3 ft e of 1st Av, installments..... 672

SULLIVAN, Margaret, to Theodora P. Trowbridge; 178 East 64th St, 1 year 8,000

SILBERSTEIN, Davis, and wife to Abrahams & Schwarz; 154 Attorney St, 5 years..... 4,000

SCHERFF, Rosina, to Andrew Koch; e s of Tinton Av, 127.9 ft s of 166th St, 2 months..... 1,000

TOWNE, John, to William V. R. Smith; n s of 32d St, 588 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 75,000

TURNER, William H., and wife to Caroline B. Le Row; w s of Creston Av, 265 ft s of High Bridge Road, 3 years..... 3,500

THOMPSON, William, and wife, to Mary H. Sutton; 263 Edgecombe Av, 5 years..... 14,000

SAME to Eliza S. Young; s s of 163d St, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years..... 26,000

WIRTH, Charles, to Henry Rothschild; n s of 134th St, 300 ft e of 7th Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year.. 20,750

WOODS, Thomas, and wife to Mount Morris Bank; s w corner of Lawrence St and Amsterdam Av, note.. 3,000

WEBB, Thomas, and wife to John H. Thorn; Lot 6, map of lands of Charles Darke, 24th Ward, 3 years. 500

Assignment of Mortgages.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY to United States Mutual Accident Association, City New-York..... $1

BURCHELL, Henry J., to Ambrose K. Ely..... 14,862

BOCHEN, Nathan, to Herman Heinsmann, ... 4,120

DODGE, Frank P., to Archibald Templeton 1

GOLDSMITH, Moses, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 1

HERTER, Peter, to Abraham Kaufmann..... 8,000

HOYT, Alfred M., to S. M. Hoyt and others, trustees..... 1

JENNINGS, Elizabeth A., to Margaret A. Smith..... 1

MEYER, George A., executor, to Louisa A. Soutter..... 1

MITCHELL, Ellen T., to Charles Gotthelf..... 10,000

OWENS, Edw. J., to H. G. Morgan.. 750

OWERBEIN, Harriet, indiv. and executrix, to Henry McDonnell..... 5,843

THE UNITED STATES MUTUAL Accident Association, City New-York, to James M. Varnum..... 22,500

THE BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY, executor, to John B. Forbes.. 2,015

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Frederick Hornby..... 15,000

SAME to Della Garry and others, executors..... 15,000

SAME to Henrietta Wortheimer 12,000

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Company, New-York, to the Bank for Savings, City New-York.....500,000

Lis Pendens.

DIVISION ST, 117 and 117½; James H. Aldrich, trustee, against William F. Mansfield, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) 800

WATER ST, 614 and 616; St. Luke's Hospital against Edward Felbel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) 3,000

24TH ST, 342 West; Etta Forgotston against David H. Eldridge and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) 600

PELL ST, n s, 228.2 ft w of Bowery, 13.10 ft front; Samuel Aaronson against John G. Ritter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) 800

SAME PROPERTY; David Baum against same, (foreclosure of mortgage.) 1,100

3D AV, e s, 85.5 ft n of 86th St, 20 ft front; Edward Barbig against Robert Stewart and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.) 600

BOULEVARD, e s, 149.11 ft s of 138th St, 25 ft front; Henrietta Blair against James L. Newton and others, (partition.) 440

WALKER ST, n s, 98.6 ft w of Elm St, 49.8 ft front; Daniel J. Carroll against Annie Pfluger, (action to compel renewal of lease.) 240

28TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 10th Av, 25 ft front; Celia G. Bogert against Babette Kaufmann, executrix, (foreclosure of mortgage.) 200

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

60TH ST, 42 West; Alfred T. Wildt against Georgia French, owner; Robert D. Brown, contractor..... $69

SAME PROPERTY; George A. Pace against same owner and contractor. 800

102D ST, 115 to 121 West; William Sherlock and others against Moore & Young, owners; William Coddington, contractor..... 75

HULL AV, 276 ft s of Olin Av, 25 ft front; Vought Brothers against John T. Lake, owner; L. D. Carter, contractor..... 172

118TH ST and Columbus Av, s e corner; James McLaughlin against William H. Luth, owner and contractor 280

CHARLES ST, 72; Gustave W. Rader & Co. against John Mandelbaum and others, owners; Lena K. Buenzebach and others, contractors 140

RAILROAD AV, w s, 135 ft s of 160th St, 96 ft front; Thomas McLaughlin against John J. and D. McDonald, owners; John J. McDonald, contractor..... 10,000

101ST ST, ss, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50 ft front; Froment & Co. against James McLaughlin, owner; Steiber & Gedan, contractors..... 750

Public Notices.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled and worded as follows:

An act to amend Chapter two hundred and ninety-nine, of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety, and acts amendatory thereof, entitled "An act to amend chapter three hundred and twenty-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, entitled 'An act to provide for the erection of a building for certain purposes relating to public forests in the City of New-York,'" authorizing the distribution of prizes.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, MAY 3d, 1895, at 3 P. M. (Signed) WILLIAM L. STRONG, Mayor.

Dated, City Hall, New-York, April 27th, 1895.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Application having been made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New-York by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, under the provisions of Sec. 100 of the Railroad Law, for the approval of the board of the use of an underground current of electricity as a motive power on the following routes, to wit, Lenox Avenue, between Harlem River and 110th Street; 116th Street, between Morningside Park and East River; Manhattan Avenue, between 116th Street and 109th St; 109th Street, between Manhattan and Columbus Avenues; notice is hereby given that hearing on the above will be had before the Board at the Chamber of Commerce, 32 Nassau St., New-York City, on Wednesday, May 1st, 1895, at 11 A. M.

C. R. DE FREEST, Secretary.

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EX-MAYOR GRANT MARRIED

Miss Julia M. Murphy, Daughter of Senator Murphy, the Bride.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN OFFICIATES

The Ceremony Takes Place in Senator Murphy's Washington House—Elaborate Floral Decorations.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Miss Julia M. Murphy, eldest daughter of Senator Murphy, was married this morning at 11 o'clock to Hugh J. Grant, ex-Mayor of New-York. In deference to the wishes of the bride that the affair should be conducted in the quietest manner possible, a special dispensation was obtained from Cardinal Gibbons, and by virtue of the dispensation, the ceremony took place at Senator Murphy's home, corner of K and Seventeenth Streets, instead of in church. The floral decorations were elaborate. The entire main floor was adorned with Spring blossoms, in which white lilacs and asparagus predominated. Before all the doorways were portieres of the asparagus vine, dotted over with white lilies, tied with white satin ribbons and festoons of the ribbon extended from lily to lily.

Hugh J. Grant.
Ex-Mayor of New-York.

The ceremony took place in the second drawing room, in which an altar had been erected. The walls of the apartment were covered with bobinet lace, and in this were fastened long sprays of asparagus and clusters of lilies. At either side were tall palms and white azaleas, making a beautiful environment for the bridal party. Before the altar, with its drapery of white satin, was a white fur rug and prie-dieu, on which the couple knelt to receive the benediction.

The bride, who is tall and stately, wore a gown of white satin, the high bodice trimmed with chiffon and lace. The veil of tulle, which completely enveloped her, was held in place by a tiara of diamonds, the gift of the groom. She carried a cluster of lilies of the valley and white orchids. The young sisters of the bride, in picturesque frocks of pink mousseline de soie, were her attendants.

Archbishop Corrigan performed the ceremony, assisted by several priests. After Mr. and Mrs. Grant had received the congratulations of their friends, the entire company sat down to the wedding breakfast, which was served in the white and gold dining room, which is one of the handsomest rooms of its kind in Washington. The dining room was massed with flowers, and the table was arranged beautifully. There were three large ovals of white lilacs and orchids down the centre, and the silver candlesticks were capped with shades of orange blossoms. The bride's cake, set in the midst of orange blossoms and lilies of the valley, occupied a table by itself. The wedding cake was done up in white satin boxes, with the intitials of the bride and groom upon the cover.

At the conclusion of the breakfast, which lasted two hours, the bride changed her wedding gown for a stylish travelling dress, with hat and wrap to match. Mr. and Mrs. Grant took the afternoon train for New-York, and will sail early to-morrow morning for Southampton. They will spend the honeymoon traveling in Great Britain and on the Continent. On their return they will go to their country seat, New-Jersey, which was one of the gifts of Mr. Grant to his bride.

Many beautiful presents were received by Mrs. Grant, but they were not shown. Among the presents was a tiny watch, set in diamonds, from the groom.

Among the guests from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Hennessy, Mr. McFarland and Mr. Crosby of New-York, intimate friends of the groom; Mr. and Mrs. Delehanty of Albany, the mother and father of Mrs. Murphy; Lieut. Delehanty, and relatives of the Senator from Troy.

Gouring—Smith.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 30.—A fashionable wedding was solemnized in the First Congregational Church here this evening, when Miss Ella Smith, daughter of Moses Smith, and Charles Gouring were married by the Rev. Dr. Amory H. Bradford, the pastor of the church.

The interior of the church was artistically decorated with palms, lilies, and smilax. The building was crowded with the relatives and friends of the young couple, some 1,000 invitations having been issued. The bride wore a becoming gown of white moire and satin, en traine, and a tulle veil. Her ornaments were diamonds.

The maid of honor was Miss Emily Wycoff Smith, a sister of the bride, and she was gowned in white organdie, over white satin, and carried the bride's bouquet of white roses. The bridesmaids were Miss Adelaide Cuyler Smith, a sister of the bride, and Miss Sarah Wescott Coleman of Goshen, N. Y. They were dressed in white organdie, over pink satin, and carried bunches of pink and white roses.

There was no best man. The ushers were Herbert M. Smith, a brother of the bride; Morris P. Stevens of New-York, Charles Campbell of New-York, John T. Simonson of New-York, William B. Simonson of New-York, and Guy Parker of Glen Ridge.

After the ceremony there was a small reception at the home of the bride, in Clinton Avenue, the house being elaborately trimmed with palms, smilax, and carnations. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. William P. O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Olcott, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Glosson, E. C. Simonson, Henry Simonson, James L. Beyer, and J. N. Talbot of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bacon, Miss Florence Bacon, and Miss Antoinette Sayre of Goshen; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Stub, Miss Sallie Stub, Miss Gaylor, the Misses Boreham, and J. K. Oakley of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Cuyler Reynolds, Mrs. Janette Gould, Miss Margaret Gould, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Van Heusen, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Harriott, William Miller, and E. T. Fasset of Albany. Mr. and Mrs. Gouring will live in New-York.

Stanton—Dodd.

The marriage of Miss May Dodd, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Bethuel Dodd, and Charles Henry Stanton of Philadelphia, was celebrated at noon in Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Robert MacArthur.

The bride was given away by her brother, Edward L. Dodd. Her gown was of white satin, made with trimmings of point lace, and her veil of tulle was held in place with a diamond ornament, a present from the bridegroom.

Miss Gertrude Dodd, the bride's sister, was the maid of honor. She wore a costume of white mousseline de soie over white satin, and carried a bouquet of white lilacs and pink rosebuds. The bridesmaids—Miss Emma Brain, Miss Margaret Fisk, Miss Laura Ross, Miss Edith Edson, Miss Katharine Squire, and Miss Louise Dodd, the bride's sister—were attired in costumes of lavender satin, with chiffon waists, trimmed with Russian lace. They also wore white Leghorn hats, trimmed with lilac and lavender tulle, and carried bouquets of lavender and white lilacs.

Howard Stanton of Philadelphia, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. Lynford Rowland, Dr. S. Rush Ketcham, J. Warren Coulston, Jr., Horace D. Deacon, J. Abbett Thurlow, H. G. Riebenack, Edwin S. Rowland, and M. Riebenack, Jr., all of Philadelphia, were the ushers.

A reception was held from 1 o'clock until 3 o'clock at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Dodd, 120 West Eighty-first Street. Mr. and Mrs. Stanton will reside in Overbrook, a suburb of Philadelphia.

Schalk—Ruppert.

Miss Anna Gillig Ruppert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Ruppert, was married to Hermann Adolph Schalk of Indianapolis yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock at the home of her parents, 1,116 Fifth Avenue. The ceremony was performed by Father Lammel of St. Joseph's Church.

The bridal party entered the parlors, which were decorated with rare and beautiful plants and Spring flowers, to the Wedding March from "Lohengrin."

The bride, who was given away by her father, was dressed in a handsome white ivory satin gown, trimmed with Venetian lace, caught with orange blossoms. The bridal veil was of tulle, with diamond ornaments. Her bouquet was composed of lilies of the valley and Bride roses.

The maid of honor was Miss Amanda E. Ruppert, sister of the bride. She wore a very pretty white satin gown, covered with mousseline de sole, and trimmed with Valenciennes lace. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., acted as best man. The ushers were Frank Ruppert, George Ruppert, George J. Gillig, Walter G. Douglas, Frank A. Ehret, Anton G. Huepfel, and Henry Neidlinger.

Mrs. Anna Ruppert, the mother of the bride, wore a heliotrope dress, with white brocade, trimmed with old point lace. Her ornaments were diamonds. Miss Cornelia Ruppert, sister of the bride, was attired in a white silk dress, trimmed with Irish point lace. She wore diamonds.

A wedding dinner followed the ceremony. It was attended only by the members of the family and nearest relatives.

A reception was held from 8 to 11 P. M. Among those invited to the reception were Senator David B. Hill, ex-Governor and Mrs. Roswell P. Flower, Duchess of Castellnecia, John D. Crimmins, Thomas E. Crimmins, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Charles W. Dayton, Jr., Judge and Mrs. P. Henry Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Miss Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. George Ehret, Miss Ehret, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Gillig, the Misses Gillig, L. A. Giegerich, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Douglas and Miss Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Hasslocher, Oswald Ottendorfer, Edward Uhl, Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer, Miss Woerishoffer, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ridder, Gen. and Mrs. M. Varian and Miss Varian, Col. J. S. MacEwan, Hermann Schalk, Sr., Oscar Schalk, Rudolph Schalk, Otto Schalk, Mr. and Mrs. von Seyfried, Dr. and Mrs. B. A. Mylius, Mrs. Sophia Ruppert, Mrs. Oppermann, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Burghard, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Clausen, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clausen, Mrs. Mary Clausen, Miss Clausen, Mrs. John Eichler, Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Mulqueen, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Merges, Mr. and Mrs. George Kingel, Mr. and Mrs. August Strassburg, Mrs. Josephine Schmid, Miss Schmid, Mr. and Mrs. John C. De La Vergne, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Ringler, Miss Ringler, Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Woerz, Miss Irma Keppler, Miss Rippon, Mr. and Mrs. William Ottmann, Miss Ottmann, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Zahn, Miss Zahn, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Altenbrand, Miss Altenbrand, Mr. and Mrs. John Bopp, Dr. and Mrs. F. Lange, Dr. and Mrs. Guido Katzenmayer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hachemeister, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Von Bernuth, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Neidlinger, George Neidlinger, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Doelger, Mr. and Mrs. Gottfried Krueger, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bergmann, Mr. and Mrs. C. Feigenspan, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Ringler, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hachmeister, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. G. Huepfel, Miss Huepfel, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Brubacher, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schweyer.

The newly wedded couple will reside in this city.

Eastwick—Mecray.

CAPE MAY, N. J., April 30.—In the First Presbyterian Church, at noon to-day, Miss Sallie Richardson Mecray, daughter of the late Jeremiah E. Mecray, was married to Thomas Winans Eastwick of Philadelphia, by the Rev. James M. Cockins, assisted by the Rev. Andrew Longacre of Yonkers. Three hundred and fifty guests came by special train from Philadelphia.

Those from New-York present were Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Bissell, Christopher Brazer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Milton Connell, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Carter, the Rev. and Mrs. Andrew Longacre, Mr. and Mrs. Webb Maul, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Northrop.

Finnel—Burlinson.

Miss Alice Grace Burlinson, the eldest daughter of the late John Burlinson, was married to John J. Finnel in St. Patrick's Cathedral at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The marriage ceremony was performed and the nuptial mass celebrated by the Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, assisted by the Rev. Henry T. Newey of the cathedral parish.

The bride was attired in a gown of white satin, and wore a large white lace hat, trimmed with white roses. Miss Lucille Burlinson was her sister's maid of honor. She wore a gown of pale blue silk, trimmed with pink, and a white Neapolitan hat, trimmed with pink roses.

Louis Finnel was best man. After the ceremony there was a breakfast at the home of the bride, 151 East Forty-ninth Street.

Wainwright—Crawford.

The wedding of Miss Alice Townsend Crawford to Richard Tighe Wainwright was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Luther C. Clark, of 18 Gramercy Park.

The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. Macgrane Coxe. The Rev. Dr. John Hall officiated.

The bridesmaids were Miss Crawford, Miss Audrey Crawford, and Miss Elizabeth H. Crawford, sisters of the bride, and Miss Massie Strong. The best man was Charles K. Beekman, and the ushers were Oliver La Farge, Stockton B. Colt, Goodhue Livingston, and A. Gordon Norrie.

Kirkham—Green.

Miss Mabel Lillian Green, daughter of R. Granville Green, was married last evening to Isaac Cleveland Kirkham at the home of her father, 2,074 Madison Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Emery Janes of St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church officiated.

Miss Grace E. Green, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. Her gown was of pink satin, with trimmings of lace and chiffon. Emerson W. Montrose was the best man. The bridal procession included the bride's little brother and sister. The bride's gown was of white satin and duchesse lace, and a veil of tulle.

Marquand—Griswold.

The wedding of Mrs. Caspar Griswold and Henry Marquand took place yesterday morning at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Elliott Cowdin, of 14 West Twenty-first Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman A. Schalk.
Married yesterday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Ruppert, the bride's parents.

CAPT. SLOCUM'S DARING VOYAGE.

To Make a Trip Around the World in a Forty-foot Sloop.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., April 30.—Capt. Slocum will sail to-morrow in his forty-foot sloop Spray on a voyage around the world. He is fully provided with everything necessary to the success of the expedition.

The Captain's intention is to make a straight course from Thatcher's Island, so as to enter the northeast trades in about longitude 40° west, to cross the equator in longitude 30°, and make the South American coast, which will be followed to Pernambuco; thence to the Straits of Magellan, through which he expects to get a tow from some of the many steamers passing that way, and thus avoid making the passage around Cape Horn. In the Pacific Ocean the island of Juan Fernandez will be explored; thence a run will be made for the southeast trades to the Society Islands. Remaining a few days to recuperate, he will make sail for the Caroline Islands; thence to the Londone or Marnanni group, after which for Bonnie Islands, and then Yokohama. There he expects to remain for some time, and then will sail for China, following the course of the northeast monsoons, and calling at all the principal places.

After leaving China, his intention is to cross the Indian Ocean, stopping at Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, and other important points, including Ceylon. The Red Sea will then be crossed, with a few days' stop at Aden; thence through the Suez Canal to Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, and down the Mediterranean to the Grecian Archipelago, Malta, and Gibraltar, where his departure will be taken for home.

Capt. Slocum expects to accomplish the voyage in two years.

WILD WEST SHOW WITH NEW FEATURES

A "Ghost" Dance and More Indians and Scouts Introduced.

The Buffalo Bill Wild West Show and Congress of Rough Riders of the World opened its traveling season for 1895 at Philadelphia a few days ago. Despite the unsettled weather, the receipts so far have been such as to almost rival the best engagements of this show in this country and in Europe.

All the striking features of the show, which made it a great attraction when at Ambrose Park, South Brooklyn, last year have been retained, and some additions have been made to the general programme. The attack on the stage coach, the battle of the two Indian tribes, the attack on the settler's cabin, and the defense of the prairie schooner, will again be seen, and a vivid picture of the "ghost" dance has been introduced into that part of the exhibition that relates to the Indians. These scenes are better presented, and with more participants, both of Indians and scouts, and more dramatic arrangement and execution than ever before. The work of the cowboys is more skillful and dashing, and the manoeuvres of the rough riders representing the trained cavalry of the United States, Germany, France, and England, are executed with a vim and dash that is simply marvelous.

"Nate" Salsbury, the manager of the show, and Lewis Parker, are now at Ambrose Park, South Brooklyn, arranging a mammoth novelty, with the Afro-American as the subject.

TROUBLE IN THIS SCHOOL DISTRICT

Two Committees and Two Sets of Teachers Strive for Supremacy.

NAPLES, Me., April 30.—Two school committees and two Superintendents are striving for supremacy in eleven schools here, which have opened for the Spring term. There are two sets of teachers, and rival teachers are in each room. They call out the classes and hear them recite at the same time. The children of one faction do all they can to annoy the teacher of the other faction.

The old School Board is Democratic and the new one Republican. Republicans control the town offices and say that the teachers employed by the Democrats will not be paid unless the committee is compelled by the courts to pay them.

At the annual March election one new School Committeeman was to be elected, but the people elected three new men, so that the committee might consist of five members, in order that Dr. Rounds and John Meserve might not control the board. Of the three new men were Dr. Lord and John Clarke, the town's representative in the Legislature.

Rounds and Meserve refused to recognize the new men, and appointed Benjamin Knight to fill the board. Then those three re-elected Dr. Rounds to be Superintendent. Meanwhile the three new men met and elected John Clarke Superintendent. Both Superintendents engaged teachers for the Spring term, which commenced yesterday.

NOTHING LIKE DU MAURIER'S "TRILBY"

The Book Published in France Might Suggest the Name, but Nothing More.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The attention of A. R. Spofford, Congressional Librarian, was called to-day by a reporter for the United Press to the Denver dispatches stating that the original title and book of "Trilby" were first published in France in 1820, and afterward in England in 1847, and that the book had been common property for seventy-five years.

Mr. Spofford replied that about forty-five years ago Charles Nodier wrote a book with the same title. This work, Mr. Spofford said, might have given Du Maurier the suggestion of a name, but the book itself was totally different from that which Du Maurier had written.

Robert Center's Will Filed.

Robert Center's will was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. He was killed on the Boulevard on April 17 while riding on his bicycle.

The will was filed by Shipman, Larocque & Choate, who represent Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Ludlow Center, the mother of the testator. The will was executed on Oct. 4, 1878, and by its provisions the testator gives all of his real and personal property to his mother.

According to the petition the real estate of Mr. Center is valued at $75,000, and the personal property at $20,000. The execution of the will was witnessed by Joseph Larocque, Joseph E. Bedell, and H. S. Anderson.

Sheriff Appoints a Deputy.

Sheriff Tamsen yesterday appointed Lawrence Bengert an Assistant Deputy Sheriff in place of David Hirsch, resigned. Bengert is a Republican and lives in the Twenty-fourth Assembly District.

BUCHANAN'S SECOND STAY

Execution Delayed on Advice of Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck.

APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT STOPS IT

Mr. Hasbrouck's Opinion as to Whether the Denial of a Writ of Habeas Corpus Affects the Case in Any Way.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 30.—Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck has written a letter to Warden Sage of Sing Sing Prison, in which the Warden is advised to defer the execution of Dr. Buchanan until the appeal claimed to have been taken to the United States Supreme Court shall have been dismissed or determined. The letter is as follows:

"In reply to your communication of the 29th inst., in which you inform me that Robert W. Buchanan, who was sentenced to be executed in the week commencing April 22, was respited by the Governor until May 1, and inquire whether there is 'any reason known to you why I should not carry out the mandate of the court on that day.' I beg to say that, substantially, the same question was passed upon by Attorney General Rosendale, in March, 1893. Then the eight weeks in which execution might have been had, had expired, owing to a reprieve granted by the Governor, and the then Attorney General said, and I concur with him, that 'the reprieve operates so as to eliminate the time during which it is in effect from computation fixed by the statute, * * * and that at the expiration of the time of the reprieve, it is not necessary that the prisoner be resentenced.'

"More difficult questions arise by the filing of a notice of appeal with the Clerk of the District Court of the Southern District of New-York, and service of a certified copy thereof on you, together with the record.

"It appears that an application was made to Judge Brown, of the District Court of the Southern District of New-York, on the 29th inst. by Dr. Buchanan, for a writ of habeas corpus, in which he represents that he is illegally and unlawfully restrained of his liberty and detained in the prison at Sing Sing, in violation of the statutes and laws of the United States and of the treaties between the United States of America and Great Britain, and he claims further that he has been convicted in violation of them, and of the Constitution of the United States; and he sets out certain facts from which he claims he has been denied the right of a trial by jury as vouchsafed him by the Constitution, and several other matters. Judge Brown denied his application by indorsing on the petition in said proceedings the words, 'I find in this petition no legal reason for sustaining or further considering the application for a writ of habeas corpus. (Signed) A. Brown, April 29, 1895.'

"There has never been any formal order or judgment on said application entered, but it seems to me that the indorsement aforesaid on the papers is the determination of the court. There only remains the ministerial act of the entry to make it enforceable, and the petitioner should not be prejudiced on that account. He has taken his appeal directly to the Supreme Court, and claims to have the right so to do under the provisions of section 764 of the United States Laws of 1891, otherwise known as the Evarts act, which provides that appeals may be taken directly from the District Court to the Supreme Court of the United States, 'in cases of a conviction of a capital or otherwise infamous crime, in any case that involves the construction or application of the Constitution of the United States, in any case in which the constitutionality of any law of the United States, or the validity or construction of any treaty made under its authority is drawn in question.'

"I am advised that this statute has not as yet been construed by the Supreme Court of the United States, nor the practice under it enlightened by judicial interpretation; and in view of such fact I am unwilling to say that the appeal in this instance does not conform to the practice which obtains in the United States courts.

"The statutes of the United States provide, (Sections 763, 766:) 'Section 763—From a final decision of any court, Justice, or Judge inferior to the Circuit Court, upon an application for a writ of habeas corpus, or upon such writ when issued, an appeal may be taken:

"'1. In the case of any person alleged to be restrained of his liberty, in violation of the Constitution or any law or treaty of the United States,' &c.

"'Section 766—Pending the proceedings or appeal in the cases mentioned in the three preceding sections, and until final judgment therein * * * and proceedings against the person so imprisoned or confined or restrained of his liberty in any State court, for any matter so heard or determined, or in process of being heard or determined, under such writ of habeas corpus shall be deemed null and void, provided that no appeal shall be had or allowed after six months from the date of the judgment complained of.'

"There have been several cases in the United States courts similar to that under consideration, and in all of them an appeal has operated under the statute above quoted to effect a stay.

"Knowing that there has been considerable complaint that the writ of habeas corpus has been used to obstruct the ordinary administration of the criminal laws of many States, I had supposed that the amendment above noted to Section 766 had been passed to limit the invocation of the writ in such cases as this. But it is not clear that such was the intention of Congress and of the act.

"I hazard the opinion that the 'judgment or order referred to therein' is the judgment or order made in the habeas-corpus proceedings, and not in the action or proceeding in the Supreme Court, the legality or constitutionality of which it is sought to review in such habeas corpus proceedings.

"Under the circumstances, I am obliged to advise you that the safer course to pursue will be to defer the execution of sentence against Dr. Buchanan until the appeal claimed to have been taken shall have been dismissed or determined."

DR. BUCHANAN GETS THE NEWS.

The Condemned Man Collapses When Told of a Further Stay.

SING SING, N. Y., April 30.—Dr. R. W. Buchanan this evening received the welcome intelligence from Warden Sage that his lawyers had again secured the postponement of execution on the last day, and almost the last hour, when, in fact, all hope seemed to have vanished.

The good news had a visible effect upon the prisoner, who, when he heard it, sank down upon his couch in a state of exhaustion, as though the nervous tension to which he has been subjected for so long had given way, and he could rest in the knowledge that he is not to go to the electric chair to-morrow.

Warden Sage's authority for making this announcement was the following message received from M. L. York, the messenger he had sent to Albany for instructions from the Atorney General's office:

"Deputy Attorney Hasbrouck's conclusion of opinion is that under the circumstances I am obliged to advise you that the safe course to pursue will be to defer the execution of sentence against Dr. Buchanan until the appeal, claimed to have been taken shall have been disposed of, or determined."

This was almost as welcome news to the Warden as to Dr. Buchanan, for the Warden has disliked the idea of executing the doctor, on the ground of his being a brother Free Mason, as well as on humanitarian grounds, the doctor being an educated and intelligent man.

Shortly after this news had been communicated to Dr. Buchanan, the latter's wife arrived at the prison office, accompanied by Lawyer Roche and Mrs. Coleman, who has been Mrs. Buchanan's devoted friend. As they entered the Warden's office, that official, after greeting them pleasantly, asked Mrs. Buchanan if she had heard the latest news. She said she had not. He then told her her husband had got a stay, and that he would not be executed to-morrow. She exclaimed, "My God," and sank into a chair.

After she had recovered herself, she was escorted by the Warden to Dr. Buchanan's cell in the condemned chamber, and their meeting was the happiest since last Tuesday, when the news of the Governor was received. This was at 6 o'clock, and Mrs. Buchanan stayed with her husband until after 9, when she and her friends and lawyers took carriages to the railroad station, and boarded the train for New-York.

Mrs. Buchanan looked worn out with the excitement through which she had gone. The Warden said everything arranged for the execution to-morrow.

No Precedent Found in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Mr. Gibbins, attorney for Dr. Buchanan, under sentence of death in New-York for wife murder, appeared in the Clerk's office of the Supreme Court of the United States to-day and sought to docket an appeal against the ruling of United States District Judge Addison Brown of New-York, who had indorsed on the papers in the case, "I see nothing herein to warrant a writ of habeas corpus."

The Clerk found nothing in the rules of procedure of the court to justify him in recording an appeal, and he declined to do so.

It is not deemed likely, however, in view of the unanimous action of the Supreme Court in denying the motion made for a writ of supersedeas in Buchanan's case, that any individual Justice will interfere.

One Vote for Mustard.

DOVER, Del., April 30.—Every Republican member of the Legislature was present to-day when the one hundred and twenty-seventh ballot was taken in the contest for a United States Senator, which began fifteen weeks ago. The ballot showed no change from previous votes, except that Representative Mustard (Dem.) received one vote. The ballot stood: Higgins, (Rep.,) 6; Addicks, (Rep.,) 6; Massey, (Rep.,) 6; Pennewill, (Rep.,) 1; Ridgeley, (Dem.,) 7; Mustard, (Dem.,) 1; absent, 2.

Dismissed by the Fire Board.

At a meeting of the Fire Commissioners yesterday, Peter Seery, Chief of the Bureau of Combustibles, was dismissed, on the charge of neglect of duty. His place was filled by George Murray, a member of the State Club and of a number of labor organizations.

It is reported that Mr. Seery will contest the decision of the board.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 4 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Adriatic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Adriatic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 1 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Titanic; at *3 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship Wanderer, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Suldal, from Mobile.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Morgan, from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for North Brazil, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, per steamship Gregory, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Gregory".)

SATURDAY.—At 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Germany direct, per steamship Ems, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Ems";) at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown (letters for Germany, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, and British India must be directed "per Campania";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chispas, Frontera, Tuxpan, and Tampicatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 12 M for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, and for Demerara, and Paramaribo, via Trinidad, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 3 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Asphodel, (letters must be directed "per Asphodel";) at 4:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May *6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 26 and up to May *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australasia (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australasia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) close here daily up to May 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially adressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., April 26, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CUNARD LINE.
CUNARD LINE
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, May 4 M. | Etruria, May 25, 3 P.M.
Umbria, May 11, 8 A.M. | Campania, Je. 1, 11 A.M.
Lucania, May 18, M. | Umbria, June 8, 3 P. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at the very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & Co., General Agents.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam,
via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Maasdam.....Saturday, May 4, 1 P. M.
S. S. Obdam.....Saturday, May 11, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $38; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebocuf.....Sat., May 4, M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot...Sat., May 11, 5 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli...Sat., May 18, 10 A. M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON. Mohawk, May 4.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
GAELIC.....May 14, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.May 25, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....June 4, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....June 15, 3 P. M.
PERU.....June 24, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN, Chas. and Jack'ville..Friday, May 3
SEMINOLE, Charleston only..Wednesday, May 8
IROQUOIS, Jacksonville direct..Wednesday, May 8
CHEROKEE, Chas. and Jack'ville..Friday, May 10
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jack., Grt. So., Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. A. W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agt.
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Fulda, Sa., May 25, 11 AM | Lahn, Tu., June 18, 4 PM

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Fulda, Sat., June 22 | Fulda, Sat., July 20
Spree, Tues., June 25 | Spree, Tues., July 23
Ems, Sat., June 29 | Ems, Sat., July 27
Havel, Tues., July 2 | Havel, Tues., July 30
Saale, Sat., July 6 | Saale, Sat.,